The New-York Times.

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THE VIRGINIUS PROTOCOL.

MODIFICATION SOUGHT BY SPAIN.

NONE TO BE GRANTED—COMPLETE AND SATISFACTORY VINDICATION OF OUR RIGHTS TO BE PRESSED FOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—There was a slight renewal of interest in the Spanish difficulty this afternoon. Owing to the demonstrations of popular feeling in Cuba, the Spanish Government has been led to instruct its Minister to make efforts to bring to the attention of the Government of the United States a proposition to modify the protocol made between Mr. Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo. The modification sought was that our Government should allow the Virginius to be placed in the hands of a neutral power until the actual ownership of the vessel should be determined by the investigation contemplated in the protocol.

It is evident that no such modification could be entertained by the Government of the United States without a substantial abandonment of the principles on which the protocol itself was based. By that document the seizure was acknowledged as an offense to be atoned for, and the investigation was conceded only to determine the duty of our Government with reference to a violation of its own laws. Any interest of Spain in the result was necessarily contingent. Under the circumstances it is hardly necessary to say that the efforts of the Spanish Government have entirely failed.

The United States Government will still press for a complete and satisfactory vindication of our rights. Whatever consideration may be shown to the Spanish Government, on account of its peculiar situation, the United States cannot and will not yield the substance of its just demands.

No confirmation is received of the reports of the resignation of the Spanish officials in Cuba, said to have been made for the purpose of avoiding the fulfillment of the terms of the protocol; nor is there any conclusive evidence that Spain is not able to carry out its engagements.

There is no excitement among Congressmen over Cuban matters. They seem on all sides to both desire and expect a peaceful and honorable solution.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—There is no excitement in any quarter concerning the Virginius question, although some curiosity is expressed to learn the actual condition of affairs at Havana, it being supposed the censorship at that city deprives the telegrams sent to the United States of some of their more interesting features. The official advices are withheld from the public for prudential considerations, although it is said they contain nothing of marked importance. The Cabinet to-day talked over the situation, but nothing was done to change the position of affairs.

DELAY IN SURRENDERING THE VIRGINIUS.

The delay in delivering the Virginius occasions much disappointment, but this is not believed to be the fault of the Madrid Government. The embarrassments surrounding the matter are appreciated, and, therefore, without a prolongation of time, the Administration will wait until the delivery can be effected in a way that will give the least offense to Spanish pride. It is believed, from what has been privately said in official quarters, that it was not agreed between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo that the Virginius should be surrendered at the port of Havana, but that the vessel should be taken from the harbor and conveyed beyond its jurisdiction and then delivered to such United States vessel as might be sent to receive it—preparation being made to give timely notice of the transfer. It is considered that this course would give less occasion for offense than if one or more of our ships should go directly to Havana for that purpose. Our Government leaves to Spain the fulfillment of its obligation; but if this should prove impracticable, the facts will be reported to Congress for its action.

THE WORK OF PREPARATION.

PROGRESS ON THE FRANKLIN AT BOSTON—ACTIVE RECRUITING—THE TORPEDO BOAT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The frigate Franklin, which is reported to-night as ordered to be in readiness to sail for Cuban waters on Monday, was receiving supplies of coal, provisions, and guns at the Charlestown Navy-yard to-day, and it was expected that she would not be ready to go into commission until the middle of the week. Many of the Franklin's officers have reported for duty, and it is probable that she can easily be got ready.

It is probable that more activity than ever will be shown to-morrow and on Sunday. Efforts have been made to enlist as many sailors as possible at the rendezvous, and these have been so successful that 200 landsmen alone have been put on the Ohio in the last two weeks.

The construction of the torpedo-boat is one of the principal matters in hand, and here constant activity will be continued until its completion.

The Brooklyn cannot be got ready, it is thought, under two weeks.

DEPARTURE OF THE POWHATAN FOR KEY WEST.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 5.—The Powhatan sailed to-day for Key West, and the Manhattan will leave to-morrow.

UNRELAXED ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY-YARDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—There are the usual indications of activity in the Navy Department, such as have prevailed ever since the beginning of the complications. The Ordnance and Engineer Corps of the War Department have made very great progress in preparing for placing the fortifications and prominent harbors along the coast in most excellent condition. The Secretary of the Navy is still in daily conference with the prominent bureau officers of that department, and a system of operations, in case of absolute necessity, for striking a decisive blow is, without a doubt, definitely decided upon. The Secretary of the Navy receives by every mail, and frequently during the day by telegraph, information from different officers of the service as to the progress that is made in getting ships and material in readiness for active service.

NEW-ORLEANS EAGER TO FIGHT.

Letters from New-Orleans to-day say that great activity prevails in organizing companies, regiments, and brigades for Government service if the necessity arises for their use, so that at the first call from the President for troops they would be ready to respond. Chief of Police Badger, who was in the United States Army, and Col. Behan, formerly of the Confederate Army, are each raising a brigade to tender to the Government.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER KANSAS.

Inquiries have been made at the Navy Department concerning the United States steamer Kansas, which sailed for Santiago de Cuba about the middle of last month. Not the slightest uneasiness is felt by old naval officers regarding that vessel. If she has not already arrived at her port of destination—her arrival not being known, perhaps, because of casting anchor there too late to reach the last mail from that city—she probably has been disabled in her machinery and is making the trip under sail.

THE MONITOR MANHATTAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The *Press* says that the leakage of the monitor Manhattan was caused by her going to sea with her turret elevated in fighting trim, leaving an opening of two inches all around the turret. She also had her ventilators on, which are intended to be used only in harbor. On these being carried away by the waves, openings of ten inches each were left for floods of water. She was also in bad trim, her bow being eight inches lower than her stern. There are no leaks in her hull, and she will be ready to sail again as soon as precautions are taken usual on sending a monitor to sea.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Master Alexander McCracken is ordered to the Franklin; Paymaster W. W. Woodhull and First Assistant Engineer George W. Senser are ordered to the Boston Navy-yard. Lieut. Wm. Little is detached from the Benicia and is waiting orders.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Mr. Isaiah Hanscom, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repairs at Washington, visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, and made an examination of all the ships of war at present being fitted for sea. The Colorado will go down to the battery to-day, and take on her powder from lighters. She will probably sail on Sunday. The Spanish frigate Arapiles is still in the dry-dock, having the figures indicating the depth of water she draws put on.

THE CUBAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

PROMINENT MEMBERS PREPARING TO LEAVE THE CITY—THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES REPORTED TO HAVE GIVEN AN ORDER FOR 100,000 REMINGTON RIFLES.

The head-quarters of the Cuban Junta was crowded yesterday, from an early hour, by the Cubans and their sympathizers. The attraction was the delegation which had returned from Washington. Señor Hillario Castillia, who acted as spokesman at Washington, was closeted during the day with Señor Juan Villegas, Señor Aldama, and Vicente Mestre of the Executive Committee. The delegates declined to be interviewed, but said that they had been well received at the capital, and believed from the extreme feeling of sympathy with their cause manifested by the members of Congress, that it was certain the Cuban question would be thoroughly considered, and a stop put to the tyranny of the Spaniards as practiced on the Cubans. Señor Arteaga said he had received a communication from Havana, which announced that a meeting of the Cuban chiefs had been held near that city on the 29th ult., at which were present Modesto Dias, Calesto Garcia, and Vicente Garcia. The subject which they had been called together to consider was as to the disposal of prisoners captured in war. Of late a large number of the volunteers fell into their hands, and while the majority of the chiefs were in favor of dealing mercifully with them, some were in favor of shooting them, as the Spaniards did with those whom they captured. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and it was resolved that all prisoners captured by the patriots should be returned to Spanish lines on parole.

It is stated that Col. Diagues, who was reported to be captured by the patriots, and allowed to depart, had been terribly wounded in the engagement at Manzanillo, and was again captured by the patriots and again sent to the Spanish lines, and died two days afterward from his wounds. Gen. Diagues was known to be one of the most blood-thirsty Generals belonging to the volunteers, and repeatedly perpetrated cruelties upon the captured patriots. Gen. Villegas says the rumor in regard to a filibusterer having sailed from Elizabeth, with Cuban arms and ammunition for Santiago de Cuba, is not true, so far as he knew. He added that it was not the intention of the Cubans to violate any of the laws of the country which had sheltered them when driven into exile, and that the United States Government knew how to protect her honor and flag. The steam-ship Etna, which sails on Monday for Kingston, is to take out a large number of prominent Cubans to Kingston, Jamaica, among whom will be Gen. Govine. It was stated by a prominent member of the Junta, yesterday, that the Spanish Government had given an order at the Remington rifle factory, at Ilion, for 100,000 stand of arms.

THE PROTEST OF THE SPANIARDS.

A number of leading Spaniards, who are opposed to the protocol recently signed by Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish as a settlement of the existing difficulties between the two countries, met yesterday at the office of Ferrer De Conto, editor of *El Cronista*, and drew up a lengthy protest, which, it is understood, will shortly be printed, and after enough signatures are obtained it is proposed to forward the same to the chief authorities in Spain. It is understood that the course pursued by De Conto and his associates is repudiated by many leading Spaniards in this City, and those who are satisfied with the protocol express their determination, should the De Conto protest be presented, to forward another tendering the thanks of the liberal-minded Spaniards, resident in this City, to Admiral Polo and President Castelar for the wise course they have so far pursued in endeavoring to effect a peaceful settlement of the difficulties at present existing between the two countries.

INGERSOLL AND WALWORTH.

THEIR REMOVAL FROM SING SING TO AUBURN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 5.—To-night at 7 o'clock fifty convicts were taken out of Sing Sing Prison, and started for Auburn. Ingersoll, Farrington, and Walworth were among the number. Ingersoll pretended to be sick; he did not want to go. He intimated that he would make matters right if allowed to stay. Farrington said but little, but felt quite gloomy. Walworth was quite cheerful. He left the hospital to-day. Such prisoners give no trouble if their friends will let them alone, but they claim the right to interfere continually. Just after the convicts left the prison, a carriage whirled up to the prison portals, from which Mrs. Walworth and daughter alighted, and in great haste she said: "Is my son going to Auburn?" Warden Hubbell replied: "He has gone." Hastily regaining their carriage, they were driven rapidly to the depot, and arrived there just in time to get on board the train and with Walworth take passage to Auburn.

SHORT-HORN BREEDERS' CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—My dispatch last night left Col. L. F. Allen making a strong protest against the resolution which had been adopted to exclude all animals from the *American Herd-book* except those which could trace back on both sides to imported stock. At the conclusion of Col. Allen's speech the vote adopting the resolution was reconsidered, and the resolution was tabled. Springfield, Ill., was chosen for the next meeting, and the convention at a late hour adjourned to the first Wednesday in December next.

THE ASSAULT UPON A BOSTON BROKER.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The recent mysterious assault upon Samuel B. Britton, broker, at his office in Devonshire street, has been taken up by the Grand Jury for investigation, and to-day Mr. Britton and his physician, Dr. Geo. J. Arnold, appeared before that body in obedience to the summons, but refused to testify. The doctor based his refusal on the ground that the confidential relations of the patient and his physician would be broken by such testimony, while Mr. Britton held that such evidence as he was in possession of might criminate himself. Decision in the case was postponed until to-morrow.

CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

THE BACK-PAY DILEMMA OF THE DEMOCRATS—REDEMPTION OF THE LOAN OF 1858—AN ADVOCATE OF REPUDIATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The committees appointed to-day by Speaker Blaine are discussed to-night among members of the House and politicians. Many satisfactory remarks are heard, and some dissatisfaction is expressed, of course. It is quite impossible that every member should be placed exactly in the positions he desires, and, so far as disappointment is expressed to-night, it has no other than a personal basis. The demand of the West for increased representation on committees seems to have been as fully met as Western members could expect. The Chairmen of the following committees of leading importance, besides many of minor influence, are held by members from west of the Alleghanies: Appropriations, Pacific Railroad, Claims, War Claims, Post Offices and Post-roads, Manufactures, Indian Affairs, Military Affairs, Railways and Canals, Education and Labor, and the Committee on Patents. The States west of the Alleghanies also have a majority of the members of the Committee on Ways and Means Elections, Appropriations, Banking, and Currency, Pacific Railroads, Claims, War Claims, Railways and Canals, Commerce, and several others. New-York has the Chairmanships of Commerce, Elections, and District of Columbia. Mr. Wheeler, who is Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, also has the third place on the Appropriations, equal in importance to another leading Chairmanship. This is a very large assignment, but it is universally acknowledged to be due to Mr. Wheeler's ability and position in the House. New-York also has two members on the Ways and Means, and several members on other important committees, increasing her representation considerably over what it was in the last Congress. The influence of Massachusetts is reduced somewhat, but she still holds two important Chairmanships, the Ways and Means, and the Judiciary, and two other smaller committees. The Connecticut members are well satisfied. Gen. Hawley has assignments on the Committees on Banking and Currency and War Claims. Mr. Starkweather was relieved of the labors of the District Committee at his own request. The Committee on Railways and Canals, which has heretofore been an unimportant one, assumes more influence with the prominence of the transportation question. It is likely to be popularly known as the "Grange" Committee. The Banking and Currency Committee, which is more important in this Congress than for several years past, is a Western committee, with an apparent tendency to inflation, but most of its members are uncommitted to an extreme position, and its real complexion is uncertain.

THE DEMOCRATIC BACK-PAY DILEMMA.

The Democrats of the House were much excited over the manifesto from New-York directing them to vote unitedly for the repeal of the back pay. This edict places the Democrats in a very embarrassing position. The Democratic caucus, by a large majority vote, has already pronounced very strongly against the repeal by nominating Fernando Wood, the champion of the back pay, as the majority candidate for the complimentary vote for Speaker. Mr. Wood denies that he favored the Increase-of-salary bill, and states that he was absent from the House when the vote was taken. It is true, as THE TIMES has already stated, that he did not vote on the final passage, but before leaving he paired his vote for the increase with a member who was opposed to it. If the Democrats obey the leaders in New-York they will stultify their previous action this session, and if they do not obey it they will paralyze their feeble influence by internal dissensions. It had been expected that the special committee on the repeal of the back pay would report some bill this morning. It was found, however, that more time was necessary in order to learn the general sentiment of the House upon the question. All the repeal bills introduced yesterday were ordered to be printed. It is now the intention of the committee to report if possible during next week, but there is little doubt that some bill will have passed the House before the holidays.

THE LOAN OF 1858.

Mr. Dawes was not successful in securing the passage of the Senate bill providing for the redemption of the $20,000,000 loan of 1858, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. In the course of the short debate the opposition endeavored to make some political capital by raising the old cry of the Syndicate and double interest in connection with the payment of the Geneva award. Mr. Dawes very conclusively settled this question by stating officially that whatever the Syndicate may have demanded, it never received a commission. The Democrats, in the person of Mr. Beck, went even further than this, and demonstrated that if there is a party of repudiation in this country it has affiliations with the Democratic Party. Mr. Beck, in all earnestness, maintained that, as these bonds of 1858 were an ante-war contract of the Government, they were redeemable in legal-tender notes. He cited in support of his argument a decision of the Supreme Court which declares that contracts made prior to the war may be paid in legal-tender notes. Mr. Eldridge having the right, prevented the consideration of his bill by his objection, and it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

A CRUDE BANKING PROPOSITION.

The illustration of some of the crude ideas upon finance which prevail among members was furnished to-day by an Ohio member in an amendment to a financial resolution, by which he proposed to prohibit all banks, both national and other banks, from paying interest on deposits. The amendment was proposed in apparent seriousness, and would, of course, include all savings banks and private banks chartered by States, over which the General Government has no control.

THE COMMITTEE ON FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, did a graceful thing to-day in moving the abolition of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. He urged that the condition of his race in this country no longer needed the special attention of such a committee, and consequently moved that it be abolished.

THE CROPS.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The report of the Department of Agriculture for November and December shows that the average of the tobacco crops in comparison with last year is 94. The returns make the yield above that of 1872 in West Virginia, 129; Kansas, 114; Arkansas, 103; Virginia, 109; Illinois, 101; New-Hampshire, New-York, Texas, and Oregon, 100. The other States ranged between 70 in Pennsylvania and 98 in South Carolina and Florida. In condition, Connecticut reports an average of 133; Massachusetts, 120; New-Hampshire, 118; Vermont, 110; Maryland, Louisiana, and Oregon, 106; Kansas, 102; Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama, 101. Other States range between 100 in Illinois and 91 in Missouri. In all the Gulf States there are counties reporting the cultivation of sugar-cane to some extent, but outside of Louisiana it is evident that this production is small. The returns make the average product of potatoes throughout the country fifteen per cent. less than last year. As the crop was then estimated at 113,516,000 bushels, a falling off of about 17,000,000 bushels is indicated. The sweet potato crop is a fair one both in yield and quality. The quantity of hay produced this year is about 500,000 tons less than last year, when it was not far from 24,000,000 tons. The report says, under the head of "foreign demand for wheat in Great Britain," that many have supposed that Russia is the heaviest contributor to these supplies, but the official figures show, when subjected to analysis, that the United States furnishes the largest proportion, the total for fifteen years being 143,817,686 cwt., or twenty-seven per cent. of all, while the proportion for Russia is twenty-four per cent., or 126,756,477 cwt.; Germany, inclusive of the Duchies, up to 1860, contributed seventeen per cent., or 93,437,841 cwt.; France nine per cent., or 51,342,638 cwt., and British America five per cent. These prominent contributions, with fractions of percentages omitted, make eighty-four per cent, leaving but sixteen per cent. to all other sources of supply.

DECEMBER STORMS.

HOUSES, SHEDS, AND FENCES BLOWN DOWN—THE DAMAGE AT DAYTON.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Advices from the surrounding country show that damage to houses, fences, &c., from the late gale, was considerable. At Dayton, Ohio, a brick building, 150 feet long, four stories high, occupied as a screw factory, was razed to the ground. The structure was substantial, one of the walls being eighteen inches thick. The damage is estimated at $10,000. The roof of Peregrin's machine shop was blown off, and the end caved in; loss, $4,000. A number of wooden houses and sheds in different parts of the town were blown down. In the country, near Dayton, long lines of fences were leveled; one large barn was moved several feet from the foundation. Mrs. Hall's barn, on the Eaton turnpike, was completely demolished, and for a half mile at one point all the fences were blown down. A frame cottage was blown from one side of the turnpike to the other. At Laurel, Ind., a number of houses were blown down and unroofed, among them an engine-house, a Methodist church, and Odd-fellows Hall. Near Fort Wayne a car was blown from the side track on the Wabash Road. The fast-line train ran into it, but no one was injured. At New-Paris, Ohio, a flouring mill and railroad depot were unroofed. Everywhere the streams were reported to be rising rapidly. The booms of the Licking River Lumber Company, at Boston, Ky., gave way, and from 1,000 to 1,500 logs were washed away.

THE GALE IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 5.—A terrific gale passed over Oshawa yesterday morning, doing much damage. Many churches and dwellings were unroofed, or otherwise damaged by falling chimneys. Several buildings in course of erection were prostrated.

DAMAGE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Reports from various points throughout the West state that considerable damage has been done to property by the storm of Wednesday night. Many miles of fences were blown down, trees uprooted, &c.

THE GALE IN DETROIT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The gale of Wednesday night caused considerable damage in Detroit. One hundred feet of the brick wall of the new Michigan Central Car Works was prostrated, and the whole roof blown off. The iron roof of the Central Freight Depot was blown into the river. The steamer Burnside was blown against the steamer Mackinaw, damaging the latter to the extent of $4,000. The steamer Keweenaw was blown up the river a mile and a half, and beached on Belle Isle. Two tugs were lost, and their whereabouts is unknown. The propellers Caldwell and Montgomery, besides many other craft, were blown across the river, sustaining more or less damage.

THE STORM AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 5.—The gale has subsided, and its devastations in this city and the surrounding country were unprecedentedly extensive and severe. Among the buildings here other than those already named that sustained serious damage were the Gas Works, General Hospital, Normal School, &c. The total loss will probably reach $100,000. Reports from various points East, West, North, and North-west indicate that the storm was of a most violent and destructive character. The telegraph wires damaged by the storm are being rapidly repaired and communication resumed.

VESSELS DRIVEN ASHORE.

HAMILTON, Ont., Dec. 5.—The steamer Acadia, lying near Beckett's wharf, the pleasure steamer Transit, and the schooner Florence were driven ashore during the recent storm. All sustained more or less damage.

STORM AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—A squall passed over this city to-day, carrying away double windows, boards, panes of glass, and ripping tin from roofs. A number of casualties to pedestrians are reported. The telegraph lines were blown down and communication with the States and Canada was seriously interrupted.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 5.—The English war-vessel Swallow arrived at this port on Thursday. She reports having experienced a heavy gale on the outward passage, in which she lost a fore-yard and had one of her quarter-boats stove. She also experienced heavy weather on her return trip. The schooners Nine Brothers, McPherson, and Lively are ashore at Wallace. The schooners Christiana Heighton and Richmond Dutton are ashore at Cape John. The crews, in some instances, narrowly escaped drowning. The schooner Morning Star was seen ashore at Whitehead, Dec. 1.... The naked body of an unknown man was washed ashore near Port Hastings, on Monday. It is said that the Prince Edward's Island steamer, Princess of Wales, on her last trip collided with a small deeply-laden schooner, and the body found is supposed to be that of one of her crew, as no traces of the injured schooner have been found....Capt. Massovrey, of the schooner Pearl, fell overboard and was drowned on the passage from Charlottetown to Picton. The deceased and his son were the only persons on board, and when the father sank the son ran the schooner ashore at Gallas Point.

A vessel was seen on fire at sea three miles off East Point, Prince Edward Island, on the 18th November. The inhabitants watched her until daylight, when she was burned to the water's edge and disappeared. Up to the present nothing has been heard of her.

The schooner Hero, from Charlottetown, is a total wreck on Crane Point, near Souris, Prince Edward Island.

CLOSING OF THE CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—According to general orders, the Canal Collector's office at this point closed for public business to-day. The officers commence their annual statements to-morrow. The cash receipts for the season at this office are $1,415,634 33, being $414 98 less than last year, the canal having opened later this Spring and navigation having closed earlier this Fall.

WOODWARD'S DEFALCATION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 5.—It is now believed that the defalcation of Achilles Woodward, the absconding Trustee, will reach $100,000. He was last heard from in New-York.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY.

There was little new to chronicle in Wall street yesterday except that the market fluctuated slightly on account of warlike news. Stocks, owing to the general fear of the Government borrowing money, instead of issuing it, to meet war expenses, opened lower than the closing prices of Thursday. Gold advanced at one time to 109½, but fell back to 109⅛ at the close. Late in the day there was a sharp advance in prices, owing to the favorable statement showing a very large gain in the legal tenders of the Associated Banks. It was also ascertained that the Government was steadily drawing upon the $44,000,000 reserve, and that a considerable amount had been put into circulation since the last report. Why the stock market should fall back upon rumors of war is difficult to conjecture. Business will become lively throughout the country, and the receipts of the railroads will be largely increased. The Government will not obtain money here by sales of bonds, but it is likely that the greater part will be taken up in Europe, which will bring gold to the United States. This would make gold cheaper and stocks higher. A war with Spain and the war of the rebellion are altogether different affairs, and the finances of the country would be affected in a much different way. Western Union was the chief speculative stock yesterday. The closing price was one-half per cent. higher than that of Thursday. Chicago and North-western was largely dealt in, the purchases being chiefly for investment. Pacific Mail was active, selling as high as 40¼. The rise is due to the speculative mood of certain parties (who believe that a large short interest exists. There has been a considsiderable cutting down of expenses lately in a reduction of the salaries of the employes of the company. This has been general, and extends, as is said, to the clerks employed in the offices in Wall street. So far in the investigation of the affairs of the company corruption has been found in all quarters, and in every instance where an employe has been found dishonest he has been discharged. Under the administration of Mr. Stockwell insolvency as well as dishonesty prevailed on the part of some of the employes in the Wall street offices. Information could not be obtained except at the risk of insult. Perhaps while the "weeding out" process is going on it would be as well to inquire into the courtesy of some of the individuals who have added onto their clerical duties that of insulting people who call for information. The men who are now at the head of the company have no desire to transact business on the "Stockwell plan," and it is hard to believe that they will continue the old practices on the partof the employes. Mr. R. L. Edwards has been chosen President of the New-York Stock Exchange, in the place of H. M. Benedict, resigned.

GEO. B. GRINNELL & CO.

All but three of the creditors of Geo. Bird Grinnell & Co. have given written consent to an arrangement and discontinuance of the bankruptcy proceedings. Judge Blatchford yesterday issued an order to the Register to take testimony and report on the question of discontinuance. Those who have not signed the agreement are Messrs. Wilmerding, Wm. Graydon, and Geo. H. Holt. An adjourned meeting of the creditors of the firm was held yesterday morning at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, in accordance with the orders of the United States District Court, to choose one or more assignees of the estate and to prove their debts. About a dozen of the creditors, incluling counsel, were present, and in view of the fact that proceedings will be taken in the United States Court of Bankruptcy to-day for a discharge, the meeting was formally adjourned by Mr. Allen.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL AND DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROADS.

The Commissioners of Appeal of Jersey City have summoned the Pennsylvania Central and the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Companies to appear before them on Wednesday, Dec. 10, to show cause why the board should not assess them for municipal taxes commencing Dec. 1, 1873, in accordance with an act adopted by the last Legislature, which provides that the railroad companies shall pay a municipal tax on their real estate of one per cent. on the valuation.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

The St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, of Missouri, is advertised to be sold under foreclosure, on the 15th of January next, by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, acting as Trustee for the bondholders. The latter contemplate holding a meeting at an early day, with the view of agreeing on such a course of action as will enable them to retain possession of the road. Meanwhile it is being operated by the Old North Missouri Railroad Company, under an arrangement that frees them from all liability until such time as a definite understanding shall have been reached.

SUIT AGAINST THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Mr. Samuel H. Ramsdell, as counsel for Mr. Theodore F. Lees, has commenced suit against the Michigan Central Railroad Company to recover the sum of $35,000 claimed to be due under a special contract for transportation and for damages. The contest referred to dates from the Spring of 1872, and to have continued about one year. The plaintiff, Theodore F. Lees, who at that time represented an association of Western shippers, alleges that by means of small payments and large promises on account of the contract, the defendants contrived to retain his business, while at the same time they are conspiring to destroy the association he represented. It further appears that the Michigan Central Railroad Company was at the time a party to an agreement with numerous other railroad companies not to give any association of shippers the benefit of contracts. The defendants, in their answer, allege that all other railroad companies, constituting what is known as the Blue Line, should be made parties to the defence. The trial of the case is likely to show that railroad companies are sometimes false to one another, as well as to the public. An excellent opportunity will also be afforded to ventilate the remarkably profitable privileges conferred upon so-called transportation lines by those who control railroad companies.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

A meeting of the depositors of the Hoboken Savings Bank was held in Odd-fellows' Hall, Hoboken, last night. The hall was crowded, fully 1,000 persons being present. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. Kerrigan to the chair. The first business was the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with the bank managers, and ascertain whether they could give some security to the depositors. The committee reported that the managers would give individual security for the amount. The question of accepting the offer was debated at some length and finally rejected unanimously. County Clerk Kennedy, one of the depositors who commenced the proceedings in court against the bank, addressed the meeting, and denied a report that he had taken further steps toward throwing the bank into bankruptcy. On the cantrary, he was sorry that he had instituted the proceedings, because he believed that it would prove ruinous to the small depositors. He thought the small depositors should be paid out of the money that had been raised. The private subscriptions to make good the deficiency caused by the absconding cashier's theft had now reached $32,335 04, and the managers thought they could raise the $60,000 required to make good the total deficit. Mr. Shippen, of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, next addressed the meeting. He offered to buy all the depositors' books at eighty cents on the dollar, and said that he had full confidence in the bank, and remarked that he had subscribed $3,000, and his company had given $10,000 to make good the deficiency. His remarks produced a favorable impression on the audience, not one of whom offered to sell their books. Mr. Arthur Speilman, a wealthy German, followed. He said that the argument before the court at Trenton would take place on Tuesday next. This would not give sufficient time to the managers, but if it was adjourned for a week longer he believed that they could make good the whole deficiency.

Hon. Leon Abbitt, counsel for the depositors, said that he would try and have the case adjourned for a week, if the managers would try to raise the balance of the deficit by subscriptions.

The chairman offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to raise subscriptions among the depositors, and that the deposit books should be sent around among the depositors, and their consent obtained to a contribution of two and a half per cent. The motion was adopted, and the following committee appointed: Arthur Spielman, Timothy Foley, Hugh Smiley, Charles H. Vail, and C. Clark. Several other persons made short speeches, all expressing confidence in the bank. A subscription, started on the spot, raised over $4,000, after which the meeting adjourned. It is understood that Klennen, the defaulting Cashier, commenced to appropriate the bank funds as long ago as 1864, and had succeeded, by false entries, in avoiding detection until the amount stolen reached the sum of $120,000. The books of old customers of the bank showed that this had been the case.

TRADE REVIVING.

MANUFACTORIES IN PHILADELPHIA RESUMING EMPLOYMENT—CONDITION OF THE GLASS TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Further inquiries have elicited the fact that the condition of the industrial establishments of this city is much better than was at first reported. About ten of the representative woolen and cotton manufactories, which give employment to nearly 4,000 hands, have resumed operations on reduced time and pay. It is also announced that two others, which, when running, give employment to 2,000 operatives, will start next week. The greater proportion of the carpet factors who closed their works during the panic desire to start their looms again; but, on account of a reduction of two cents on a yard, the weavers, generally, refuse to work. As far as can be ascertained, the decrease has been made in the entire trade. In one extensive factory that has been visited, it was learned that a large number of the men employed had been put to work for the simple reason that they and their families were in absolute destitution, but when the strike was made against the reduction, they, too, "stood out." Horner Brothers, 100 hands; Bromley Brothers, 200 hands; John Bromley & Sons, 200 hands; Geo. McDade & Son, 100 hands; Galbraith & Co., 50 hands; John Boggs, 75 hands; James Doak, 100 hands; Henry Holmes, 100 hands; Thomas Caves, 75 hands, and several others, are still running their factories. There are probably 2,000 looms silent. A meeting will be held by the weavers who are still working at the reduction, and those who are "standing out," to-day, and the factors are apprehensive that a general strike will be decided on. There are between 2,500 and 3,000 carpet weavers employed in the 150 manufactories here, and they average about $15 per week. They are working on piece-work, at prices ranging from twenty-two cents to twenty-five cents per yard. At Isaac Stead's large woolen rep works, corner Emerald and Adams streets, 200 employes are working on three-fourths time, and there is no possibility of any further reduction. Three or four hosiery manufactories near Emerald and Cumberland streets are now running at full tilt; 500 men, women, and children are engaged here. All the glass, hardware, stove, and hollow-ware works in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards which experienced the pressure of the times are working on full force, time, and wages. In Kensington and Richmond, where between 400 and 500 houses and manufacturing buildings are in various stages of construction, work has been resumed, and thus employment is furnished a large number of bricklayers, masons, and carpenters. As soon as the severe Winter weather sets in, however, many of these outdoor workers will, necessarily, have to cease laboring. Employment has also been furnished to hundreds of persons recently upon the national, State, and city works, and as various other contracts have been given out, more of the unemployed will be afforded relief at an early day. Not only are the relief associations doing good work in assisting the deserving destitute ones, but the philanthropic and wealthy people of the City are making a liberal use of their abundance. Although several cases of terrible destitution have been reported by the City officers, still the general condition of the poor is not considered to be really any worse than usual at this season of the year. From across the Delaware River the report comes that the depressed state of the money market has commenced to variously affect the glass manufactories of Gloucester County, N. J. Whitman Brothers, Glassborough, have put out the fires of two furnaces. Moore Brothers, Clayton, have stopped one furnace, and will stop another to-morrow. Bodine, Thomas & Co., Williamstown, will also close a furnace at the same time. It is possible that Warrick & Stanger, Glassborough, will extinguish the fire in one furnace. This firm have offered a proposition to their first-class hands to work right through the season at a reduction of fifteen per cent., but it has been refused. The firm will, therefore, continue the entire force at the regular rates as long as possible. Nearly 10,000 workmen are employed in these glass-works of West Jersey, and should such a thing happen as a complete suspension of works, there will be much suffering among many industrious and very deserving families. But so long as the Moore Brothers, who are well known in New-Jersey, and the other factors have sufficient means, all assistance that can be afforded will be given to the people.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

THE COMMISSIONERS IN PHILADELPHIA RESTRAINED BY THE SUPERIOR COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—In the Superior Court to-day Judge Agnew delivered an opinion, in which all the Judges concurred, restraining the Election Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Convention from acting. The decision is to the effect that the Constitutional Convention had not the extensive powers it had attempted to assert, and that it had been guilty of an act of attempted usurpation of authority in setting aside the election system prescribed for this city and inaugurating a new one, under which the election for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution should be conducted. The opinion further declares that the true interpretation of the phrase "and manner in which this election shall be held" did not grant the convention the high authority it had endeavored to assume; and to conduct this election in a way different from that of all general elections was an unwarrantable exercise of authority, which had not been given to the members of that convention when they were delegated as the agents of the people to amend and revise the Constitution of the State.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 5.—A petition was filed in the United States District Court to-day by the President and Trustees of the National Trust Company asking that Robert J. Grier, their late Cashier, be adjudged bankrupt. The petition sets forth that Grier converted to his own use large sums of money, valuable bills receivable, and notes to the amount of many thousand dollars, which belong to the said banking company, the exact amount of which cannot be given; and that he has left the State with the intention of defrauding his creditors.

STRIKES FOR HIGHER WAGES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The carpet-weavers in the mills of the Nineteenth Ward are on a strike to-day owing to a reduction of five per cent. on their wages. The employes of the Reading Railroad at Richmond, and also the train hands, are on a strike owing to a reduction of ten per cent.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE MINISTRY AND THE CORTES—THE SIEGE OF CARTAGENA.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—It is reported that a disagreement has occurred between Castelar and Salmeron.

The *Correspondencia* says, in the event of a crisis on the reassembling of the Cortes, the Left will oppose Salmeron and support Pi y Margall for the Presidency.

The Government intends to push the bombardment of Cartagena.

GERMANY.

THE REPORTED MANTEUFFEL DUEL DENIED BY ROYAL AUTHORITY.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The *North German Gazette*, by royal command, gives a positive denial to the report that Gen. Manteuffel had fought a duel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ELECTION OF MR. VERNON HARCOURT—BURNING OF A FACTORY—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Mr. Vernon Harcourt was to-day re-elected to Parliament from Oxford without opposition.

A factory at Halifax was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $150,000. Three persons were killed by falling walls.

RUSSIA.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TURCOMANS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* in its issue this afternoon says Russia is preparing a fresh expedition to be sent against the Turcomans.

CANADA.

OPENING OF THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC, Dec. 5.—The Legislature opened yesterday with the usual ceremonies and speech from the Lieutenant Governor.

RE-ELECTION OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

HALIFAX, Dec. 5.—Mr. Laird, Minister of the Interior, has been re-elected for the Belfast District of Prince Edward Island. C. K. Fellows was his opponent.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

PROBABLE STRIKE OF THE MINERS IN THE MIDDLE COAL-FIELDS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1873.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the acknowledged leader of the "coal combination," while endeavoring to sustain the monopoly by the limitation of production in the Middle Coal-fields, and the reduction of wages in all departments, has got into a serious difficulty, which will, in all probability, eventuate disastrously to the corporation. The colliers and train-hands in the coal country refuse to accede to the proposition of a reduction of ten per cent. The 500 train hands have already struck, and the miners will, doubtless, follow their example. It is quite probable that the dissatisfaction, which is general among all the employes will result in a strike here.

ATTEMPT TO THROW AN ENGINE FROM THE TRACK.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 5.—The situation is unchanged to-day. A report is received here that an attempt has been made to throw an engine from the track at Mahanoy Plane, by placing a log upon it, last night, by some strikers. No damage resulted. A force of police has been stationed there to prevent any further demonstrations. At Tamaqua and vicinity the freight-train men joined the coal-train men, with a few of the passenger train employes.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—1 A. M.—Partly cloudy and cold weather with northerly to westerly winds has prevailed New-England, and thence westward over the northern portion of the Middle States and lake region, and south-westward over the States of the Ohio Valley. Lower temperature, with cloudy weather and rain, from Virginia southward to Florida. The temperature has risen slightly in the Gulf States with continued cloudy weather and light rain. Very low temperature and increased pressure, with cloudy weather are reported from the Upper Mississippi Valley, and light snow is reported from the Missouri Valley. Increased pressure and clear weather are reported from the Central Pacific coast. The barometer continues high in the north-west, and the pressure has increased from this region to the Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, increasing pressure, lower temperature, light northerly to westerly winds, and threatening weather.

For the northern portion of the Middle States and lower lake region, cold and partly cloudy weather with increased pressure and light winds.

For the southern portion of the Middle States, light snow or rain, followed by clearing weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, light northerly to easterly winds with cloudy weather and rain, the temperature remaining low on the Atlantic coast and rising in the Mississippi Valley.

For the upper lake region, and thence southward to the Ohio Valley, continued cold and partly cloudy weather, followed by low pressure and increased cloudiness, with winds shifting to easterly and southerly during Saturday.

For the North-west, slightly rising temperature and light and fresh easterly to southerly winds, and possibly light snow.

For the Northern California and Oregon coasts brisk and high westerly winds will probably prevail.

After the 10th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the Winter.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 5.—Three of the principal business houses in the town of [illegible], in this county, with their contents, were destroyed last night. Loss, $25,000 to $30,000; insurance about $4,000, of which $400 was in the North American, of Philadelphia; $2,400 in the Allemannia, of Cleveland, and the balance in St. Joseph companies.

THOMASTON, Me., Dec. 5.—A fire broke out last night in the carriage and wheelwright shop of the Maine State Prison. The whole building was consumed, but by the timely assistance of the firemen and citizens, the stock, machinery, and tools were saved. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 5.—A fire broke out this morning in the loft of the stable attached to the Pembroke House, at Suncook. The hotel and the stable containing seventeen horses, were entirely consumed together with a small dwelling-house and a portion of Bartlett's block. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—A dwelling on Buckingham street, owned by E. P. Brown, and occupied by Mrs. Adelaide Miller, was damaged to the extent of $2,500, last night, by an explosion of gas. No person was injured.

FORT GARRY, Dec. 5.—A destructive fire occurred here last night, by which the Parliament building were totally consumed. All the books and official documents were saved.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 5.—Peter [illegible], in jail at Lunenburg under sentence of death, confessed to Rev. H. L. Owen yesterday that he murdered his wife, but does not repent. He will not say anything, and is so sick that he is not expected to live. The man appears to be partially insane.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5, 1873.

Among the bills introduced were one by Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, to reduce postage; by Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, to strengthen the credit of the reconstructed States and afford them financial relief; by Mr. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, to establish an education fund, and apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people; by Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, to permit publishers of newspapers and periodicals to exchange their publications, and publishers of weekly newspapers to send within the county of their publication one copy thereof to actual subscribers free of postage; by Mr. Fort, of Illinois, for free transmission, by mail, of newspapers in the county where published, and their exchanges; by Mr. Donnan, of Iowa, to afford cheap transportation by water, from the interior to the seaboard, by way of the great lakes.

PETITION OF SEAMEN TO REPEAL THE SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS ACT.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, presented a petition signed by 3,411 mariners of the Port of New-York, with the designation to each signature of the ship to which they are attached, asking for the repeal of the act of June 7, 1872, to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners by the Circuit Court to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen. The petition contains ten reasons for the repeal. The last reason is that they desire to make their own contracts, without guardianship or fraud.

THE LOAN OF 1858.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, of Mass., the Senate bill passed yesterday for the redemption of the loan of 1858 was taken up for action, and was explained and advocated by Mr. Dawes. After some captious opposition by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, and Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, objected to the bill unless it were referred. The bill was thereupon referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE TIGRESS AND POLARIS.

Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate facts tending to show what legal or equitable claims the owners, officers, or crew of the Tigress, or any other persons, may have on the United States for assistance rendered to the officers and crew of the Polaris.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the standing committees of the House as follows:

On Elections.—Messrs. Smith, of New York; Thomas, of North Carolina; Hazelton, of Wisconsin; Todd, of Pennsylvania; Pike, of New-Hampshire; Robinson, of Ohio; Harrison, of Tennessee; Hyde, of Missouri; Spear, of Pennsylvania; Lamar, of Mississippi; Crossland, of Kentucky.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Burchard, of Illinois; E. H. Roberts, of New-York; Kasson, of Iowa; Waldron, of Michigan; Sheldon, of Louisiana; Foster, of Ohio; Beck, of Kentucky; Niblack, of Indiana; Wood, of New-York.

On Appropriations.—Messrs. Garfield, of Ohio; Hale, of Maine; Wheeler, of New-York; O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Starkweather, of Connecticut; Loughridge, of Iowa; Tyner, of Indiana; Parker, of Missouri; Marshall, of Illinois; Swann, of Maryland; Hancock, of Texas.

On Banking and Currency.—Messrs. Maynard, of Tennessee; Farwell, of Illinois; Merriam, of New-York; Hawley, of Connecticut; Hunter, of Indiana; Phelps, of New-Jersey; Hubbell, of Michigan; Niles, of Mississippi; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Durham, of Kentucky.

On the Pacific Railroad.—Messrs. Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Sypher, of Louisiana; Killinger, of Pennsylvania; Houghton, of California; Crocker, of Massachusetts; Willard, of Michigan; Corwin, of Illinois; McDill, of Iowa; Wells, of Missouri; Barnum, of Connecticut; Standeford, of Kentucky; Creamer, of New-York; Neal, of Ohio.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hawley, of Illinois; Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania; Lansing, of New-York; Dunnell, of Minnesota; Nunn, of Tennessee; Smith, of Ohio; Burrows, of Michigan; Howe, of Mississippi; W. R. Roberts, of New-York; Eden, of Illinois; Hamilton, of New-Jersey.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Wheeler, of New-York; Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Conger, of Michigan; Hooper, of Massachusetts; Negley, of Pennsylvania; Stannard, of Missouri; Parsons, of Ohio; Clayton, of California; Holman, of Indiana; Bromberg, of Alabama; Willie, of Texas.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Townsend, of Pennsylvania; Dunnell, of Minnesota; Orth, of Indiana; Bundy, of Ohio; Morey, of Louisiana; St. John, of New-York; Phillips, of Kansas; Bradley, of Michigan; Hereford, of West Virginia; Herndon, of Texas; Clymer, of Pennsylvania.

On War Claims.—Messrs. Lawrence, of Ohio; Hazelton, of Wisconsin; Cobb, of North Carolina; Kellogg, of Connecticut; Woodford, of New-York; Scudder, of New-Jersey; Smith, of Pennsylvania; Wilson, of Iowa; Holman, of Indiana; Harris, of Virginia; Morrison, of Illinois.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Packer, of Pennsylvania; Stowell, of Virginia; Platt, of New-York; Williams, of Massachusetts; Page, of California; Danforth, of Ohio; Cobb, of North Carolina; Cannon, of Illinois; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Read, of Kentucky; Atkins, of Iowa.

On Manufactures.—Farwell, of Illinois; Hathorn, of New-York; Biery, of Pennsylvania; Ransier, of South Carolina; Field, of Michigan; Whiteley, of Georgia; Woodworth, of Ohio; Waddell, of North Carolina; Wilson, of Maryland; Bowen, of Virginia; Blount, of Georgia.

On Agriculture.—Hays, of Alabama; Lamport, of New-York; Hazelton, of Wisconsin; Begole, of Michigan; Wilson, of Iowa; Ray, of Illinois; Ross, of Pennsylvania; Cain, of South Carolina; Davis, of Virginia; Hatcher, of Missouri; McLean, of Texas.

On Indian Affairs.—Averill, of Minnesota; Lowe, of Kansas; Butler, of Tennessee; Rainey, of South Carolina; Richmond, of Pennsylvania; McNulta, of Illinois; Lawson, of New-York; Harris, of Massachusetts; Adams, of Kentucky; Comingo, of Missouri; Geddings, of Texas.

On Military Affairs.—Coburn, of Indiana; Donnan, of Iowa; Hawley, of Illinois; Hawley, of Connecticut; Gunckel, of Ohio; Albright, of Pennsylvania; McDougall, of New-York; Thornburgh, of Tennessee; Nesmith, of Oregon; Young, of Georgia; Hunton, Virginia.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Butler, of Tennessee; Hazelton, of Wisconsin; Snyder, of Alabama; Ross, of Pennsylvania; Crouse, of Nebraska; Elliott, of South Carolina; Walls, of Florida; Storm, of Pennsylvania; Sloss, of Alabama; Hereford, of West Virginia, and Cook, of Georgia.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Hale, of New-York; Harmer, of Pennsylvania; Cotton, of Iowa; Rice, of Illinois; Hendee, of Vermont; Clark, of New-Jersey; Pelham, of Alabama; Lofland, of Delaware; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Barnum, of Connecticut, and Leach, of North Carolina.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Butler, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of Indiana; Poland, of Vermont; Tremain, of New-York; Frye, of Maine; Cessna, of Pennsylvania; White, of Alabama; Ward, of New-Jersey; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Potter, of New-York, and Jewett, of Ohio.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Havens, of Missouri; Whiteley, of Georgia; Richmond, of Pennsylvania; Pike, of New-Hampshire; Wilber, of New-York; Smith, of North Carolina; Begole, of Michigan; Hynes, of Arkansas; Clark, of Missouri; Robbins, of North Carolina, and Lutrell, of California.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Myers, of Pennsylvania; Eames, of Rhode Island; Sessions, of New-York; Barrere, of Illinois; Pratt, of Iowa; Hendee, of Vermont; Freeman, of Georgia; Bright, of Tennessee; Sayler, of Ohio; Dewitt, of New-York, and Buckner, of Missouri.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Scofield, of Pennsylvania; Gooch, of Massachusetts; Hays, of Alabama; Platt, of Virginia; Packard, of Indiana; Scudder, of New-York; Burleigh, of Maine; Purman, of Florida; Archer, of Maryland; Whitthorne, of Tennessee; Lamison, of Ohio.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Orth, of Indiana; Myers, of Pennsylvania; Willard, of Vermont; E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Clarke, of New-York; Ward, of New-Jersey; Albert, of Maryland; Williams, of Wisconsin; Robinson, of Illinois; Cox, of New-York; Banning, of Ohio.

On Territories.—Messrs. McKee, of Mississippi; Curtis, of Pennsylvania; Williams, of Indiana; Havens, of Missouri; Hoskins, of New-York; Crounse, of Nebraska; Fort, of Illinois; Hynes, of Arkansas; Schumaker, of New-York; Brown, of Kentucky; Mills, of Texas.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania; Lansing, of New-York; Sprague, of Ohio; Williams, of Michigan; Smith, of Louisiana; Crutchfield, of Tennessee; Bland, of Missouri; Caldwell, of Alabama; Vance, of North Carolina; Rawls, of Georgia.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Rusk, of Wisconsin; Wallace, of South Carolina; Barry, of Mississippi; McJunkin, of Pennsylvania; Mellish, of New-York; Martin, of Illinois; Small, of New-Hampshire; Sener, of Virginia; Young, of Kentucky; Crittenden, of Missouri; O'Brien, of Maryland.

On Railways and Canals.—Messrs. McCrary, of Iowa; G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Hurlbut, of Illinois; Bass, of New-York; Sherwood, of Ohio; Lewis, of Tennessee; Taylor, of Pennsylvania; Smith, of Virginia; Arthur, of Kentucky; Wolf, of Indiana, and Stone, of Missouri.

On Mines and Mining—Messrs. Lowe, of Kansas; Negley, of Pennsylvania; Buffinton, of Massachusetts; Rusk, of Wisconsin; Hubbell, of Michigan; Page, of California; Sheats, of Alabama; Lynch, of Mississippi; Kendall, of Nevada; Southard, of Ohio; Harris, of Georgia.

On Freedmen's Affairs—Messrs. Cobb, of North Carolina; Nunn, of Tennessee; Rainey, of South Carolina; Townsend, of Pennsylvania; Colton, of Iowa; Morey, of Louisiana; Barber, of Wisconsin; Sener, of Virginia; Comingo, of Missouri; Eden, of Illinois; Adams, of Kentucky.

On Education and Labor—Messrs. Monroe, of Ohio; G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Elliott, of South Carolina; Darrall, of Louisiana; Field, of Michigan; Crooke, of New-York; McDill, of Michigan; Rapier, of Alabama; Storm, of Pennsylvania; Whitehead, of Virginia; Glover, of Missouri.

On the Revision of the Laws—Messrs. Poland, of Vermont; E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Lawrence, of Ohio; Duell, of New York; Barber, of Wisconsin; Pendleton, of Rhode Island; Moore, of Pennsylvania; Cason, of Indiana; Stephens, of Georgia; Kendall, of Nevada; Knapp, of Illinois.

On Coinage, Weights, and Measures.—Messrs. Hooper, of Massachusetts; Houghton, of California; Harmer, of Pennsylvania; Barrere, of Illinois; Willard, of Michigan; Sayler, of Indiana; Strait, of Minnesota; Mills, of Texas; Berry, of Ohio; Bell, of Georgia; Ashe, of North Carolina.

On Patents.—Messrs. Conger, of Michigan; Eames, of Rhode Island; Smart, of New-York; Clements, of Illinois; Crutchfield, of Tennessee; Dobbins, of New-Jersey; Saylor, of Indiana; Smith, of North Carolina; Sloss, of Alabama; Parker, of New-Hampshire; Magee, of Pennsylvania.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Platt, of Virginia; Sessions, of New-York; Killinger, of Pennsylvania; Sprague, of Ohio; Hersey, of Maine; Pierce, of Massachusetts; Lowndes, of Maryland; Strait, of Minnesota; Wells, of Missouri; Perry, of New-York; Milliken, of Kentucky.

On Reform of Civil Service.—Messrs. Kellogg, of Connecticut; Willard, of Vermont; Woodford, of New-York; Sheats, of Alabama; Hurlbut, of Illinois; Butler, of Massachusetts; Strawbridge, of Pennsylvania; Willard, of Michigan; Sayler, of Ohio; Luttrell, of California; Whitehouse, of New-York.

On Mileage.—Messrs. Bundy, of Ohio; Biery, of Pennsylvania; Ray, of Illinois; Nesmith, of Oregon; Parker, of New-Hampshire.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Buffington, of Massachusetts; Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Hoskins, of New-York; Wallace, of South Carolina; Archer, of Indiana.

On Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. Packard, of Missouri; Cobb, of Kansas; St. John, of New-York; Morrison, of Illinois; Lamison, of Ohio.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Sypher, of Louisiana; Snyder, of Arkansas; Phillips, of Kansas; Schumaker, of New-York; Southard, of Ohio.

On Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Williams, of Indiana; Lamport, of New-York; Curtis, of Pennsylvania; Bright, of Tennessee; Giddings, of Texas.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. McJunkin, of Pennsylvania; Burrows, of Michigan; Watts, of Florida; Magee, of Pennsylvania; Herndon, of Texas.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Barry, of Mississippi; Todd, of Pennsylvania; Mellish, of New-York; Whitthorne, of Tennessee; Young, of Georgia.

On Expenditures in the Interior Department.—Messrs. Orr, of Iowa; Woodworth, of Ohio; Lynch, of Mississippi; Robinson, of Illinois; Rawls, of Georgia.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Duell, of New-York; Cessna, of Pennsylvania; Smith, of Ohio; Pratt, of Iowa; McLean, of Texas.

On Rules.—The Speaker; Messrs. Maynard, of Tennessee; Garfield, of Ohio; Cox, of New-York; Randall, of Pennsylvania.

On Printing.—Messrs. Donnan, of Iowa; Hale, of New-York; Waddell, of North Carolina.

On the Library.—Messrs. Frye, of Maine; Monroe, of Ohio; Clymer, of Pennsylvania.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Darrall, of Louisiana; Pendleton, of Rhode Island; Harris, of Georgia.

THE LOUISIANA FOURTH DISTRICT.

Mr. Sheridan, of Louisiana, rising to a personal explanation, said that he had some agency in seating his colleague, Mr. Smith, from the Fourth District of Louisiana, and if any wrong had been done in the matter, he considered himself personally responsible. Some newspapers had charged that the certificate read to the House had been executed prior to the receipt and canvass of the returns in New-Orleans. He was informed on reliable authority that the returns had arrived, and been properly canvassed on the 28th and 29th of November, prior to the execution of the certificate. It was not a matter of physical impossibility, as had been said, for a man could go in three days from any part of the district to New-Orleans. He assured the House that the statements to the contrary were untrue. It was also a mistake to say that that was a Democratic district; no Democrat ever had been, or ever could be, elected from it.

The House at 2:30 o'clock P. M. adjourned till Monday.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, Joseph Yates, arrested in connection with a bond robbery of $30,000, was brought up on habeas corpus. No examination took place in his case on the ground that matters would necessarily be developed which would induce others to leave the City. Yates has been indicted and was committed on a bench warrant, and is held to bail in the sum of $10,000. His counsel expressed their readiness to proceed with the trial of the case immediately, and in the event of the trial not taking place they moved that the bail be reduced. The District Attorney opposed the motion, and the Court for the present refused to grant it, at the same time stating that if the trial did not take place at the present term, application might properly be made for the discharge of the prisoner on his own recognizances. George Lockwood, who was arrested some time since in his room at 4 o'clock in the morning, with burglarious instruments, was brought up on habeas corpus. His counsel insisted that the fact of having burglars' tools in the room was not the offense contemplated by statute, which meant that they should be found in his possession abroad. Mr. Phelps said Lockwood had only been recently arrested, and that so far he had not been able to bring the matter before the Grand Jury. The court adjourned the proceedings to Wednesday, to give the District Attorney an opportunity to bring the case before the Grand Jury. The sentence of Denis Hogan, who was convicted two days ago of a violation of the Election law, was adjourned to Monday, to give counsel an opportunity to prepare affidavits.

SENTENCED FOR PERJURY.

Aaron Harris, who had been convicted of perjury, in giving false testimony before the Fire Marshal in relation to the burning of his (Harris') cigar store, at No. 10 Hester street, was arraigned for sentence yesterday morning, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett. Harris' counsel asked for mercy for his client, saying he had the use of only one hand, and had a wife and four children. Harris told the Recorder that he was not guilty. The Recorder said that although Harris had been tried only for perjury, the facts developed on the trial not only proved Harris guilty of that charge, but would have sufficed to have convicted him under an indictment for arson in the first degree. He would, in view of these facts, and to give a much-needed example, sentence Harris to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants forty-eight, amounting to $48,265 34; pay-rolls, number of warrants eighty, amounting to $8,332 23; total, $56,597 57. Receipts from taxes of 1873 and interest, $22,058 06; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $9,921 45; collection of assessments and interest, $1,864 35; market rents and fees, $4,649 25; water rents, $3,488 30; licenses, Mayor's office, $38 75; fees and fines, District Courts, $493 00; interest on deposits, Bank of the Manhattan Company, $244 44; total, $41,998 60.

A REMARKABLE EXHIBIT.

THE HERALD AND THE VIRGINIUS.

We certainly owe an apology to our readers for printing in our own columns any of the dreary effusions of the "intellectual department" of the New-York *Herald*. But the course of that sheet has been so marvelous, and the exuberance of thought and language it has displayed throughout our Cuban troubles has been so bewildering, that a few isolated passages from its "editorials," and these not by any means the worst that could be selected, may have the effect of showing the public what a treasure it has in the *Herald*, and how much both Spain and our own Government owe to it in the solution of their difficulties.

The daily journals of Nov. 6 published the first news of the capture of the Virginius by the Cuban authorities. This news arrived too late for the *Herald* to summon all its "intellectual" force, "half native and half foreign," so it was compelled to trust the concoction of the subjoined paragraphs to its foreign staff:

"The gallant little craft, the Virginius, which has been of such service to the Cuban insurgents, was captured on the 31st ult., off the coast of Jamaica, by the Spanish gun-boat Tornado, after ten hours' chase."

Another observation from an article of the following day, Nov. 7, admits a rather awkward fact:

"Considering who were on board the Virginius, and what she carried, and where she was first sighted by the Tornado, *there is, perhaps, little doubt* that she was on a filibustering voyage."

On the next day—the 8th—the *Herald* was still in a state of mental confusion, not having had as yet any instructions from Paris—and there is consequently a grain of common sense in its remarks:

"It is very possible that the Virginius was engaged in attempting a hostile descent upon Spanish territory, and was endeavoring to land men and munitions for carrying on war against the Spanish Government. It is equally possible she had forfeited her rights to protection as an American ship. * * * Certainly the United States cannot be charged with holding lenient views of neutral obligations. * * * It is and always has been the wise policy of this Government not to permit our flag to be discredited by making it the refuge and the cover for vagabond adventurers who are of no country, but under pretense of a Quixotic devotion to freedom, and with a real love for plunder and a wild life, prey on all countries alike in the time of their distress and would as readily prey on our country as on any other. * * * There is but one remedy for this Spanish nonsense. It is to abate the Spanish dominion in this hemisphere as a nuisance. * * * *We do not want Cuba.*"

The language used to characterize the murdered passengers of the Virginius in the above extract is worthy of particular attention, and the last observation quoted, "We do not want Cuba," will be seen to have its significance further on.

On the 9th November it declared that it "had no desire to draw the Government into war with Spain," and the very next day it came out with the following war cry:

"It is therefore the duty of President Grant to declare at once the existence of a state of war in Cuba. * * It is a duty incumbent upon our Government at once to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans, and it is a duty which Secretary Fish cannot any longer safely postpone."

On Nov. 13 the news of the massacre of forty-nine of the passengers and crew of the Virginius was published. This news, as might be expected, shocked every one who read it, and had the following double-leaded effect on the *Herald*:

"Secretary Fish has long been doing his utmost to exhaust the patience of the American people. We have no hope from him, for if his influence is to prevail we may rather expect to be called upon to apologize to Spain for the trouble we have occasioned, than to expect a firm demand for reparation for the outrage her authorities in Cuba have committed. We look to Gen. Grant for the vindication of the national honor. His words have been welcomed with joy by the American people. * * * The instant recognition of Cuban belligerency is an imperative necessity."

Now, it should be remembered that this nonsense was written at a most critical time. The news of the fearful massacre had been received, but not authenticated, though there was little reason to doubt its truth. Every journal in the country that same morning contained dispatches from Washington showing the movements of our Government in this crisis. It was proved by these that the utmost activity prevailed in every department. Cabinet meetings had been held. Dispatches had been sent to Madrid and to Havana. The naval forces of the United States were being put into readiness without delay, and, in short, everything was being done which could be expected from a powerful Government in such a momentous crisis. The journals in this City and elsewhere which are usually the bitterest foes of the Administration, were either silent at this moment, or approved of the conduct of the Government, and the *Herald* alone vented its imbecility and ignorance in statements which were untrue, and in conclusions which were absurd. The next day, while the utmost anxiety prevailed in the public mind upon this grave question, the *Herald* in a "leader" said:

"*War must take the place of diplomacy*, and the vengeance of our insulted Government follow quickly upon the outrage to its flag."

In its news columns on the 15th, it published what purported to be an interview with President Grant. It also commented, editorially, upon the President's remarks, and yet the President never uttered one of the words attributed to him, and the interview never took place.

On Nov. 18 the daily journals contained reports of the mass-meeting at Steinway and Tammany Halls by our citizens. The *Herald* furnished its readers with a comparatively short summary of the proceedings of these meetings, and devoted itself to the production of one of its famous maps. The map this time was of Cuba. Its relation to the present trouble was not apparent. It was chiefly remarkable for being very inexact, and for giving the route and travels of "O'Kelly." It showed where "O'Kelly" interviewed somebody; where "O'Kelly" received a *Herald* dispatch; where "O'Kelly" was imprisoned, and where O'Kelly made a dinner off some pickled oysters.

On the 19th of November, news had been already received of the work of the Naval Department of the Government. It had been shown that twenty-four vessels, mounting 320 guns, were fitted up, and that every other department was in a like state of activity, while important negotiations were pending. The *Herald*, therefore, editorially uttered the following:

"An Administration that would occupy Cuba within the next ten days would insure the indorsement of Congress and the approbation of the whole American people. We confess to some apprehension of a timid, hesitating policy on the part of our Government. We fear that the plume that will decorate the banner of the Administration will be the white feather of the diplomat of strong words and weak heart. * * * * * If the Government is true to itself, we shall occupy Cuba without delay."

The beautiful metaphor contained in the above extract was thought by the *Herald* to be so good as to cause its repetition the next day. Not contented with this rhodomontade, the "organ of public opinion" contained the following outrageous paragraph:

"*Occupation for the Winter for the 50,000 men out of employment in this City.* The occupation of the Island of Cuba."

On the 21st of November the *Herald* made its grand *coup*. It that day published what purported to be special dispatches from Madrid containing the five points of our Government's demands on Spain. This was the *Herald's* opportunity for its *coup de main*. Its traditional wild Irishman was let out of his cage, and he preyed upon the readers of the *Herald* in editorial paragraphs like the following:

"We hope our Government will not make the mistake of delaying a naval demonstration on Cuba until the arrival of the Spanish iron-clads. Let our own iron-clads and other war ships go to Havana at once, and take it before the dons arrive."

"We must all, Democrats and Republicans, rally to the support of the Administration now."

"'Diplomacy is played out; Fish diet is done for. Give us a little iron tonic.' So says one of our exchanges, and we say—Amen."

"Let us have peace—not only a piece, but the whole beautiful island of Cuba."

"We hope that our Government is satisfied now that there must be war. *We must stretch things a little. A war in Cuba means a word and a blow—the blow first.*"

Anything more disgraceful and dishonorable than this was never published in the most ribald sheet of any country. Such stuff would make it appear that America is a nation of pirates, and that the *Herald* is its black flag.

On Nov. 25, the *Herld* headed its news article of the Cuban question with "Humiliation," and editorially remarked:

"Early in this affair, while the slaughter-house wall was yet splashed with the *wet blood* of poor Fry and his fellow-victims, we were told from Washington that we must be patient."

On that day there were published in THE TIMES the actual demands of our Government on Spain, which demands, as every one has seen, were urged with great decision, yet not without due courtesy and consideration for the struggling Republic of Spain. On the 28th, the *Herald* temporarily withdrew its wild Irishman, and said:

"We warmly commend the firm stand taken by President Grant on the grave difficulty with Spain. To President Grant we look for the sustainment of the honor of the country."

In another editorial of the same day, however, the *Herald* discusses the chances of war as follows:

"Spain has no resources for prosecuting a vigorous war. We should require only a small army or land force to operate in Cuba. The Cubans, if supplied with arms and sustained by the United States, could drive the Spaniards from the island. Our commerce might suffer for a time, and Spain might set afloat privateers to prey upon our merchant marine, but we could retaliate, and seize as much, probably, as we should lose. * * * * The appropriation or independence of Cuba might be made worth as much to the United States as the money cost of war."

In addition to this the *Herald* published interviews with President Grant, in which he was supposed to have made most important statements. These interviews were the wildest fabrications. Again, the special dispatch published by the *Herald*, purporting to come from Madrid, and to contain the "five points" of our demands on Spain, was now proved never to have come from Europe, and was as wild a delusion as the interviews with the President. Another little fabrication of the *Herald* was this day also brought to light. The *Herald* had stated that our Government had demanded the abolition of slavery in Cuba, whereas no such demand was made, the Government not thinking the present a fitting time for such a request. The daily journals of the 29th published the news that an amicable settlement of our difficulties with Spain had been agreed upon, whereon the *Herald* of the next day (the 30th) shrieks forth:

"If the statement published gives an accurate account of the conclusions reached between the diplomatic authorities of either country, then surely a demand for reparation that roared and thundered in the index with stentorian pretense, has sneaked to a wretched and contemptible close. Never before was an international negotiation so conspicuously pitiful in its results, and never before did the pusilanimous spirit of senile incapacity so shamefully abuse the confidence of a nation."

Its news articles of this day the *Herald* headed with "Knuckles Down," and on the 1st of December it editorially shrieks again:

"The settlement with Spain a most base and vile-concluded peace."

And finished a long article with the following refreshing announcement:

"This latest Spanish outrage we have handled from day to day as the facts and developments warranted, and always on the high and uncompromising ground of national honor. * * * Yet this is the latest triumph of American diplomacy, a hollow, barren, and bungled thing."

The *Herald* has shown its own character and capacity in the last-quoted words, "a hollow, barren, and bungled thing." *Quod erat demonstrandum.*

A KANSAS EXCITEMENT.

A POWERFUL SECRET ORGANIZATION TO PILLAGE MEXICO.

The Atchison (Kan.) *Champion* signalizes its issue for Sunday last by an article giving a very minute account of the organization of a large band of men, with head-quarters in that city, whose object was to go upon marauding and pillaging expeditions into Mexico. It would appear from its statement that about ten days ago there came to Atchison two of the most shrewd and experienced detectives in the service of the Government, who introduced themselves to Marshal Crall, presented the proper and necessary credentials, and stated their mission. It then goes on to say: "About one year ago the Secret Service Department received advices from trustworthy sources that a grand scheme was being organized in Northern Texas, with a man named Roland A. Sutcliffe as its acknowledged leader, to make a filibustering expedition into Mexico, to obtain a permanent foothold, if possible, with the limited number of men they could command; but if they failed in it, to make the raid at least a profitable one by robbery and pillage, and escape with the spoils to the United States, divide the booty and spend the remainder of their days in ease and comfort. In its infancy this scheme was commonly talked of in all the neighboring country, and as it was organized at a time when numerous depredations were being committed on the Texas borders by Mexican desperadoes and marauders, it received the hearty encouragement of Texans, and substantial support in the shape of large additions to its numbers. The matter was carefully watched by the Government, through the aid of peaceful citizens, when suddenly the scheme was abandoned, and it ceased to be the subject of consideration. Sutcliffe is described as a shrewd, unscrupulous man, of whose antecedents nothing is known. He has an excellent education, is tall in stature, and possessed of rather handsome features. Those who know him speak of him as one of the few men who are born to command, and who required the strictest obedience to his directions. The temporary excitement having suddenly ceased, no more was heard of the gigantic filibustering scheme. Notwithstanding this, Sutcliffe was busy running over the country, always apparently engaged, but with no visible employment. About two months ago Madame Rumor again set stories afloat, starting from dozens of different points, giving accounts of secret meetings being held, the object of which could not be discovered. Prominent among the places mentioned was Atchison, and it was to this place the detectives traced the ringleaders. Saturday, the Atchison branch was discovered and two of the ringleaders were arrested, and a number of important papers belonging to the organization secured. The place where the meetings have been held, and where the arrests were made, is the old house situated near Atchison machine-shop, known as the Westerfield property. The two detectives, in company with Marshal Crall and Deputy Marshal Safford, went to the place and succeeded in arresting four men, one of them Sutcliffe, the acknowledged head of the organization, and who has been in Atchison for the past week. He is a tall, distinguished-looking man, who visited the Post Office on the arrival of every mail, and always received a large number of letters. Besides him, a man by the name of Dunham, who is said to be Sutcliffe's inseparable companion, was also taken. On the person of the ringleader was found a number of papers, including the oath taken, a roll of the Atchison Society, numbering some forty names, including among them a number of adventurers who had but lately arrived in the town. Sutcliffe was well supplied with money, having, when searched, about $3,000 in greenbacks upon his person, and he had liberally supplied his followers when they required it. The oath was a solemn and fearful pledge. The papers on the person of Sutcliffe revealed the fact that at least 100 other similar organizations are in existence, and that he is the great head-centre of all. The two men were taken East Sunday morning, and will be held for trial."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has written the following letter to the Finance Department in answer to a communication relative to assessment list for street improvements:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ROOM NO. 19 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1873.

To the Department of Finance:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday in relation to the improvements on the Boulevard, the Sixth and Seventh avenues, and the Avenue St. Nicholas, and the assessment lists therefor. The assessment list for regulating and grading Seventh avenue, amounting to $763,899 85, was transmitted to the Board of Assessors on the 26th of July last. The assessment list for the superstructure of that avenue, amounting to $576,391 83, exclusive of surveyor's fees, will be ready for transmission in the course of next week. Our engineers are now engaged in measuring and computing quantities on the Boulevard and Avenue St. Nicholas improvements, preparatory to making out the assessment lists, which will amount to about $2,491,000 for the regulating, grading, and superstructure of the Boulevard, and $533,000 for the Avenue St. Nicholas, and which is expected will be completed and transmitted before the close of the year. The aggregate amount of these assessment lists now in preparation and nearly ready for transmission is $3,600,391, and the aggregate amount of those transmitted to the Board of Assessors since the 1st day of January, 1873, is $2,175,064, making a total amount of $5,775,455, which will probably have been made out by the Department of Public Works and transmitted for the action of the Board of Assessors during the whole year. Every effort has been and will be used by this department to expedite the completion of improvements and the preparation and transmission of assessment lists therefor, in order that the City may be reimbursed as rapidly as possible, by the collection of assessments, for the moneys advanced in the prosecution of these improvements.

Respectfully,
GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

AN INJUNCTION SERVED ON THE CONTROLLER.

Controller Green was yesterday served with an order for injunction on the complaint of Wm. Colligan to prevent payments of judgments to Sarah Herar and Edward Tracy for alleged services as City Hall cleaners in 1869. The deponent sets forth that he holds assignments of the claims, and had commenced suit thereon when he lately absconded; that the original claimants had also brought an action to obtain the money. This is a sample of the confusion attending the claims of this kind, which are sought to be enforced in the courts. The lack of system and regularity with which the financial affairs of the City were conducted during four or five years prior to 1872, left a mass of unsettled claims which made it seem as if every man and woman whose name appeared in the Directory had a claim against the City.

A CHILD-STEALER PUNISHED.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Kate Bowen, of Rye, Westchester County, was convicted of having stolen a little girl, named Susan Brown, the child of Sarah Brown, a nurse. The maternity of the child was conclusively proved by the evidence of four witnesses. Assistant District Attorney Russell asked for a heavy sentence, on the ground that kidnapping was prevalent in this City, and that an example ought to be made. Recorder Hackett imposed a sentence of seven years' imprisonment.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE CORRECTION—THE EIGHTEENTH WARD MARKET FRAUDS—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, President Vance in the chair. After transacting some unimportant business, Alderman McCafferty offered a preamble and resolution reciting that the law providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Charitable Correction, to take charge of juvenile delinquents and idle and truant children, is calculated to create intolerance and bigotry, and to result in proselytism; that the law is unnecessary, inasmuch as the recently-appointed Police Justices should be charged with the duty of committing truant children to such institutions as may be selected; that viewed in every light, the law is "practically useless, unnecessarily oppressive, can be productive of no good, and may eventuate in engendering acrimony and strife where now friendship and good-will exist between the different denominations in caring for, providing reformatories, educating, clothing, feeding, and instructing in useful callings the classes of children enumerated in the law," and that the Counsel of the Corporation be directed to prepare a memorial in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to the Legislature, praying for a repeal of the law.

The resolutions, which elicited no debate, were carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Flanagan, Claussen, Kehr, Lysaght, Koch, McCafferty, Ottendorfer, Reilly—8.

Negative—Aldermen Vance, Cooper, Billings, Falconer, Monheimer, Morris, Van Schaick—7.

Alderman Monheimer offered a resolution appointing a committee of five to investigate the Eighteenth Ward Market frauds, with power to send for persons and papers. The motion was adopted.

On motion of Alderman Vance, the Park Commissioners were empowered to have repairs made on the Harlem Bridge without giving the work out by contract.

The Committee on Lands and Places, to whom was referred the estimates of the Board of Health, presented a report in favor of reducing the salaries embodied in the estimates from $128,000 to $43,000, and the contingencies from $19,000 to $10,000. The report also allowed $2,600 for temporary assistance, and $4,000 for the Law Department of the board. The report was ordered on file.

The resolution of the Assistant Aldermen, requesting the Mayor to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who sent an infernal machine to the Controller, was then called up, and elicited a brief debate.

Alderman Monheimer hoped that the whole matter would be investigated by a committee. He was informed that some of the clerks in the Finance Department had sent the machine, and that it never passed through the Post Office.

Alderman Claussen said that a dastardly attempt had been made on the life of the Controller, and the board should use the power at its disposal, by recommending that a reward be offered for the arrest of the guilty parties.

Several motions were here made to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, the Committee on Finance, and other committees, all of which were lost. Finally, Alderman Monheimer moved to lay the motion to refer the matter to a committee on the table, and it was carried. By this parliamentary manœuvre the original motion was laid on the table. Subsequently Alderman Van Schaick moved that the Mayor be requested to offer a suitable reward for the arrest of the person or persons who sent the machine, and it was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor renominating Mr. Joseph J. Joy as Commissioner of Charitable Correction. A vote was taken, and Mr. Joy was rejected, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Vance, Van Schaick, Falconer, Kehr, Monheimer, Cooper, Ottendorfer—7.

Negative—Aldermen Claussen, Flanagan, Koch, Lysaght, McCafferty, Morris, Reilly—7.

Communications were then received from the Mayor nominating George W. Frost and Louis Lusbescher as City Marshals. Both nominations were confirmed.

The board then adopted a resolution declining to take action on the nominations for Court-house Commissioners for ninety days, after which they adjourned.

THE BRITTON INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the charges preferred against District Attorney Britton by the Committee of Fifty of Brooklyn was resumed yesterday at 12 o'clock, according to adjournment. The charge that Mr. Britton made efforts to improperly secure the indictment of the *Chronicle* was again considered. A number of people who were formerly connected with the paper testified that they had been before the Grand Jury, and had been questioned from a list of questions in the hands of Mr. Bayles, the foreman, which it is claimed were written by Mr. Britton. Several members of the Grand Jury testified that Mr. Britton took no part in the conduct of the investigation with regard to the *Chronicle*, except to give testimony when called and sworn as a witness. The testimony of the Grand Jurors closed the charge relative to the *Chronicle*. The election frauds cases were again taken up, and a mass of unimportant and uninteresting testimony given, which induced Mr. Cadwallader, the representative of the Attorney General, to remind the counsel that he had no interest in the local political fights. He thought it was uselessly increasing the cost of the investigation. Gen. Tracy then asked the prosecution what course they intended to pursue with regard to several of the charges which they had partially examined, and as to others which had not been taken up in their regular order. Several of the charges were abandoned, and Mr. Cadwallader announced that there was not sufficient in the charge of corruption and bribery to warrant him in going into it. Commissioner Speer having ascertained from counsel for the Committee of Fifty that they would probably get through on Monday, adjourned the investigation until 11 o'clock on that day.

WORK STOPPED ON THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Work on the East River Bridge has virtually ceased for the Winter, although carpenters are busy completing the scaffolding and hoistways upon the Brooklyn tower. The progress made upon the various sections of the work during the past season has not only been very satisfactory to the engineers and Commissioners connected therewith, but has far exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The Brooklyn anchorage is now twenty-seven feet above tide-water. Besides the excavation necessary to begin the work, there have been laid upon this one section alone during the past Summer 8,334 cubic yards of masonry. The New-York tower has reached the height of 128 feet above tide-water—eight feet above the roadway. Over 10,000 cubic yards of masonry have been laid during the season upon this section. Work will be resumed on the towers about the middle of next March. The engineer, Mr. C. C. Martin, says that it will take over half of next season to complete the Brooklyn tower, it not being yet within fifty-one feet of the required height. It will be impossible to complete the New-York tower under two years' time.

THE KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

Supervisors Johnson and Richards, of the Penitentiary Investigating Committee, met at the Penitentiary, yesterday afternoon, and continued the examination into the frauds alleged to have been committed in the Penitentiary improvements. A number of builders and contractors attended. Keeper Shevlin escorted the party through the grounds, that an opportunity might be afforded the committee to make personal examination of the work. After a thorough examination, in which the committee were greatly aided by Mr. Shevlin, they returned to the office to take testimony. The testimony of the witnesses examined showed that the carpenter work on the new workhouse is worth $19,972 74, and the mason work, $9,966, making a total of $29,938 74. This building cost the County $91,628 58. The testimony of experts in relation to the barn was to the effect that the work done on it was altogether worth, at the outside, $7,000; that the material used was not such as the specification called for. The work cost the County $12,830. The testimony with regard to the wall surrounding the Penitentiary showed a wide difference between the actual value of the work and the amount it had cost the County.

REPORTED IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury, it is reported, will, during the present session, be called upon to take action in regard to certain officials and lawyers for obtaining, on illegal grounds, excuses for persons summoned to appear as jurors. On formal complaints made by the Commissioner of Jurors, the District Attorney is to present to the Grand Jury the names of several petty officials, lawyers, brokers, merchants, and others who have been concerned in unlawfully evading the operation of the laws governing the summoning of persons as jurors, by the reception of bribes, attempts at bribery, or the procurement or offering of illegal excuses. It is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to aid or assist any one in evading jury service, or to offer any bribe, gift, or payment to procure the avoidance of such service.

SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSES.

The Commissioners under the law for licensing sailors' boarding-houses met yesterday at the office of the Harbor Masters, No. 40 Burling slip. The board consists of J. K. Meyers, representing the insurance companies; Capt. N. Briggs, the American Seamen's Friend Society; N. D. Wells, the Port Society; C. G. Duncan, the Chamber of Commerce; and Geo. W. Blunt, the Marine Society. The board organized by electing Mr. G. W. Blunt President and D. A. Nash Secretary, the present Assistant Secretary of the Harbor Masters. A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary to notify the proprietors of sailors' boarding-houses in New-York and Brooklyn that application must be made for licenses to the Commissioners before the 18th inst., and the meeting adjourned. The law provides that the fee for the license shall be $20, which must be paid before the application is considered, to be returned should license be refused. The penalty for a violation of any of the provisions of the act is imprisonment for not more than one year or less than thirty day, or a fine not exceeding $250 or less than $100, or by both fine and imprisonment. Owing to the non-organization of the board, it has been impossible to convict unlicensed boarding-house keepers.

ENCROACHMENTS ON THE HARBOR.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER BLUNT TO GOV. DIX—A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

Commissioner Blunt has sent the following to Gov. Dix in response to a communication from the latter in reference to the legislation necessary to preserve the harbor of New-York:

Gov. John A. Dix:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter in relation to the encroachments on New-York harbor, I beg to refer to the documents now sent to you, all which contain information obtained from authentic and reliable sources. The great difficulty in my mind as to the preservation of the harbor consists in the entire indifference of the Legislature of the State of New-York, who are the guardians and trustees of the harbor, as there has been no legislation, since the organization of the Government, for the preservation of the harbor, until 1855, which authorized a commission. Five persons were appointed who were citizens of the same State, who selected three of the most eminent men of the country, known for their particular fitness for the preservation and regulation of harbors. This commission, after a most elaborate and accurate survey, reported, which report was adopted by the State of New-York, and the preservation of those lines was placed under the control of the Pilot Commissioners, with very imperfect laws for their enforcement, and up to a few years the encroachments have been prevented. Recently the Legislature of our State, without inquiry, have granted encroachments which have been prejudicial to the harbor. Those on the Brooklyn side, the allowing of the Dock Commission to encroach 135 feet on the North River, and 75 feet on the East River, with the unrestricted power to push their encroachments without regard to the interests of the harbor, the rights of Brooklyn and New-Jersey.

One great cause of damage to the harbor is the lawless manner in which the steamers draw their ashes into it, it having been estimated at two hundred and fifty tons per day. And the damage to the harbor was shown to you on a chart prepared at the request of the Pilot Commissioners by the United States Coast Survey officers. This evil practice has been partially stopped, but the legislation has been very imperfect on the subject. Another cause of great detriment to the harbor is the entire disregard of the City officials to its interest and the law, as it is in evidence before the Pilot Commissioners that the Police and Dock Commissioners have secretly and willfully thrown several thousand tons of dirt and offal into the harbor. The other encroachments are those of New-Jersey, the most alarming of which is that of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, which the corporation have done in violation of the laws of New-Jersey, and in disregard of right and common honesty, as they have not paid the State, nor have they applied to the State for any authority; it is in imitation of the attempt of Cornelius Vanderbilt to take possession of the property under water at the Battery, from which he was ejected by the Pilot Commissioners; the extent of this encroachment will be submitted to you from the result of surveys now being made.

Now for the remedy. It is suggested, in the first place, that the lines of 1857 be restored as far as can be without displacing structures now completed; that stringent laws should be passed against throwing rubbish in the harbor. New-Jersey should be invited to appoint Commissioners who should not be citizens of that State—being on the principle that New-York adopted in the settlement of her exterior line in 1855 and 1857. This should be the basis of a treaty like that of 1834, which could not be changed by ordinary legislation, as it had to be ratified by Congress. A bill to make it highly penal to throw anything into the North River above Spuyten Duyvil Creek, as recommended by you, should also be passed. The laws passed for the preservation of the harbor are very imperfect. The Commissioners are almost powerless. Means should be provided for them to watch over its interests; for instance, the purchase of a small steamer similar to a steam-launch used by a United States ship-of-war, which would not cost to exceed $3,000, and the cost of running it would not exceed $2,500 per annum, to cruise day and night to watch violations of the law; the entire jurisdiction of the waters of the harbor, so far as the encroachments and dredging, and throwing dirt, &c., in it, should be under the Harbor Commissioners. It is now a divided duty, subject to misconstruction, and consequently inefficient. An idea of the importance of the duties of the Harbor Commission can be shown by the fact that they have been obliged to find a place for the deposit of 1,218,987 cubic yards of the dredging from the harbor, to be deposited where no detriment could be caused to the harbor by the deposit of such dredgings; and it is believed it has met with success.

Yours, truly, GEORGE W. BLUNT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on thursday, the 4th inst., at 3:30 P. M., Norman White, Esq., Vice President, in the chair, assisted by Frederick S. Winston, A. Robertson Walsh, and Frederick H. Wolcott, Esqs., Vice Presidents. The decease of Hon. Peter D. Vroom, one of the Vice Presidents, was announced: whereupon Rev. Daniel McGilvary read the ninetieth Psalm and offered prayer. Four new auxiliaries were recognized, of which three are in Nebraska and one in Connecticut. Communications were received from Mr. J. W. Zaccheus, Fajardo, Porto Rico, showing increasing demand for the Bible in that island; from Mr. Andrew M. Milne, Montevideo, showing increasing distributions on his field, and enlargement of the work; from Rev. Dr. Trumbull, Valparaiso, returning thanks for aid from the American Bible Society, and asking a continuance of it, with hopeful indications of the progress of the work in Chili; and from Rev. Daniel McGilvary, requesting funds to print the Gospel by Matthew in the Laos language, which is a written but not a printed language, in which consequently no portion of the Scriptures has yet been printed. The request was granted. A memorial paper was adopted on the decease of Hon. Peter D. Vroom.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

On Thursday afternoon, Peter McCord, a driver in the employ of J. D. Gillette & Co., cattle dealers, at Communipaw, Jersey City, was hung in a shed known as the "hog-house," and narrowly escaped with his life. He was driving into the building with a load of salt, and stooped to pass under the door-frame. He raised up too soon, and his head caught between two beams. The team stopped in obedience to his pull at the reins, and a number of men ran to his assistance. A messenger was sent for a doctor, and Dr. Buck, the County Physician, was soon in attendance. A number of men were sent up in the loft to pry the beams apart. Another gang, with a yoke of oxen, tried to pull the wagon back, it having settled in a mud-hole and materially increased the man's suffering. His head swelled with the attempts to extricate him, and he became insensible. After half an hour's work he was taken down and carried to his residence, where he has since remained in a state of insensibility. His physician thinks that his chance for recovery is doubtful. He has a wife and two children.

QUEENS COUNTY PRISONERS.

A law was passed at the last session of the State Legislature whereby it was made the duty of every court, Police Justice, Justice of the Peace, and other Magistrate, by whom any person might be sentenced in the County of Richmond for any term not less than sixty days, for any crime or misdemeanor not punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, to sentence such person to imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary, during the continuance of a certain agreement made between the Supervisors of Richmond and Kings Counties respectively. In accordance with this law and agreement, the Richmond County Board of Supervisors has issued an order to the Police Department of the county instructing the force not to convey any prisoners to the County Jail who may be committed for two months or over, by any Justice, but to send them to the Kings County Penitentiary instead. Accordingly, all the prisoners in the County Jail who had been committed for that time or over—eight in number—were conveyed to that institution, yesterday, by Sheriff Alston, where they will be put to work for the public benefit, and boarded at the cost of $1 75 each, instead of $4 50 per week, which is the charge in the Richmond County Jail.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Michael McQuirk, who, with another man, knocked down and robbed Mrs. Margaret Harvey, of Second avenue and Thirty-seventh street, nearly in front of her door, on Thursday night, was committed for trial in default of $1,000. The highwayman was caught by Officer Kerns, of the Twenty-first Precinct, before he had a chance to pass the plunder ($9) to his confederate.... James McLaughlin and Henry Meyer, who were discovered by Officer Ford in the act of stealing lead pipe, the property of the City, at Ninety-fifth street and Fifth avenue, were committed for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Sebastian Geyer and Louisa Conors, shoplifters, who were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, Wednesday, for grand larceny, were before him again yesterday on the same charge, preferred by John Garvin, of No. 31 Carmine street, who charges them with stealing two pieces of cloth valued at $25. They were held for examination.... John Mulligan, charged by Charles Busch, of No. 117 Ninth avenue, with stealing a tub of butter, valued at $20, was held in $300 to answer.... Edward Coffey, aged seventeen, a wandering glass-peddler, was charged by John Devine, of No. 335 Hudson street, with stealing a coat, $2 in money, and several castor-frames and glassware, to the value of $10. He was held in $1,000 to answer.

THE CORNELL INQUIRY.

ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

THE TESTIMONY YESTERDAY—AGRICULTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The Cornell investigation was resumed, yesterday, before Commissioner Van Buren. Dr. Samuel J. Parker, of Utica, was the first witness examined, but his testimony was unimportant. He knew nothing of Mr. Cornell's dealings in land, nor did he knew the value of lands in Wisconsin. He believed that branches of learning relating to agriculture are taught in the university. He objected to the religious tone of the university. He did not think that it represented him as a Presbyterian. He knew of no special act of hostility to any creed, nor had he seen any act specially favorable to any sect.

Prof. Henry McCandless, late Professor of Agriculture in Cornell University, was next examined. The university year commenced, he said, in September, and ended in June. He was connected with the institution for nearly two years as Professor of Agriculture. He had no personal knowledge of the management of lands in Wisconsin, and he believed the charges against Mr. Cornell were all untrue. He thought that agriculture did not receive as much prominence as it ought at the University. The method of agriculture carried out there was not what is called "improved agriculture." He did not think agriculture was the leading object of the institution; on the contrary, he thought it was kept in the background. The farm was not cultivated properly. The course of instruction was too theoretical. He thought too much time was spent in teaching French and German. There was no discrimination among the pupils, all were treated alike. What he complained of was that the course of agriculture was not practical enough. The average number of students attending the agricultural class did not exceed sixteen or seventeen. He could not fairly contrast the agricultural instruction given at the university with that given in institutions wholly devoted to agriculture. This department did not get the encouragement extended to other departments, and the money spent in connection with it was not judiciously expended. There were twelve lectures given annually in agriculture, at which all of the students were obliged to attend; but he thought these lectures were of no practical value, as no one could learn agriculture in so short a time, and the students who attended were not interested in the lectures, as their minds were fixed on other subjects on which they would be examined before graduating. The salary of a Professor is $2,250 per annum. The farm was there, but the students were not obliged to work upon it. His salary was $1,800, but he engaged on the understanding that it would be increased. A resolution was passed to raise his salary to $2,000, and Professors who had been receiving $2,000 had their salaries increased to $2,250. He left the university because he obtained a better position and a better salary elsewhere. He was now residing in Ontario, Canada. He came to this country in February, 1871. He was teacher of agriculture in the Kilkenny Model School, Ireland, for four years, and previous to that he was a teacher at the Glasnevin Model Farm for sixteen months. When at the university he suggested to Mr. Cornell to adopt the Scotch system of farming, and Mr. Cornell consented to do so, but the farm buildings were not suitable for the purpose required. The number of students who generally attended his lectures did not exceed four or five—the farm contains about 200 acres. It was not used by the university, but let out. He gave no practical instruction in agriculture because he had neither a farm nor implements. [Judge Parker, Mr. Cornell's counsel, had much difficulty in eliciting answers from this witness, whose demeanor in the witness chair created much laughter.]

Mr. E. J. Putnam, formerly one of Mr. Cornell's agents, was next examined. In locating land, he said, they rejected all except it contained a certain quantity of pine to each 160 acres. They located none except there were at least eight acres of pine to each 160 acres. He was employed in Wisconsin in 1866 and 1867. Was there when Mr. Cornell and Mr. Woodward arrived there. He understood the object of their visit was to see the lands and push forward the location. About 500,000 acres were located while he was in Wisconsin. They estimated that there were 400,000 acres of this quantity timber land, and the balance was farming land. Witness went to the university in 1868, as clerk to Mr. Woodward, and subsequently he was appointed business manager. He was acquainted with John McGraw, and knew Henry W. Sage and Jeremiah W. White. He left the university July, 1871. While there he had conversations with President White in reference to the Sage and McGraw purchases. Mr. White was very anxious that Mr. Cornell should sell the lands in question. One night after the meeting of the board the President was indignant that the sale had not been made. Heard the President say that McGraw had agreed to erect a building on the university lands, and McGraw did erect a building on the property, which was in process of construction when witness left the university. He knew nothing of the Sage building donated to the institution after he left. A tract of selected pine lands, with 4,000 feet of pine to the acre, would in eighty-acre lots be worth, he said, $25 an acre. In reply to Judge Parker, he said that under any circumstances, whether sold in large or small quantities, the land would be worth $25 per acre. He thought that if sold by retail it would be worth twenty per cent. more. He never knew of 100,000 acres to be sold for more than $5 per acre. He did not think that 100,000 acres could be sold now for $5 an acre, but before the panic it could. He had neither bought nor sold land himself, but he owned a small lot of farming land in Wisconsin, and at one time he had offered some of it at from $5 to $10 an acre. He could not tell the highest price at which pine lands were sold. He could swear that he knew some to be sold for $10 per acre. There was one lot of eighty acres in Chippewa County which was sold for $25 an acre, but he could not tell what particular circumstances gave it this high value.

Mr. McGuire asked Mr. Cornell to explain how it was that he returned to Sage and McGraw $91,000 for surrendering their two first contracts, although they had paid on foot of their contracts only $10,000 and interest.

Mr. Cornell said that he could not now figure up the items. The $91,000 included the $10,000 and interest, and also included all taxes paid by Sage and McGraw, as well as all incidental expenses incurred by them in connection with these contracts. The reason he canceled the contracts in question was that they were considered detrimental to the interests of the university, as they gave Sage and McGraw an unlimited right of selection. There are now only two contracts, amounting to 100,000 acres, in existence. Mr. Cornell said he would like again to refer to the question of the discrepancy in the amount of taxes paid and the amount stated in the report furnished to the Controller. The phrase used, he admitted, would justify the meaning put upon it by Mr. McGuire, but in his opinion it did not indicate anything but facts. At any rate the Controller was not misled by it, as he was aware that an abatement had been obtained in the taxes. He (Mr. Cornell) had explained to the Controller the reason which induced him to allow these Western lands to be sold for unpaid taxes. He thought the State had no right to tax these lands while the title was in the hands of the Government, and expecting some legal decision in this respect, he permitted the matter to drift until they could make a settlement. He had made a verbal report of the actual amount of taxes paid, but he could not tell to which of the Controllers such report was made. He thought it was made either to Controller Allen or Controller Nichols.

Mr. McGuire said that the certificates of location given to the State as security by Mr. Cornell were worthless, as the patents from the general office were issued to Mr. Cornell before the filing of these certificates with the State.

Mr. Van Buren said if Mr. Cornell could not pay the amount of his security, the State could not fall back upon these certificates. If filed after the issue of the patents from the General Land Office they were useless. He could not understand how the Land Office issued these patents without the surrender of the duplicate certificates.

Mr. Cornell said there was no secrecy in the matter. The college knew the facts, and Controller Allen was also aware of them. Judge Parker held that the certificates were good in law notwithstanding the issue of the papers from Washington.

Mr. Van Buren—Well, that's a question of law.

Judge Parker—There never has been any secrecy about the matter, at all events.

A recess was here taken.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Wm. A. Woodward testified that he kept books for Mr. Cornell, in which he entered all the patents that had been issued. Volume one of those books was in Mr. Cornell's possession, but was now in the hands of the Referee. Mr. Cornell had written to him demanding all books and papers connected with the location of University lands. Mr. Cornell's counsel made a written demand upon him to surrender the patents, but he refused to do so without the permission of the Controller. He had now in his possession 2,487 of these patents. There were some Wisconsin patents which he never received. He sold lands in Wisconsin for which patents were granted to Mr. Cornell, who made deeds to the purchasers. Some patents had been issued without surrendering the certificates of location, but only very few. He did not deliver any patents to Mr. Cornell, and those in his possession were held by him until the duplicate certificates were surrendered. He would not deliver up these patents to Mr. Cornell even if he (witness) were paid the amount of his claim. He would not surrender these patents without going to the Controller. There have been instances where lands have been deeded while the certificates of location remained in the hands of the Controller.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CITY OFFICIALS.

Controller Green received yesterday a copy of the following resolution, which was adopted by the Fire Commissioners on Wednesday:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be and are hereby tendered to Andrew H. Green, Controller, for the prompt payment of the monthly pay-rolls of this department, and the facility with which the bills contracted for supplies have been met and discharged.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873.

We left Denver on the 17th, in the midst of a wind-storm. This continued and waxed mighty and furious, till it was something distracting, demoniac. There was actually danger of its tumbling the train off the track. I had heard of its "blowing great guns," but I never before realized the force and truth of the expression. Often during that dreadful day and night the sound of the wind was like the roar of artillery. When it "roared you gently" it was like drums and trombones and gongs. A dreary, depressing lookout we had. The vast, wild Kansas plains seemed going up and passing away in dust, and at last came the snow, till it was finally borne in upon us that our long, bright Summer, with its golden aboriginal supplement, was over and gone. Up to the time of our leaving Denver the weather was heavenly—there is no other word for it. The air, which in the morning was like iced champagne, grew softer and milder, and at noonday was always Summer-like and still, or stirred by the balmiest of winds. But for the wonderful purity and the electric vitality of the air at all times, the noonday heat, even of November, would be oppressive. To the last day of our stay the sky was almost cloudless, and of delicate turquoise blue. The mountains were royally wrapped in purple, their silver crowns flashing in the sun, with almost intolerable brightness.

It was pleasant to see the invalids, who for a month or two past have been pouring into Denver from the East, strolling along the wide streets, or driving on the bluffs and boulevards, sunning themselves and marveling at all this warmth and brightness and dryness.

Denver is becoming more and more the resort of those suffering from lung and throat diseases and from complaints of the stomach and liver; and, for the sake of such invalids, as well as for its own sweet sake, I rejoice in its prosperity. I am glad to see it putting up new hotels, worthy of the name, and neat, comfortable boarding-houses. Yet there are some things in Denver not quite beyond criticism. I hear on all sides, especially among the pilgrims and strangers, piteous and indignant complaints against the Post Office. Letters are often delayed and detained there, and sometimes lost, and papers need never be looked for. The friend at whose house we have lately been visiting—a well-known citizen—subscribes for THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, and gets not more than one copy a month. It is not the vast, hungry distance that devours it, for it comes regularly to me in San Francisco.

Another institution which needs reforming is the county jail. It needs reforming away altogether, and a new jail built, not in its place, but in a locality where more space can be afforded and more air obtained. This building is the darkest, foulest, most dreadful and disgusting "black hole" in which I ever saw human beings penned and packed. The jailer evidently does his best to render it decent, but the narrow limits, the rotten condition of the timbers, the utter lack of light and air, are too much for him. The place is an outrage on humanity and a disgrace to Denver. Since I visited it, I have had, I must confess, small delight in the various pretty new churches which are springing up, like so many Sunday night mushrooms, all over the City. Let the saints wait for handsome temples of worship till the sinners are lifted out of this vile torture house, this pit of abomination, into a condition a little above the beasts. I am told that good ministers hold Sunday services in this jail. This is well, if the prisoners like it, but they should not satisfy their consciences by preaching to the wretched men and women there. They should preach to the city or county authorities — pray for them, denounce them, if necessary, till they put up the new building so long needed and promised. No citizen can know in these fast times how soon his own well-beloved son may need decent accommodations at the expense of the county. At present it furnishes no fit housing for a respectable murderer of good family, or a highway robber of gentlemanly tastes. Major George W. Graham, late of the United States Army, just convicted of conspiring and attempting to rob and kill Major Brooks, the Paymaster, near the camp of the Sixth Cavalry, at River Bend, last September, was confined here after his escape from the hospital and his recapture. He will now have two years in the Penitentiary, it is said. The poor fellow will need about that to make up for six weeks in Larimie Street Jail. The prison at Cañon City, to which he is bound, is altogether the best-built, best-ventilated, and best-managed institution of the kind I have yet seen in all this Western country.

The trial of this man, Graham, was watched with intense interest. The tide of feeling ran high against him, and so did the evidence; yet, I could not see what proof there was of an intent to rob which would have weighed heavily against a previous reputation for common honesty. His late record as a gambler and a loafer, his late associations, his known impecuniosity, and his hard, unabashed countenance convicted him. We went to hear the concluding speeches of this trial. The United States Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Alleman, made a masterly summing up—clear and terse and strong, without violence, and the principal counsel for the defense, Mr. Patterson, in his last, greatest, longest effort, displayed talent, devotion, zeal, and endurance worthy of a better cause.

The court-room is very much thronged during trials like this. Denver sadly lacks amusements, and a desperado like Graham answers in place of a whole wild-beast show. In the old flush mining times the drama used to flourish in Denver; now it languishes, peaks, and pines. The old theatre is the most melancholy ruin on the continent, and the new one is acoustically a failure. From certain parts of the hall the performers cannot be heard, though they doubtless speak as loud as they can afford to on their salary. The most artistic, æsthetic, moral, refined, high-toned, and thoroughly satisfactory performance of any kind I have witnessed in Denver was an exhibition of trained animals, by George Bartholomew, a man who is really a marvel in his knowledge of and power over the brute creation—outside of man. He has trained many trick-ponies, bears, goats, and dogs, and they have gone forth to dance and dazzle in other circuses; but there remain to him out of the wreck of his fortunes a respectable company of four-footed actors and equestrians. The "stars" are, at present, a pair of matched bronchos—until very lately in a perfectly wild and rough state, and given over as irreclaimably vicious and depraved, going forth bucking and to buck—a venerable white goat, and a gigantic elk. The marvelous things these creatures do, the intelligence they display, their docility and obedience, have delighted and astonished me beyond measure. I have never seen performances comparable to theirs in any Eastern menagerie, circus, or hippodrome. Among her great products, perhaps Colorado is to give us the great animal-tamer and impressario of the world.

The last excitement at Denver before we left was a visit from Foster, the mighty medium. He shook society as by a spiritual earthquake. Men's hearts failed them for fear, and if they did not exactly run about asking what they should do to be saved, they at least began to realize that they had immortal souls. In the fast life of their gay and pushing young metropolis that little fact had been lost sight of. But the ministers seemed to think it would have been better for them to have groped on yet longer in the thick darkness of atheism than to have found their souls by so lurid an illumination. They would almost characterize the advent of Foster and his rapping families, in the words of old Cotton Mather, as "a prodigious descent of devils."

Though we came away with a hurricane black behind us, we were exceeding sorrowful at leaving Colorado. That wonderful land, even in its brownest, barest, most rigid and wintry aspect, has a strange charm, an inexplicable fascination. I was especially sorry to leave without having visited the colonies of Greeley, Longmont, and Evans, where the farmer and the mechanic are seen in their best estate—intelligent, liberal-minded, open-handed, earnest, and resolute. But I heard that they were all reasonably prosperous, and of good faith and courage in spite of the panic. I visited Boulder and found it beautiful even on the edge of Winter. It has two railroads now, and is steadily growing in population and in reputation as a pleasant, healthy, cosy little mountain nook. It has its share of health-seeking pilgrims from the East, and its society is exceptionally good.

At Fort Riley we have been spending five delightful days—the guests of the commander of the post, Col. De L. Floyd-Jones. The Third Infantry, stationed at Hays last Summer, have lately been transferred to Riley, and the change is every way a happy one. This is a noble old post, grandly situated on a high plateau, with peculiarly-formed bluffs rising behind it, a cropping out of gray stone giving them the appearance of ramparts. In every direction there is a fine out-look, over a well-wooded and well-watered country, which must be exceedingly lovely in Summer. The officers' quarters are handsome and commodious, and the barracks neat and comfortable, while the grounds are remarkably pleasant. Here we have enjoyed that primitive and almost forgotten luxury of an open wood fire. The sight of it, the smell of it, the genial, joyous warmth of it, have almost renewed my youth—I mean, brought back my childish days. Dropping into any of these pleasant houses, remarking the elegant appointments, the comfort and coziness, you would never suspect their inmates to belong to a nomadic people.

The nearest town to Riley is Junction City, a very prosperous place, of some 3,000 inhabitants. We all attended a "calico ball" in this town, on Thursday night, and were delightfully entertained. We found beauty unadorned in calico adorned the most, and quite irresistible in cambric and piqué.

The pet dogs we conceived a tender friendship for at Hays, we find, happily, as unchanged as their masters—time has touched them as lightly. They pretended to know us again—the dogs! Logarithm will still toss up a lump of sugar, and catch it, one time in ten—and rise up and shut the door whenever his master remarks "It is cold"—while Rip and Tot, the Colonel's dogs, are as full of affectionate effusion and of graceful fun and frolic as ever. Fortunately they do not snuff war in the wind, and have no dreams of an adored master marching away to find new castles of glory in Spain. By the way, not only is the gallant Colonel, but all his subordinate officers, are ready for the summons to the field. They will welcome, if I mistake not, the opportunity to draw their long-disused side-arms for the vindication of the nation's honor, the rebuke of Spanish brutality, the avenging of the wrongs of Cuba, and the liberation of its slaves. I do not think that they are eager for another "big job" in the way of their "dreadful trade," if this sad affair can be honorably settled by diplomacy; but if the worst comes, we shall have not only a great united party once more, but a united army.

CAPT. FRY'S LAST LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

The New-Orleans *Times* publishes as follows a copy of the last letter written by Capt. Fry to his wife, the allusions to family matters not being reproduced:

ON BOARD THE SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR }
LA TORNADO, ST. JAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 6, 1873. }

DEAR, DEAR, DITA: When I left you I had no idea that we should never meet again in this world, but it seems strange to me that I should to-night, and on Annie's birthday, be calmly seated, on a beautiful moonlight night, in a most beautiful bay in Cuba, to take my last leave of you, my own dear, sweet wife, and with the thought of your bitter anguish my only regret at leaving. I have been tried to-day, and the President of the court-martial asked the favor of embracing me at parting, and clasped me to his heart. I have shaken hands with each of my Judges, and the Secretary of the court and interpreter have promised me as a special favor to attend my execution, which will, I am told, be in a very few hours after my sentence is pronounced. I am told my death will be painless; in short, I have had a very cheerful and pleasant chat about my funeral, to which I shall go in a few hours from now. How soon, I cannot yet say. It is curious to see how I make friends. Poor Bambetta pronounced me a gentleman, and he was the brightest and bravest creature I ever saw. The priest who gave me communion on board this morning put a double scapular about my neck, and a medal which he intends to wear himself. A young Spanish officer brought me a bright new silk badge with the blessed Virgin stamped upon it to wear to my execution for him, and a handsome cross in some fair lady's handiwork. These are to be kept as relics of me. He embraced me affectionately in my room with tears in his eyes. * * * * Dear sweetheart, you will be able to bear it for my sake, for I will be with you if God permits it. Although I know my hours are short and few, I am not sad. I feel I shall always be with you right soon, dear Dita, and you will not be afraid of me. Pray for me, and I will pray with you. * * * * There is to be a fearful sacrifice of life from the Virginius, and, as I think, a needless one, as the poor people are unconscious of crime, and even of their fate up to now. I hope God will forgive if I am to blame for it. If you write to President Grant, he will probably order my pay due when I resigned paid to you after my death. People will be kinder to you now, dear Dita; at least I hope so. Do not dread death when it comes to you; it will be as God's angel of rest—remember this. I hope my children will forget their father's harshness, and remember his love and anxiety for them. May they practice regularly their religion, and pray for him always. Tell —— that the last act of my life will be a public profession of my faith and hope in Him of whom we need not be ashamed, and it is not honest to withhold that public acknowledgment from any false modesty or timidity. May God bless and save us all. Sweet, dear, dear Dita, we will soon meet again. Till then, adieu, for the last time. Your devoted husband,

JOSEPH FRY.

SENTENCE OF A FRATRICIDE.

The jury in the case of Oscar P. Little, charged with the murder of his brother, Clinton Little, on trial at Winchester, Frederick County, Va., have rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. They also fixed the punishment at seven years in the Penitentiary. Lycurgus Little, the other brother, convicted of the same crime in Clarke County, Va., was sentenced to fourteen years in the Penitentiary. On Monday Oscar Little was sentenced. The Winchester *Times* says: "Upon being asked the usual question whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him, he replied in a clear voice, and without a sign of trepidation, 'I am not guilty of the charge against me.' Judge Turner, then, amid profound quiet, pronounced sentence upon him as follows: 'Oscar P. Little, two juries have had under investigation the circumstances attending the death of your brother, Clinton L. Little, on the morning of the 5th of July last, in the breakfast-room of your father's house, for the purpose of ascertaining what connection, if any, you and your brother Lycurgus had with it. The jurors composing these juries were carefully examined, and found free from all bias or other objection. In the trial of Lycurgus in Clarke County, and of yourself here, the evidence has been patiently heard; both of you have been most ably defended, and upon full consideration of the facts and of the law applicable to them, under the solemn sanction of an oath, the conclusion has been twice reached that you and Lycurgus murdered Clinton, your brother. Your guilt of murder in the second degree has been established, and the term of your confinement to the Penitentiary of Virginia fixed by the jury at seven years in your case. A repetition of murder by you must be prevented, and all law, human and Divine, requires that you be made an example of. I therefore pronounce upon you the sentence, merciful in view of the enormity of your fratricidal deed—that as soon as practicable after the rising of this court, you be conveyed to the Penitentiary of Virginia, and there be confined for the period of seven years.'"

JAPAN.

PRESENT CONDITION AND PROSPECTIVE ADVANCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YEDDO, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1873.

By the separation of a population into its elements, something of the wants and condition of each portion, or nearer approach to a correct estimate of the whole, may be reached. To the observer, the population of Japan has the appearance of poverty. If wealth is accumulated capital, in the economical sense, then this people are poor; but if poverty is absolute incapacity to provide for daily wants, then there is very little poverty here. Every one seems to have sufficient for the day and a little balance for to-morrow; but a short rice crop, or a failure in the fisheries, or a prolonged war, would make much misery. The lower classes of people have no participation in the administration of the Government or voice in its form; they enjoy the contentment of a peasantry accustomed to think of little except the present, and trust their spiritual welfare to the priests and their political existence to the discretion of their superiors in rank. They are happy in the way children are happy, and by their passive conduct and submissive obedience render possible the existence of the curiously-constructed hierarchy so long existent in Japan. How this generation may act under the knowledge it may gain of political and personal rights, duties, and responsibilities, as understood in other nations, is an interesting question. If they are capable of drawing logical conclusions from ascertained premises, the modification of the old system of government may be but a beginning of its end. If they shall become intelligent enough to understand the duties of the Government toward them, and to attach responsibilities to persons, the time may come when the idea of their rights will be expressed in resistance to injustice and incompetency, and in a demonstration so systematic that it may be impossible to prevent their participation in the control of national affairs. Now they have no voice in affairs, and occupy a position of a necessary and interested attachment to the land.

Besides the class referred to, which comprises the subordinate divisions of merchant, mechanic, and farmer, is to be found a higher class, comprehending the soldiers, the physicians, the priests, and last but not least, a class of officials who compose the civil Government. The soldiers are recruited from among the old samourai class, a division of the population possessing under the old régime certain rights as to life and death, and certain exemptions from punishment. This samourai class is one that the Mikado's Government has sought to control, to persuade, and to conciliate. In spite of what may be said to the contrary, it is true that no estimate of the condition of affairs in this country can be made without considering this body of men, numbering nearly 500,000. The samourai, under the old régime, enjoyed certain personal and pecuniary support from his chief or Daimio, to whom he owed fealty. His sole profession was arms. The merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, paid in a certain manner taxes for their exemption from military service. This arms-bearing class, which under the new régime has been subjected to as much regulation and dispersion as the safety of the country seemed to require, has in the main behaved itself, in view of its old habits, with much discretion; though the influence of its name and its wishes have been lately abused, to assist the attempt to precipitate the country into a collision with a neighboring Asiatic State.

The next, or ruling class of the community, comprehends the old Karo's, or councilors of the Daimiate, who attained their position by merit, and not by birth; and such of the old Kugé class as, from their education and ability, are sufficiently strong to assist in the government. The remainder of the official class is composed of young men selected for their influence or merit from a numerous body of followers. Besides the classes already mentioned there are the retired Princes, and the old Daimios and their families, who are a heavy charge on the pension list, but are not otherwise troublesome. These are eligible to office whenever their talents or character in the opinion of his Majesty may warrant their employment. Thus the new classification may be set down, after analysis, in the following six sub-divisions: 1. Emperor; 2. Imperial relations; 3. Kuazoku, or nobility; 4. Shizoku, or samourai; 5. Sotsu, or class of foot soldiers; 6. Common people, such as merchants, workmen, and farmers.

The situation in the country is continually improving, and if the foreigner at present finds many things which he may interpret as inimical to progress, he will find also that the aspirations of the governing class are generally high, and in the best directions. One of the best signs in the country is the love of knowledge. This shows an appreciation of the old Confucian proverb which says that "he that wandereth out of the way of understanding shall remain in the congregation of the dead." Perceiving the defects of their own education, and not trusting entirely to themselves, they grope and grasp for such information as their own judgment seems to indicate to be desirable. Mistakes occur, and results are not always either as satisfactory or as rapid as expected; but notwithstanding the prejudices which have grown during a period of 2,000 years, this people, instructed by many examples of foreign culture and skill, are learning to administer their Government with justice and discretion.

At present there is no educated public opinion to check either license or incompetency of the governing class; but as an evidence of what is being done to establish some restraint to this arbitrary power, the following account from native sources of the present state of the public press in Japan cannot fail to be interesting:

"As newspapers are most useful and necessary to mankind, assisting the Government and enlightening the people, condemning what opposes and upholding what advances the public good, instructing goodness, correcting ignorance, praising right and rebuking wrong, they are published and widely read in all civilized countries, where not only the noble and gentle read them, but all classes even in the most remote regions value them as a means of increasing their knowledge and aiding their business. So have we heard that since newspapers first began to be widely read in Europe and America, the liberty of the people has increased tenfold. And so it must be, for this reason: There is nothing that becomes a matter of public interest that is not published in the papers. It is of no consequence whether it agrees or disagrees with the editor's views, or whether the Government or people like it or not. It is communicated to the people, and they are able to form their own opinions upon it, and thus public opinion is formed. So now, as our Empire is in process of time becoming prosperous and is fast improving, we are very pleased to see how many different newspapers are published, for they must gradually prove most useful to the people. Still there is a great difference between them, some being clever and others very dull. Some people take a newspaper only to find new theories for conversation, or the curious matter it may contain, while some read it as they would a story book. Hence there is in much that we are desired to insert little else than feeble, childish absurdities or Buddhist doubt, the publication of which can do no good, and much evil. We will therefore be obliged to our friends who write to us that they will only send sensible and instructive articles. This will give great pleasure not only to us, but to the world. For the information of our readers we append a list of all the newspapers published in the Empire. There are in number fifty-two: 1. Japan Gazette; 2. Japan Mail; 3. Hochi-Shimbun; 4. Shimbun-Zasshi; 5. Nichiyô-Shimbun; 6. Tokei-Nichi-Nichi-Shimbun; 7. Tokei-Shimbun; 8. Hakubun-Shinshi; 9. Kôbe-Shimbun; 10. Tottori-Shimbun; 11. Hiroshima-Shimbun; 12. Kiyôchoo-Shimbun; 13. Kiyôto-Shimbun; 14. Another one of the same; 15. Osaka-Shimbun; 16. Nisshin-Kibun; 17. Kaikiva-Shimbun; 18. Kanazaki-Shimbun; 19. Mainichi-Hirakana-Shimbun; 20. Shibunshi; 21. Shakitama-Shimbun; 22. Japan Herald; 23. Yokohama-Wainichi-Shimboon; 24. Hiyôgo-Shimbun; 25. Sztsu; 26. Nisshin-Shinjishi; 27. Aichi-Shimbun; 28. Maishu-Shimbun; 29. Kinkô-Shimbun; 30. Watarai-Shimbun; 31. Nichigai-Nisshi; 32. Mainichi-Kanagaki-Shimbun; 33. Shijiu-Hachi-Monji-Shimbun; 34. Achi-Kwaishiu; 35. Kiyôriu-Shimbun; 36. Moshiho-Kusa; 37. Chimata-no-Kaze; 38. Chiugwai-Shimbun; 39. Bankoku-Shimbun; 40. Rokugô-Shimbun; 41. Shimbun Shinraku; 42. Kôshi-Zappô; 43. Nai-gwai-Shimpô; 44. Shiji-oka-Shimbun; 45. Sai-yô-Shimbun; 46. Nichiyeki-Shimbun; 47. Honyaku-Shimbunshi; 48. Shimbun-Kokoroyekusa; 49. Tokei-Shimpô; London-Shimbunshi; 51. Kôbun-Tsushi; 52. Nagasaki-Shimboon.

Another most striking evidence of general improvement here is the recent peaceful revolution in the construction of the Privy Council of the Government, known officially as the Dai-jo-Kan. To understand fully the reasons for the change, a short account of the events which led to it may be necessary. Frequent outrages committed upon Japanese seamen upon the coasts of Formosa induced the Japanese Government to send, during the Summer, an Ambassador to China, to procure the punishment of the offenders. The Chinese Government promised to punish such of these pirates as might be found within its jurisdiction, which, by the way, does not cover the entire island. The portion of the island not under the jurisdiction of the Chinese is inhabited by aboriginal tribes, who defy outside authority of any kind. The Embassy returned to Japan elated with its well-earned success, but with the conviction that it might be desirable for Japan to reduce the unruly tribes, and restore its ancient authority in the Island of Formosa. This thought was further encouraged by the belief that it would give useful employment to a large body of the samourai class, who would enjoy the prospects of active service. At the same time information was obtained that the Chinese Government disclaimed any special right to interfere in the affairs of Corea. This peninsula was conquered by Japan at an early period in Japanese history, and the original conquest had been confirmed by subsequent expeditions. In the first instance Corea had acknowledged the supremacy of the Emperor of Japan, who completed the conquest by a yearly tribute of gold, silver, stuffs, and ships. This female ruler, who is famous in Japanese history, wrote on the gate of a Corean King, "The King of Tinra is the dog of Japan." In after years, when the remembrance of this conquest had been almost forgotten, the great Prince Taico-sama, reading the story of his Empires, found it recorded that the Coreans had paid tribute to Japan. He thought that he would strengthen his temporal power in Japan if he could send some of the great Princes of the Empire on this military expedition, and by this means remove them from court and country. He, accordingly, sent Ambassadors to Corea to command the natives of that country to acknowledge the supremacy of Japan. But the Coreans, instead of amiably answering, killed the Ambassadors, and gave Taico-sama reason to prosecute the war. A seven years' struggle ensued, leaving at the end Taico-Sama triumphant, and Corea again tributary to Japan. Corea was compelled to send an Embassy to the Japanese Court once in three years to acknowledge fealty. In time the Coreans again succeeded in driving the garrisons left by the Japanese down to the coasts, and finally compelled them to abandon the peninsula. They, however, maintained the semblance of a tributary expedition to the Japanese Court once at the beginning of every new Emperor's reign. In 1867 the Tycoon attempted to procure permission for his Ambassador to visit Corea with a view to his recognition by that Government. The Corean authorities answered that the proposition was a new and strange one, and that they would consider it. Whether anything came of this effort is not known, but during the revolution which shortly followed, and resulted in the overthrow of the Tycoon, the Coreans discontinued all appearances of allegiance to Japan. It has been the efforts of a political party since the establishment of the Mikado's Government to renew relations with Corea. But the opposition has maintained that any Ambassador sent to Corea would share the fate of Taico-sama's Envoy, and precipitate war. The prospect of the employment of the samourai, and the hope of a renewed lustre to the arms of Japan in securing a ratification of national boundaries, have enlisted some of the most courageous and best men of the Empire in this enterprise. In Midsummer of this year, after the return from China of Mr. Sogeshima, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs and Ambassador Extraordinary to China, a plan of operations was discussed, and public sentiment was fully aroused. No thought was given to the enormous expenditure that might be entailed, and less consideration to the taxation which must fall upon the agricultural class, already heavily burdened. The tax riots were misunderstood and overlooked in the dream of golden conquest which bewildered the brains of these eminent chiefs in the Government. The timely arrival of some of the members of his Majesty's Embassy to America and Europe checked immediate operations and postponed action until the return of Iwakura and the remainder of the Embassy. Excited debate in the Councils of the Empire has resulted in the complete defeat, for the present, of this scheme of war, both in regard to Formosa and Corea. It is due to the discretion and wisdom of men such as Iwakura, Okubo, Okuma, Kido, and Ito that this nation has been saved from a most disastrous foreign expedition, and that its energies have been turned toward a consolidation of its independence. The resignation of many of the members of the Council, wedded to the policy of foreign intervention, has been accepted, and the nomination has been made of those to their places who believe that the best interest of the Empire is peace.

The following list of the members of the new Council or Daijo-Kan, as at present constituted, is believed to be correct: Iwakura, Prime Minister of the Right Daijo-Kan or Cabinet; Kido Okubo Okuma, Minister of Finance; Kats Ava, Minister of Marine; Ito, Minister of Public Works; Teraskima, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Oki, Minister of Justice. Vacant, Ministry of War, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Religion.

In this change an important reform in the constitution of the Council has been made. The plan of European Cabinets has been followed in a measure, and, so far as possible, each one of the officers of the Council has been intrusted with the responsibility of managing some one of the important Executive Departments of the Government. Previous to this change the operations of the Council were conducted without the participation of the chiefs of the various departments, and much misunderstanding and lack of co-operation ensued. The new arrangement removes all friction of this nature. The personal character and the past distinguished services of the gentlemen who have been called upon to fill the various important offices are assurance of their good intentions and their sincere desire to employ the opportunities of peace in the way best calculated to advance the interest, comfort, and intelligence of this people. No true friend of Japan, and, especially, America, can do otherwise than rejoice at the political wisdom which saved this nation from intervention. A war, even if successful, would leave Japan deeper than ever in the bonds of foreign debt, and more than ever susceptible to European aggression. The anniversary of the Mikado's birthday occurs to-morrow, and preparations for imperial ceremonies and festivities are being actively made.

THE DREAMS OF MONTREAL.

In a recent issue the Montreal *Witness* says: "Mr. Dorion told the country the other day that, with proper canals added to its other advantages, Montreal would soon be next to New-York on this continent, if it did not even take the lead of that City. Mr. Dorion is no longer a young man, nor is he one given to romance. Moreover, there is nothing in the nature of things to make the remark in the least degree a strange one. Our frost, which is the great evil we have to contend with, does not make our season of navigation much shorter than that of the Erie Canal, while that sort of commerce which goes by railway continues even here, although at some disadvantage, throughout the Winter. Montreal, however, as compared with the future given her by her more hopeful citizens 'never is but always to be blessed.' Our great fault has been that, being on the great and necessary highway of commerce—a broad river which points as straight to our European market as the needle does to the pole—we have not been able to get the obstructions removed out of that highway. If Montreal has not become the first *entrépot* on the Continent, she owes it to the jealousies which have set the cities of Canada at war with each other. We do not blame the late Government especially for putting us ten or twenty years behind in the race, as it was difficult for them to please the country at large by any canal policy. It is encouraging, however, to see a vigorous course prefigured in Mr. Dorion's speech. In this matter any war between different cities is very like that between the belly and the members, although Montreal would be more aptly compared to the heart than to the stomach of the country. We hope the days of disputes about what all see to be of the highest necessity are over, as all parties seem to be now as much agreed on an enlightened policy as all will be to hail the fulfillment of Mr. Dorion's most cheering prophecy."

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The Trustees of Amherst College have elected William A. Dickenson, of Amherst, a son of the late Treasurer and a graduate of the college in 1850, the Treasurer of the college, fixing his bonds at $40,000, and his salary at $2,500; appointed Gov. Bullock, Messrs. Hardy and Edwards, of Boston, and President Stearns, a Finance and Treasury Committee; they referred the selection of a Professor of Rhetoric to President Stearns, Rev. Prof. Hitchcock of New-York, Rev. Dr. Alden, and Mr. Gillett of Westfield, and committed the selection of candidates for the degree of A. M. to the Faculty, and required that those seeking this degree in course should have been graduated for three years, and have spent two of these in professional studies or liberal culture. The Treasurer's report for the past year showed an excess of expenditures of $6,000; that the term bills for the year amounted to $28,900, the income of general funds to $19,480, and the salaries paid to $41,000. The special scholarship funds now amount to $155,406, other special funds to $53,490, the general treasury funds to $347,135, the charity fund to $70,000, besides which is a fund of Virginia State bonds, given by the late Mr. Hitchcock, of Brimfield, amounting nominally to $40,000, making a total of funds of $666,080.

NEW-MEXICO.

AFFAIRS OF THE TERRITORY.

THE COMING LEGISLATURE—SPANISH LAND GRANTS — IMPORTANT MEASURES TO COME UP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Sunday, Nov. 23, 1873.

The Legislature of the Territory of New-Mexico meets at this place, the capital, on the first Monday in December. It assembles only every other year, as in the other Territories, and its sessions are limited to a duration of forty days. The Senate has thirteen members, and the House of Representatives twenty-six. The members elect to the present Legislature stand thirty-six Republicans to three Democrats, and as to nationality there are thirty-three Mexicans and six Americans. The roll of members is as follows:

Senate.—San Miguel County—Francisco P. Abreu, Santiago Baca. Mora and Colfax Counties—Vicente Romero. Taos County—Pedro Sanches, Marcelo Vigil. Rio Arriba County—Francisco Salazar. Santa Fé and Santa Ana Counties—Nicolas Pino, Nepomuceno Silva. Bernalillo County—Benjamin Stevens. Valencia County—Juan Salazar y Jimenez, José B. Chavez. Socorro County—Pablo Padilla. Doña Ana, Lincoln, and Grant Counties—John D. Bail.

House.—San Miguel County—Jesus Ma. Gallegos, Donaciano Serrano, Augustin Vigil, Candelario Ulibarri, Rodrigo Garcia. Colfax County—Melvin W. Mills. Mora County—Bernardo Salazar, Pablo Mares. Taos County—Luis Gallegos, Lorenzo Lobato, J. M. Lesser. Rio Arriba County—Jesus Ma. Herrera, Perfecto Esquibel. Santa Fé and Santa Ana Counties—Ramen Sena y Garcia, Antonio Aban Vigil, Anastacio Sandobal, David C. De Baca. Bernalillo County—W. H. Henry, Juan C. Chaves. Valencia County—Gregorio N. Otero, José C. Chaves, Luciano Trujillo. Socorro County—José De Jesus Garcia, John M. Shaw. Doña Ana, Lincoln, and Grant Counties—W. T. Jones, Jacinto Amijo.

Owing to the predominance of the Mexican element the debates and business of the Legislature will be conducted in Spanish, with interpreters for the six Americans. In the adjoining territory, Colorado, the complexion of the Legislature is just the reverse, standing thirty-two Americans to seven Mexicans. The latter require an interpreter. The acts of the Assembly and Territorial laws, however, of New-Mexico and Colorado require both an American and a Spanish edition. The delegate to Congress from this Territory is Stephen B. Elkins, formerly from Westport, Mo., but for the ten years past a resident of New-Mexico. He is a Republican, elected by a majority of 3,818, and the first American delegate, we believe, ever sent to Congress from this Territory.

The Governor of the Territory is Hon. Marsh Giddings, appointed two years ago, from Kalamazoo, Mich., where he had resided forty years, and succeeding Hon. William A. Pile, of Missouri. Mr. Giddings was a delegate to the conventions which nominated Lincoln and Grant, held several important positions of trust in Michigan, and was appointed Consul General to India, but declined, and, unlike most Territorial officials, his appointment to the position of Governor was without his knowledge or expectation.

The Territorial officers elected by the Legislature are: Auditor, Trinidad Alarid; Treasurer, Antonio Ortiz y Salazar: Adjutant General, T. S. Tucker; Attorney General, T. F. Conway; Attorney Second District, Benjamin Stevens; Attorney Third District, J. D. Bail; Librarian, James C. McKenzie.

It will be noticed that the Attorneys of the Second and Third Districts are also members of the coming Legislature.

The present population of New-Mexico is estimated at from 110,000 to 120,000. Delegate Elkins places it at the latter figure. The population of Santa Fé, the capital, is about 6,000, and it is the largest place in the Territory. The principal other points are Albuquerque, population 1,500; Mora, 1,000; Ocate, 1,200; La Junta, 1,100; Los Vegas, 2,800; Taos, 1,700. The Territory is divided into thirteen counties. It is noticeable that during the twenty-five years in which New-Mexico has been a part of the United States it has merely held its own in population. It contains the oldest, least enterprising, and least-known inhabitants of the American continent.

The Territory is without railroads, though several are leading this way. The Denver and Rio Grande Narrow-gauge Railway is in operation to Pueblo, within 120 miles of the New-Mexican borders, and is graded 60 miles further in this direction. It will probably be open to Trinidad, some 30 miles from the Territorial boundaries, by the Summer of 1874. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad is completed to Grenada, Colorado, within 135 miles, and the Kansas Pacific (Kit Carson branch) to West Las Animas, within about the same distance from the New-Mexican boundaries. The latter road is aiming for the Cimmaron country; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé for the capital of the Territory, and the Denver and Rio Grande for Central New-Mexico and the capital of old Mexico. In anticipation of railways at an early day, the last Legislature passed a general railroad law and a law enabling counties to bond in aid of railways, as well as an act condemning lands for right of way.

Among the measures recommended by Gov. Giddings for the consideration of the Legislature is another memorial to Congress in relation to the old Spanish grants, referring to which he says: "There are large tracts of lands covered by grants made long ago, and if one attempts to settle on some of the best lands he finds, perhaps, that some man has one of these grants, the boundaries of which he cannot learn, as the grant has not been surveyed, marked, or bounded, and it may, upon investigation, overlap the very land which the immigrant of to-day wishes to secure for a home. There is so much uncertainty about it that a wise and prudent man refuses to lay foundations on such precarious tenure, and he who was ready but a day since to invest his money and become a permanent resident of New Mexico is to-day driven away from the most delightful climate to seek a residence in some other country."

The conflict and trouble arising from these old Spanish grants, and the title to lands, may be illustrated in the case of the Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company, in the Cimmaron region, where disputes have been so constant that bitter feuds have arisen, endangering the peace and safety of the people. A memorial has been prepared, and after being presented to the coming Legislature for their indorsement, will be forwarded to Delegate Elkins, to be by him presented to Congress. The memorial sets forth, in substance, that a corporation, styling itself "The Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company," declares absolute ownership to a tract of land, with an area of 450 square leagues, under the guise of a Mexican land grant, known as the "Beaubien and Miranda Grant;" that the original grant did not exceed eighteen leagues. But it is pretended by those interested in this fraudulent land aggrandizement, that by an act of Congress of the United States, of the 21st of June, 1860, the said grant was so extravagantly enlarged so as to reach the enormous extent claimed, of 450 leagues and upward. This large tract comprises what is known as the Cimmaron region, containing rich gold mines, and it is said was never claimed as belonging to the grant until after the rich gold discoveries. Meanwhile thousands of the industrious middle classes here settled and made improvements. The memorial sets forth the fact that during the last four years the Maxwell Company has been threatening litigation to the poor settler, whereby he has been compelled to recognize the title of said corporation and thus embarrass the merits of his cause, so that the large proportion of the farmers, stock-raisers, and miners have been compelled, in order to save their property and themselves from ruin, to acknowledge the title of said corporation to such a vast extent of territory. And there are now pending in the District Court of New-Mexico, a large number of lawsuits, commenced by said corporation against the poorest of the settlers, that must result in the same forced and false acknowledgement, or suffer themselves to be driven from their homes and property, unless some relief shall come to their assistance. Now, therefore, we your humble petitioners most respectfully pray that your honorable bodies will enact a law defining and construing the Confirmation act of June 21, 1860, and limiting the amount of land to which the grantees and their representatives may be entitled in said grant by the statement of the original grantees to the Mexican authorities, viz.: Fifteen to eighteen square leagues, or, to the amount which the officers of the Mexican Government had power to confer, viz.: eleven leagues to each claimant, and by providing for the official segregation of said quantity, less the amounts already sold by the original representatives to the owners of said grant, and to such other and further relief as may seem meet and just in the premises.

This memorial is signed by hundreds of the citizens of Colfax and Las Animas counties.

It is desirable for the good of New-Mexico that these old Spanish grants be surveyed and defined, so that the uncertainty as to their limits may no longer serve as a barrier to immigration.

The last Legislature of New-Mexico memorialized Congress on this subject. But no action has yet been taken by the General Government. The memorial which will be repeated by the coming Legislature, asks that an act be passed by Congress providing for the establishment of a commission to investigate and decide upon the land grant matters in New-Mexico and such parts of our adjoining Territories as are covered by Spanish and Mexican land grants.

Taxation in New-Mexico is too high for the few shoulders that have to bear it. Vast amounts of land are taken up by private land grants, which, because they are not tilled are not assessed. It is proposed by some of the members of the coming Legislature to ask Congress for a law providing for the adjudication of these claims in the district courts of the Territory, and fixing a certain period, say four years, within which all claimants, under penalty of forfeiture, shall be obliged to register and survey their tracts, and every land grant then taxed on a valuation of $1 per acre of the whole area.

The last Legislature took the first steps toward providing a common-school system for New-Mexico, by enacting a law appointing Supervisors to organize and establish public schools in each county. But hardly a beginning has been made. Speaking of this matter Mr. Giddings, in his message to the Legislature, says: "Not so much as one good common school to each county in the Territory where children can be taught to read and write. Even in the Indian Territory greater attention has been bestowed on this subject than in this Territory. There a large number of both common and high schools exist, with a good Superintendent and abundant teachers, and it is said that among the Creeks and some other tribes nearly one-half can read and write. New-Mexico, claiming to be a civilized people, exhibits the mournful fact that, outside of Santa Fé, there is scarcely a school of any kind whatever, and the still more sad truth that in four counties of this Territory, when the people were called upon to vote on the question of establishing a Common-school law, by which the schools were to be supported by a tax to be levied upon the property of all the inhabitants, of the 5,053 votes cast only thirty-seven were in favor of the law."

The Governor will recommend to the coming Legislature the passage of an intelligible and effective School law; and for the purpose of getting a good start, the sending of a memorial to Congress asking the appropriation of $100,000, to be loaned to the Territory for twenty years, without interest, holding the school lands as security for the payment of the principal sum; $50,000 of this amount to be expended for school-houses, and $50,000 to go into the general fund, the interest from which, together with the money arising from a school tax, shall be expended for teachers.

New-Mexico has a Territorial debt of over $80,000. Her bonds and warrants are worth only forty cents on the dollar. These bonds are received in payment of taxes. One of the inequalities that arises therefrom is depicted in the Governor's Message. He says the bonds are made in sums of one hundred dollars each, and a man who has a hundred dollars of taxes to pay under the present laws may purchase a bond of one hundred dollars and pay his tax to that amount by investing forty dollars in the bond—while the man who has thirty or forty dollars of taxes to pay actually pays his taxes dollar for dollar in money. It is proposed to change the law, and require all taxes to be paid in money. This will withdraw the bonds from the market.

New-Mexico has suffered greatly from Indian raids. There are in this Territory of the different bands of Utes, Apaches, and Navajoes, according to the estimate of Ex-Gov. Arny, now Indian Agent, 4,278 warriors, 5,326 women, and 4,745 children. Total, 14,349. The Pueblos, who occupy large grants, principally in the County of Santa Fé, occupy twenty villages, with an aggregate population of 7,683, and owning lands to the amount of 500,000 acres. Of the Pueblos, Gov. Giddings says "they are quiet, docile, law-abiding, self-supporting communities, and among the best inhabitants of New-Mexico, never seeking aid from abroad; nor has the Government ever, I believe, bestowed a dollar upon them. They are entitled to great credit for their good behavior always, and their constant loyalty to our Government, and to the interests of the whites have they constantly attached themselves in resisting the encroachments of the wild, hostile Indians."

In regard to the warlike tribes of Apaches and Navajoes, and their frequent incursions upon white settlements, robbing and committing depredations, and the Utes, who, since the San Juan Treaty, are less satisfied than ever, it is proposed to memorialize Congress that the Apaches be removed to the Tularosa Reserve and be incorporated with the Apaches at that reservation, who are of the same tribe and speak the same dialect, and that the Utes of said agency be removed to the agency at Abiquiu, and that the agency at Cimarron be abolished.

The "wisdom and virtue" of New-Mexico meet in the legislative halls adjoining the Governor's "palace." The building is of adobe, one story, dingy, and antedeluvian in look. Twenty years ago Congress appropriated $70,000 for a State House. The money was squandered on a poor job, and the crumbling walls now stand worthless, and an unfit foundation should the Government ever decide to make another appropriation for the completion of a State House at Santa Fé.

The people of New-Mexico, so largely of Spanish descent, have been to a great degree suspicious and jealous of the Americans, preferring that they keep out of the Territory. But there seems to be a gradual coming around, as was evidenced by the large majority given to Mr. Elkins as delegate to Congress over one of their own blood; and, so far as can be now seen, the two most prominent candidates for presiding officers of the Legislature are Hon. Melvin W. Mills, of Cimarron, in the House, and Hon. Ben. Stevens, of Albuquerque, in the Senate. Both are Americans.

A DOWN-EAST TAR'S VICTORY.

In a lecture recently delivered in Boston Mr. John L. Hayes related as an anecdote of the revolutionary period the story of the whipping which King William IV. received from a Portsmouth sailor boy. Nathan Lord, afterward a prominent shipmaster of Portsmouth, was a lad on one of the privateers captured by a British frigate. One day a young Midshipman came near the prisoners, who were having an airing on deck, and spoke sneeringly of "the rebels." Young Lord, being a lad of spirit, retorted: "If it were not for your rank, Sir, I would make you take back that insult." "No matter for my rank," said the gallant, though arrogant, young officer; "if you can whip me, you are welcome to do it." The challenge was eagerly accepted, and the two had a regular sailors' set-to. The Yankee was victorious, and the Englishman acknowledged himself beaten, and, shaking hands with his opponent, said: "You are a brave fellow; give me your name and I will not forget you." At the end of the voyage all the prisoners with the exception of Lord were sent to prison. The Admiral sent for him and informed him that the young Duke of Clarence, a son of his Majesty George III., the young Midshipman with whom he had fought, had requested that he be set at large; that he was at liberty to go into any part of the Kingdom, and that the Duke had placed a £5 note at his service.

THE OYSTER BUSINESS.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Thursday says that within the present week the oyster-packing business has revived in Baltimore, but not to the extent desired by those immediately interested in the trade. With but two exceptions all the packing-houses are in operation, working each a comparatively small force. It is expected that there will be a lively Spring business. Should this expectation not be realized, the trade for the year will not reach one-fifth of its usual proportions. Wednesday morning quite a fleet of vessels loaded with oysters arrived at Light street wharf, but oysters for packing purposes were dull at twenty-five cents per bushel. A prime article for restaurant and family purposes could be purchased at fifty cents. During the past four weeks more than one-third of the boats engaged in bringing oysters to the Baltimore market have been withdrawn on account of the decline in prices and dullness of trade.

A YOUNG GIRL HANGS HERSELF.

A telegram from Covington, Va., to the Richmond *Dispatch*, dated Dec. 3, gives the merest outlines of a sad case of suicide, as follows: "A young lady named Helmantoller, aged about seventeen, and residing some ten miles from this place, hung herself yesterday. She had been addressed by a young man of eighteen. Her parents were inexorable. On Sunday the lovers had a meeting, and agreed to hang themselves next day. She fulfilled her part of the contract, but he failed."

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

TRADE—THE ROYAL FAMILY—EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873.

A glance at the weekly trade reports from different parts of England is not very encouraging. From Birmingham we learn that shipping requirements have undergone further curtailment. There is stagnation in the American trade, and orders from Canada are twenty per cent. under the average. Manufacturers, however, look hopefully to Australia and Germany, and to the "smaller central States of America," and they are tolerably busy with the home demand. At Darlington coal is down, and iron easier, and the finished iron trade is in "an unsatisfactory state." Barnsley appears to enjoy exceptional good fortune, there being there a steady demand for plates and sheets, as well as for rails, engines, &c. At Barrow-in-Furness (steel) buyers generally are holding aloof from making purchases. Prices of pig-iron have shown a downward tendency at Middlesborough, but this, it is stated, has not induced buyers to come forward. The coal miners demand twenty per cent. advance of wages. At Sheffield, the cutlery business is very dull, and some of the men are only partially employed. The file trade is no better, and the saw trade slack. Electro-plating, however, is pretty brisk. Coal and hardware are both reported to be very quiet at Wolverhampton. At Bradford, the head-quarters of the woolen trade, a very restricted business is doing in all quarters. At Dundee, flax and tow are very dull, and jute is all but unsalable, "quotations entirely nominal." From Leeds and Huddersfield the reports of the cloth trade are less desponding; but at Manchester rates are low and very irregular. At Nottingham, (lace and hosiery,) manufacturers are only partially employed.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Undismayed by frost and snow, the Queen still holds court at Balmoral, where Winter now presents all the rigors of an Alpine climate. She has now been in the Highlands for several months, and longer than in any former year. One reason for her prolonged stay is the bad health of Prince Leopold, who suffers from a weakening and dangerous disorder of the blood, or rather of the veins, and has lately had a very bad attack of the malady. It is feared that the long journey to the South would be very injurious to him just now, and Sir T. Paget, the eminent surgeon, who has been summoned to Balmoral, shakes his head about it. The Prince was expected to return to Oxford, where he has been pursuing his studies, on the 24th; but the 26th is now named as the earliest day for the Queen leaving Balmoral, and it is uncertain whether she will not remain there till December. The Prince of Wales, who has, since his return from the Highlands, been paying a round of visits and shooting over several richly-stocked preserves which had been specially kept up for him, received company at Sandringham on Saturday and Sunday, and was off again on Monday to other friends and new shooting-grounds. The Duke of Edinburgh is back from Russia, and over head and ears in the business of house-furnishing. Clarence House, his bachelor residence, adjoining St. James Palace, is being trimmed up and made to look as bright and smart as possible for the young bride, until the new house at Kensington is ready. Being married, in the Duke's case, does not apparently imply being settled, for he and his household gods will be perpetually shifting from one home to another. Part of each year will be spent in England, part in Russia, and part at Coburg, where one of the ducal palaces has been set apart for the heir to the duchy. Dean Stanley has been chosen to go to St. Petersburg to perform the marriage service, not only because he is a favorite with the Queen, but because he is also in high favor with the Greek Church, an alliance with which he has often advocated.

BIBLE OR NO BIBLE.

The School Board elections, which may be regarded as a sort of outpost affairs preparatory to the great battle of the general election, are just now being fought out very furiously. The question at issue is substantially whether voluntary religious schools shall be included in the system of national education, under proper securities to prevent proselytising, or whether only public schools shall be recognized in which no religious education of any kind shall be given. Those who take the latter view are principally the Dissenters, who are jealous of the influence which the Church exercises through its schools, and who insist that they ought not to be taxed for their support. They argue, of course, that they are not opposed to religious teaching, but that it should be left altogether to voluntary agencies independent of the schools. The Churchmen take the other side, and their cry is a powerful, double-barreled one —"the old voluntary system of religious education, which costs the rate-payers nothing." A good many rate-payers who will be missed by the first barrel will be brought down by the second. The clergy have taken up the cause in their pulpits, prayer-meetings have been held in its behalf, and active personal canvassing, especially among the women, is going on. A curious circumstance may be noted in connection with the Birmingham election. Birmingham is, as you know, an extremely radical borough. The Mayor is an avowed Republican, and there are several Republican clubs in the town. Yet the greatest importance has been attached on each side to securing the Queen as an ally. The Church party circulated a picture of the Queen giving a Bible to an African Prince, and explaining to him that it was the secret of England's greatness. On the other hand, the Liberal Association had an immense poster, headed with the royal arms, and containing an extract from her Majesty's diary, in which a visit to the Dublin national schools is described. In reference to those schools her Majesty says: "From here we drove to the Model School, (Dublin,) where we were received by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Roman Catholic Archbishop Murray, and the other gentlemen connected with the schools. We saw the infant, the girls' and the boys' schools. Children of all creeds are admitted and doctrines taught separately. This is truly Christian, and ought to be the case everywhere." The depth of republicanism in England may, perhaps, be measured from this incident.

THE THEATRES.

Miss Braddon's "Griselda," though admitted to contain some powerful passages, does not grow in popular favor. It is supposed to have been originally in five acts and to have been cut down into four; but even four are too many for ordinary human nature. Mr. C. Reade's "unparalleled adventures of James Annesley and his sweetheart Philippa Chester, taken from history, and played upon the stage of the Queen's Theatre"—so the bills describe the piece—seems not unlikely to suffer from a similar cause. It also is in five acts, and each act occupies nearly an hour. Still it is acted with a good deal of spirit and intelligence, and is very interesting for anybody who can give his mind to it for a whole night, having first carefully prepared himself by reading up the *State Trials*, Mr. Reade's novel, from which the play is taken, and the various explanatory hand-bills which Mr. Reade has composed. "The Wedding March," a piece of buffoonery, as it is called by Mr. Latour Tomline, (Mr. W. S. Gilbert,) has been produced at the Court Theatre. It is an adaptation of the well-known French play, "The Italian Straw Hat." J. H. F.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

WHAT THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS ARE DOING.

THE MUSEUMS OF NATURAL HISTORY AND ART—THE NEW DOCKS AND PIERS—WORK ON THE BOULEVARDS—HOW THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES ARE BEAUTIFYING AND IMPROVING NEW-YORK.

The improvements of City property now in progress under the direction of the various departments of the Municipal Government are as numerous as they are important. Four large buildings are being erected, three of them under the supervision of the Commissioners of Public Parks, and the other by direction of the Department of Public Instruction. The work on new Pier No. 1 is being continued by the Department of Docks, and the building of a new bulk-head wall commenced at Christopher street, North River. The Department of Public Works is pushing the work on the Boulevards and on the water pipes. These are the only improvements of importance which are being made by the City authorities. For them, as is shown by a reference to the books of the Controller's office, the following sums are being paid: To the Department of Public Parks, for laborers and other employes, $60,000 a month; to the Department of Docks, for workmen, $30,000 a month; and to the Department of Public Works, for payment of laborers and engineers employed on the Boulevard improvements, $64,000; and for men engaged on the water pipes, mains, and aqueducts, $50,000 a month. A detailed description of the various improvements for which this money is being paid will be found below.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

The work being done in this department is of a very important character. This is particularly the case in relation to the new Museum of Natural History, now in course of erection, and the Museum of Art, for which working plans and drawings are being prepared, after designs which have received the approval of the board. The act by which the construction of these buildings is authorized was passed by the Legislature of 1871, and is as follows:

> The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks in the City of New-York is hereby authorized to construct, erect, and maintain, in and upon that portion of the Central Park known as Manhattan square, or any other public park, square, or place in the said City, a suitable fire-proof building for the purpose of establishing and maintaining therein, under suitable rules and regulations, to be prescribed by the said board from time to time, a museum and gallery of art by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, incorporated by chapter 197, laws of 1870, or other institutions of like character. Also, a suitable fire-proof building for the purpose of establishing and maintaining therein, under suitable rules and regulations, to be prescribed by the said board from time to time, a museum of natural history by the American Museum of Natural History, incorporated by chapter 119, laws of 1869, or other institutions of like character, at an aggregate cost of not exceeding a sum of which the annual interest at the rate of interest at which a fund or stock shall be issued is $35,000 per annum for each of said buildings for the use of said corporations or other institutions of a like character; and it shall be the duty of and lawful for the Controller of the City of New-York to create and issue in the manner in this act provided, such additional amounts of a public fund or stock, to be denominated the "Museums of Art and Natural History stock," as shall be necessary to provide the money required for erecting said building to an amount not exceeding the aforesaid limitations.

By the laws of 1873 it is further enacted that the Museum of Art and Natural History may be erected on any part of the Central Park.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Immediately after the passage of the act of 1871 the Board of Commissioners of Parks consulted with the officers of the Museum of Natural History, and it was decided that the proposed new building be erected on Manhattan square, a plot of ground bounded by the Eighth and Ninth avenues, and by Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets. Calvert Vaux, the architect of the department, was instructed to make plans and designs for the proposed building, and upon his drawing being approved by the Commissioners, work was commenced in the Fall of last year, and has since then progressed so rapidly that the whole of the massive foundation has been laid and a part of the basement built. The Museum, as designed, is to be of Venetian Gothic architecture, and when completed will provide three times the space of the British Museum. Its walls will inclose four courts of 200 feet square each, and in these will be planted flowers and shrubs of different countries. The entire building will be 700 by 800 feet, and it is estimated that the saloons and halls will be of such capacity that 10,000 persons can be accommodated and view the specimens at one time. The cost of the entire building, if completed as proposed, will not fall far short of $12,000,000. That part of the building now in course of erection is situated on Seventy-seventh street, and forms only one-seventeenth part of the entire structure. This section will be so arranged that it will be complete in itself for the present, and when the entire work is finished will be a suitable part of a harmonious whole. It will cost $500,000, the sum allowed by the Legislature; the other part of the $12,000,000 will have to be raised by private subscription, or by further City or State appropriation. The section being erected will consist of four stories, with basement, sub-cellar, and Mansard roof. Each story, except the third, will contain a hall or saloon of exhibition 160 feet long by 60 feet wide. The third floor will form a gallery, with a large well in the centre 125 by 28 feet. In addition to the rooms for specimens thus furnished there will be four rooms in each of two towers which are to be placed at the ends of the building. These will be fitted up as offices and withdrawing-rooms for the officers of the society and their visitors. The story formed by the Mansard roof will be devoted to the use of students of natural history, and here every accommodation will be afforded to strangers and persons from other countries and cities who may wish to make minute examinations of certain specimens. Every floor except the gallery will contain twenty upright specimen-cases, nine feet in height, and twenty-seven desk-cases, three and a half feet in height. The gallery will have desk-cases only, and these will be arranged at regular intervals all around the wall. The cases generally throughout the building will be disposed at right angles, and by an ingenious "squint" arrangement made by the architect a slit in the wall will light the cases nearest to it. The cases on the principal and fourth floor are to contain the most valuable specimens, and this mode of lighting will be very extensively used on these stories.

The general exterior appearance of the building will be light and elegant, but at the same time will give every impression of strength and solidity. The material chiefly being used in its construction is Philadelphia and Baltimore brick. Black mortar is being used, and will be continued throughout the entire structure. At all the windows and door-ways ornamented trimmings of Quincy and light-colored granite will be placed, and just under the Mansard roof an elaborate cornice will run the entire length of the building. The Mansard roof will be slated with red, green, and blue colored slate, arranged in artistic patterns and presenting a very pleasing effect. Above the roof a ridge crest of bronze will be placed. The towers at the ends will be built of the same material as the main structure, and will present a very picturesque appearance. The height of the main building will be 100 feet, and above this the towers are to rise to a height of 70 feet more.

The interior arrangements will be in every way suited to the character of the building. Everything is being done to make it as fire-proof as possible, and with this end in view the arches supporting the floors will be of brick resting on iron columns. The "capitals" of the columns will be of three seperate and distinct classes on each floor, and will be simply but beautifully ornamented. The ceiling is to be paneled and trabeated in agreement with the brick vaulting. The soffits of the iron girders will be concealed by handsomely cast plaster moldings. All the necessary carpenter work of the interior will be done with the hardest and least combustible woods known, and no effort will be spared to make the building at once fireproof and durable. The floors will be laid with Minturn & Hollins' encaustic tiles, arranged after an approved pattern. The cases for the specimens will be of the most modern make. Their bases will be of marble or blue-stone, with a superstructure of bronze, iron nickel-plated, and French plate glass. A handsome iron staircase, with treads ten feet in width, and with ample landing room, will afford communication from the upper or roof story to the basement of the building. An elevator for the accommodation of visitors will also run from the top floor to the cellar. The arrangements for heating and ventilation are very perfect. Heat will be supplied by a coil of pipes under each window opening. Behind this coil will be placed a perforated window-sill, and in this way fresh air will be supplied and all draught avoided. The main furnace flue will be seven by five feet, and built of fire-brick throughout. Every modern improvement will be introduced, speaking-tubes will run all through the building, and telegraph-wires connect all the rooms, halls, and offices. Contracts, under heavy bonds in case of forfeiture, are made for the construction of the building by Nov. 1, 1874, and its interior completion for occupation by the Spring of 1875.

The society for whose use this building is being erected was organized in 1869. It now occupies a building in Central Park. The collection of specimens of natural history in the possession of the society, and which will be removed into the new museum on its completion, is a very rich, though not large one. It consists of the very extensive collection purchased from the widow of the celebrated Edouard Verreaux, of Paris. This was the nucleus of the collection. Recently a rare and almost complete collection of American and foreign birds has been purchased. Another valuable collection obtained was that of Prince Maximilian, of Neuweid am Rhine. At the death of the Prince, his son sold all the specimens which his father had collected in exploring Brazil from Rio to Bahia. These specimens had never been exposed to public view during the life-time of Prince Max, and it has since been discovered that the collection embraces many types of new and valuable species. It is estimated that the entire collection of the society is worth at least $250,000.

THE MUSEUM OF ART.

The site upon which the Museum of Art is to be erected is bounded by Eightieth and Eighty-fourth streets, and by the Fifth avenue and Central Park.

The appropriation which was made by the Legislature for the construction of the building amounts, as in the case of the Museum of Natural History, to $500,000. For this sum no building worthy of the City and of the object could be constructed, and it was resolved by the Park Commissioners and the officers of the Art Museum that the building to be now erected be so constructed that it would, as in the case of the Museum of Natural History, be complete in itself for the present, but at some future day could be formed into one part or section of a more extensive and commodious edifice. Messrs. Vaux and Mould, the architects of the department, were instructed accordingly, and are just now competing plans for the proposed museum. The grand building, when finished, will be in the form of a parallelogram, and will inclose six garden courts. In it will be contained halls and saloons for the exhibition of paintings, statuary, works of engineering, mechanical drawings, bronzes, pottery, and works of art generally. The main building will be 956 feet long, with ten wings extending to a length of 936 feet. At the southern end of the principal structure a hall for panoramas will be built. This will be 250 feet long. The style of architecture will be Venetian Gothic. The museum will have a height of 70 feet to cornice, and from that to the ridge of the Mansard roof will be 20 feet higher. Seventeen towers and domes will decorate the roof and cluster around one grand dome, which is to rise above the main or central hall. The material to be used in the construction of the building will be Philadelphia brick and light-gray and brown granite. It is estimated that the entire cost of construction will be about $10,000,000.

The section now to be built by authorization of, and with the $500,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1871, will be only one-twentieth part of the whole structure, as shown by the plans of the architect. It will form about the middle part of the entire building, and will be 233 feet long by 99 feet wide. The general height will be, from the ground line to the cornice, 53 feet, and from thence to the ridge of the roof, about 30 feet more. The building will contain one large hall for the general exhibition of objects of art. This will occupy the principal or first floor, and will extend entirely to the roof, thus taking in two stories more. It will be 109 feet long and 95 feet wide. Until the completion of the more extensive structure contemplated, this will be used as the grand saloon of exhibition. From engaged and highly-decorated columns will spring iron ribs and arches which will support the roof, and be ornamented in various ways. Light will be admitted by an ingenious skylight arrangement and by plate-glass side windows. The ceiling, in that part not taken up by the skylight, will be decorated with fresco drawings by celebrated artists. The end walls are to be treated in the same way. The cornice is to be elaborately ornamented, with artistically arranged tiles and polished marble blocks. The floor will be of different colored marbles in novel patterns. Extending from and at either end of this principal saloon, will be two smaller exhibition halls and corridors for the reception of sculpture and large pieces of pottery and china. Above the entrance halls will be the grand saloons for the exhibition of paintings and water colored drawings. These will be lighted by patent skylights from above, and will be fitted up with every known appliance for the proper display of pictures. The whole range of walls can be devoted to this purpose, as no side windows will be introduced.

The ground, or entrance, floor will be occupied at one end by reception and dressing rooms, and at the other by offices and parlors for the use of the Directors and other officers of the museum. All these apartments will be handsomely fitted up and furnished. Rooms will also be provided on this floor for artists and art students. The basement will be occupied by necessary machinery, furnaces, and coal-vaults. Four stone staircases, carved and ornamented, will lead from the ground to the highest story. Two elevators will also be provided for the accommodation of visitors, and for the carrying of heavy pictures and statuary.

The exterior of the building will present a very simple but imposing appearance. From the ground to the principal story light-colored granite will be used. Above this Philadelphia and Baltimore brick will be employed. The dressings at the window arches and cornices are to be of light gray and Quincy granite. Above each window, and just below the granite arch, a block of highly polished and carved red marble will be placed. The frieze cornice will be decorated with incaustic tiles and polished granite, and upon this is to be placed the Mansard roof of slate squares, variously colored and arranged. The entire structure is to be surmounted with a crested ridge of bronze. The architects are doing everything in their power to make the building as fire-proof as possible. Wood will only be used when absolutely necessary, and when it is employed it will be so bedded in iron or stone as to make a conflagration very improbable. The arrangements which are being made for heating and ventilation are very perfect. The furnace flues will be of fire-brick and the coil pipes of iron. These will be placed, as in the Museum of Natural History, in front of a perforated iron windowsill, thus securing heat and perfect ventilation at the same time. When completed, the valuable collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, including the De Cesnola collection, will be placed in the building.

OTHER PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the other improvements contemplated or being made by the Department of Parks, the most important is the erection of a conservatory on the corner of Seventy-first street and Fifth avenue. This building has had a very eventful history. As far back as 1860 it was proposed by the board which held office at that time. Plans were ordered to be made, and it was expected that work would have been commenced forthwith. The war broke out, however, and the matter was dropped. In 1870, under the Sweeny rule, the plans were reconsidered and reconstructed with the intention of erecting a palm-house similar to that at Kew, England, or Hanover, Germany. With this object in view a correspondence was opened as to plans and specifications, between one of the architects of the department and Dr. Hooker, of England. Upon digging for the foundation it was found that the bottom was composed of alternate layers of rock and quicksand, and great difficulty was experienced. At length, after a very considerable amount of money had been expended, (just how much cannot be definitely ascertained,) the foundation was laid, so solidly and well that any superstructure, no matter of what weight, could be erected upon it. This was the condition of affairs when the present Board of Commissioners came into office. Then, by the advice of Mr. Olmstead, who thought the building undesirable, and on account of the expense, work was suspended. Recently, the matter has been reconsidered, and it is now decided that the original design be carried out, with the modification that, instead of being a three-story palm house, the structure be a flower conservatory and Winter garden, two stories high. The modified plans are now being completed. From them it appears that the lower or main floor of the building will form the Winter garden, which will be so arranged that concerts and musical entertainments generally may be held in it. An ornamented music platform will be erected in the centre for the accommodation of the band. The upper story will be fitted up as a conservatory proper. The entire building will be 425 feet long and 25 feet wide. It will have an average height of 45 feet. At each end rotundas will be erected to serve, one as a fernery and the other as a camelia house. The base of the buildings, to a height of four feet above the ground, will be of granite, and on this will be placed a superstructure of glass, wood, and iron. Work will be commenced next Spring and, as is expected, will be completed in one year. The cost of erection will be $300,000. The payment of this sum is authorized by the Park Commission, and is included in the estimate of 1874.

A NEW BOAT-HOUSE.

Plans have been completed for the building of a new boat-house at the eastern end of the large lake in Central Park. The main building will be 176 feet long by 30 wide; attached will be a shed 70 feet long, where boats can be kept when not in use. Comfortably-furnished rooms will be devoted to the use of the boatmen and other Park employes. On top of the building a balcony will be constructed for visitors. It will be protected at two places by a roof supported on carved wood posts, and will afford a most beautiful view of the lake and the surrounding scenery. The building will be of wood, ornamented with inlaid colors. The beams are to be of iron, supported on locust piles, driven down into the lake. The cost of the entire structure will be $20,000. Its erection is authorized by the present Board of Parks.

A LADIES' COTTAGE.

At Mount Morris a ladies' cottage is to be built by order of the Park Commissioners. It will be of handsomely inlaid wood, 40 feet long by 30 wide, and will be 20 feet high. It will contain a well-fitted-up refreshment counter and waiting-rooms for ladies and gentlemen. It is to cost $10,000.

OTHER ORNAMENTS.

Just above the ladies' cottage at the northern end of Union square the Commissioners of Parks are having erected a series of ornamental lamps, broken by flag-staffs. The two principal of these are at the ends, and from them will be hung the United States flag. The two smaller ones are to fly the State and City colors. The lamps will be 186 in number and erected on iron pillars. From the two principal flag-staffs a line of wire rope will be drawn, and on this will be hung ninety flags of all nations. This, however, as also the lighting of all the lamps, will only occur on gala occasions. Usually only the national State, and City flags will be displayed, and seventy lamps, a group of seven at each of ten sections, lighted. The cost of the work will be $5,000, and it will be completed in four weeks.

A bronze railing is to be erected around the Lincoln monument at Union square. Four large lamps will be placed at the angles, and are so designed that instead of leaving the statue in darkness, as is usually the case, a full, bright light will be thrown on the monument. The arrangement by which this desirable result is secured is similar to a magic lantern or the foot-lights of a theatre. The designs for the railing and lamps are now being modified on account of expense. The cost of the proposed improvement will be about $3,000.

In connection with the Zoological collection in Central Park, a new stable for the accommodation of a number of the animals is to be errected at a cost of about $4,000. The building will be of wood and stone, with a slate roof. The plans are now finished, and the Park Commissioners are about to award contracts. The work will be commenced next Spring.

The bronze work for the fountain in the City Hall Park is now being completed, and will be set up in a few days. Four lamps are to be placed at each of the four corners, and each of these are to contain several gas jets.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

In this department some 2,500 men are now employed. The work being done is very extensive, and comprises the Boulevard improvements, the opening and grading of new streets, water-work improvements and the laying of sewers and drains. Work on the so-called "big pipes" is continued very actively. On Ninety-second street the rock excavations are being rapidly made, and on the Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Sixth street section the work is progressing favorably. The Bureau of Sewers is engaged in very important improvements. The immense outlet sewer discharging at the foot of East One Hundred and Tenth street, said to be the largest in the City, is approaching completion. The sections from the Harlem River to Fifth avenue, and in Fifth avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and in One Hundred and Sixteenth street, between the Fifth and Seventh avenues, have just been finished. When entirely completed the sewer will drain an area of about 1,100 acres, including a considerable portion of the Central Park. On the Manhattan street sewer work is being done day and night. When completed it will drain some 900 acres of land that has heretofore been in a very wet and unhealthy condition. The large outlet sewer at Seventeenth street and the North River is progressing very favorably. A connection was recently made with the old main sewer in Twenty-third street, but no interruption to the drainage was found necessary. In the construction of all these sewers great difficulty has been and is being encountered; large quantities of water are met, and it is often necessary to use powerful steam pumps and hoisting machinery. The drains are being laid at an unusually great depth, and are most perfect in their construction. On Sixth and Seventh avenues and Avenue St. Nicholas, north of One Hundred and Tenth street, the new sewers are nearly built. They will be completed early next Spring. The sewers on the streets named, as well as the gas-pipes and water-mains, are being placed under the sidewalks, and can be connected with the houses, when built, without disturbing the pavements. The sewer on One Hundred and Tenth street has been completed between the Fifth and Eighth avenues. At the latter point it is thirty-three feet below the level of the street.

The main outlet through Ninety-sixth street is very nearly finished, and the main collective sewers can be constructed immediately. Extensive underground mains are in progress between the Fifth and and Eighth avenues and One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets. They are several feet below the sewerage system of the district, and will intercept and carry off all the foul springs, water courses, and stagnant pools which have for so many years rendered this part of the City especially unhealthy. Work is soon to be commenced on a main sewer through New avenue, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, from One Hundred and Fifth to Manhattan street. It will be laid in some places forty-four feet below the grade of the street, and will thoroughly drain the low, swampy lots between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Twelfth streets. Contracts have also been awarded, and work will soon be commenced, on a deep main sewer in One Hundred and Sixth street, from Harlem River to Fifth avenue, with branches between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Eighth streets, and in First avenue, between Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and First streets, and Ninety-fifth and Ninety-eighth streets, between First and Third avenues. This, in connection with the underground sewer will, it is believed, effectually drain and reclaim the greater portion of the Harlem flats, which are situated east of the Third avenue, and which now receive and are covered by a large portion of the sewage of Yorkville and Harlem, discharged from sewers and drains terminating at their borders. In addition to this work, surveys are being made north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, to revise and correct the old topographical maps of the district, preparatory to making permanent plans for its complete drainage.

By a reference to the books of the Commissioner of Public Works it appears that during the past three months 5,515 feet of sewers and 4,680 receiving-basins were cleaned, and 1,100 feet of sewers, 200 feet of culverts, 160 receiving-basins, and 137 manholes were repaired. The length of the sewers now laid in the City is 1,670,918 feet, or about 316 miles.

THE BOULEVARDS AND AVENUES.

Perhaps the most important work which is being done under the direction of the Department of Public Works is the construction of the boulevards, and few persons who have not recently traversed the portion of New-York situated above Fifty-ninth street can form any idea of the rapidity with which these valuable improvements are being completed. The Grand Boulevard, which extends from the southwest corner of the Central Park, at Fifty-ninth street and the Eighth avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, is now entirely graded and paved. The flagging will be finished in a day or two, and then the only work to be done will be the planting of shade-trees. This was commenced a few weeks ago, and is now going rapidly forward. Trees, principally American elms, will be set out all along the walk as soon as the sewers have all been laid. The Grand Boulevard is about five miles long and 150 feet wide. Below Manhattan street it has two roadways, which are separated by a garden centre twenty-two feet wide. The roadways are each forty feet in width. The walks on either side are twenty-four feet wide. Above Manhattan street there is only one roadway, which has a width of a little more than 200 feet. The superstructure of the road-bed is composed of Telford pavement, eight inches thick, with ten inches of broken stone, laid according to the Macadam system. The Grand Boulevard was commenced in September, 1868, and will be finished, including sewers, in about one year.

Avenue St. Nicholas, another important boulevard, was thrown open to public use its entire length on Saturday last, the 15th inst. It commences at the northern end of Central Park, and follows the line of the Harlem lane to One Hundred and Twenty-first street and Eighth avenue, and from there in the direction of the old King's Bridge road to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, an entire length of about two and two-thirds miles. The carriage-way is fifty-five feet wide. The superstructure of the road is composed of rubble-stone, twelve inches thick, covered with a coat of Red Hook gravel, six inches thick. This composition gives a softer road-bed than the Macadam, and is much liked by the owners and drivers of fast horses on that account.

The southern half of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street was opened on the 14th inst. The other work is now progressing well, and will be finished, as is expected, by the 1st of next November. The street will be constructed of the same material as that used in the Grand Boulevard. The roadway will be sixty feet wide, and the walks on either side will have a width of twenty feet each. When One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street is finished it will, in connection with the roads in the park, the Grand Boulevard, and Avenue St. Nicholas, form a continuous drive of some ten miles.

Tenth avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Fort George, a distance of two miles, will be opened early next Spring. The road is graded the entire distance, and the carriage-way completed from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to One Hundred and Ninetieth street. The bed of the avenue is composed of broken stone rolled six inches deep, and filled in and covered with gravel. In the middle a space of twenty feet is being left for the tracks of a street railway, the charter for which has been obtained. The roadway will have a width of seventy feet over all.

The work of extending and grading Madison avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Twentieth street, is being pushed vigorously, and will probably be completed by the Spring of 1874. The opening of One Hundred and Tenth street, from Avenue A to Riverside Drive, has been commenced, and is going on well. In addition to this and the other work of the department, upward of twenty miles of streets are now under repair.

At the old aqueduct, on Tenth avenue, the work of replacing the masonry with large iron pipes is progressing so rapidly that the water will soon be let into the pipes. After that has been done the masonry will be removed and the large plot of ground sold for the benefit of the Sinking Fund. The work of regulating and grading Tenth avenue, and building sewers and drains under the sidewalks, proceeds simultaneously with the laying of the pipes.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The work being done in this department is of more than ordinary importance. During the past three months and now the draughtsmen and engineers in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief have been engaged in the preparation of maps and drawings by which will be shown the several grants of land under water, around, and adjoining the Island of Manhattan which have been made by either the State or Municipal Governments, from the year 1686 to the present time. They have also been engaged upon plans and sections of a proposed exterior bulk-head wall which is to be built all around the City. The general work proposed by the department is to provide the expanding commerce of New-York with such facilities and dock conveniences for vessels and cargoes of all classes as experience daily demonstrates to be necessary. That the existing docks and piers are inadequate to the wants of the City is a matter of common notoriety, and that they are objects of derision and sources of merriment to all foreign visitors is also a well-known fact. The stated design of the present Dock Commission is to remove the existing evils as rapidly as may be possible and at the same time to preserve the harbor channels and anchorage grounds. With this end in view, a new dock system was proposed by former boards, and with slight modifications and improvements suggested by Gen. Graham, Engineer in Chief, and Mr. John D. Van Buren, Jr., Assistant Engineer, has been accepted by the present commission. The main features of this projected new system is a wide river street varying from 150 to 200 feet in width, and completely environing the water front. This, it is believed, will afford ample accommodation for the movement of freight and its transportation by rail. All this new river wall is to be constructed of granite and the Beton concrete, which is composed of Portland cement and broken stone, and is said to become harder the longer it remains under water. This sea wall will, according to the estimates, cost about $2,500,000 per mile. From this wall projecting into the river will be a series of piers constructed of wood, iron, and stone. They will vary in length, according to the location and width of the channel. The average length will be from 300 to 500 feet, with a width of from 60 to 100 feet. The foundation will always be of concrete and granite. The columns at the heads of piers will be of granite and concrete of the most substantial kind, in order to guard the structure from damage from floating ice and vessels. The other columns will be of iron, having an interior diameter of six feet. When they are in position this space will be filled up with stone and cement, and will thus form solid columns. There will be rows of three iron columns abreast on each side of the piers and one in the middle to support the trestle-work and flooring. All the piers will be so arranged that the tide will have full play to carry away the mud in the slips. There will be a space of 200 feet between each pier. In some cases this distance will amount to 400 feet. Under the existing system of docks and piers New-York has a wharf line from Sixty-first street, North River, to Fifty-third street, East River. This is a distance of about twenty-eight miles, and gives a total pier area of some 2,323,668 square feet. The new system will give a wharf line of thirty-seven miles, and a pier area of upward of 5,105,000 square feet.

The part of this great work now actually in progress is at new Pier No. 1 North River and the immediate vicinity, and Christopher street, North River, where a bulk-head is being built embracing several old piers, and making a river front of 1,200 feet. In addition to this new work is the general business of keeping the old piers in as good repair as possible.

PIER NO. 1,

When finished, will have a total length of 500 feet and a width of 80 feet. It is being constructed of granite and concrete, and is supported on arches of 20 feet span. In constructing the foundation the river bottom is dredged out to the bed rock; upon this and conforming to it are placed wooden cribs filled with cement. The cement is deposited and leveled by divers. In this work buckets are used that contain about half a yard of cement each. When in position the cribs project on an average about four feet above the highest point of rock, the top level coming about twenty feet below the mean low-water mark. After the cement has settled and become hard, a sub-pier is formed by large concrete blocks, which are placed on the cribs. Some of these blocks weigh no less than sixty tons each. They are placed in position by the immense floating derrick of the Dock Department. After the sub-pier has been formed in this way a wooden centre is laid, and upon this a concrete arch, faced with granite, is molded in the usual way. The pier is thus brought to the street level, and is paved with concrete or stone. Four such arches have been completed, and the foundations of two others laid. The whole structure will comprise twenty arches, and is to be finished in one year. At present there are about forty men employed on the work.

THE NEW RIVER WALL.

At Christopher street workmen are now engaged in dredging, removing obstructions, tearing up old piers, and making general preparations for building a new river wall or bulk-head. It is to be built of concrete, and faced with granite to a height of twenty-four feet above low-water mark. The part under water and resting upon the foundations will be built of concrete blocks similar to those used at Pier No 1. On account of the peculiar nature of the current and bottom at this part of the river, the foundation will be formed of monster piles, driven to an unusual depth, and placed about two and a half feet apart. These piles will be faced with rip-rap broken stone, and with concrete packed outside and around the heads. They will be sawed off fourteen feet below low-water mark by means of a circular saw fixed to a vertical shaft and mounted upon a scow. When this river wall is completed, wooden piers of good construction are to be extended into the stream. It is expected that the entire work will be finished in November of next year. The Christopher street wall will be extended as rapidly as possible to Canal street, and from there to the Battery, to meet the new wall which has already been completed there. The wharves between Christopher and Canal streets belong almost entirely to the City, and there will be no difficulty in building the new wall upon that section. From Canal street to the Battery, however, the river front is owned, principally, by private individuals, and it is thought that some legislative action may be necessary before titles and the right to build can be obtained.

The large concrete blocks to be used in the construction of the new river wall, and now being employed in the building of Pier No. 1, are manufactured at the yards of the Dock Commission, in Gansevoort street. From two to three blocks, of forty to fifty tons each, are being made daily. Thirty men are now employed in the yards. At the commencement of Spring a large number of extra hands will be engaged, and twice this number will be turned out. The entire number of workmen employed by the department at present is about 300.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The only building being erected by order of this department is the so-called model primary school. This structure, which is rapidly approaching completion, is on the same block and adjoins the Normal College on Lexington avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets. The main building fronts on the avenue, and is 120 feet long by 50 feet wide. It has two wings, each 22 feet long, and a projection 12 feet long. The cellar, which is 9 feet in height, extends under the entire building, and is to be fitted up with room for furnaces, coal vaults, and the janitor's kitchen. The first story is upward of 10 feet high, and contains four rooms for a janitor's residence, two play-rooms for the pupils, and a room for the use of the School Committee. The second story is fourteen feet high, and consists of one large assembly room, two class-rooms, two gallery rooms, and two dressing-rooms for the use of teachers. The third story is also fourteen feet high, and contains twelve class-rooms. The main stairway and entrances are in the central portion of the front. A corridor on the rear, about twenty-eight feet long, connects the second story with the tower stairway of the Normal College. Two sets of stone stairways, one at each end of the building, afford ample means of communication between the different parts of the edifice. All the rooms are supplied with Croton water, marble basins, and every other convenience calculated to add to the comforts of teachers and scholars. The style of the exterior of the building is plain Gothic, corresponding with the adjoining college. Expensive carved ornamentation has been studiously avoided, but the material used presents so pleasing a combination of colors, and the style of architecture is so pure that the lack of decoration is rather an advantage than otherwise. Pressed Philadelphia brick is the material which prevails. This is laid in black mortar, and relieved by water tables and trimmings of granite and Dorchester stone. When completed, the building will cost about $105,000, and will accommodate 900 children.

The model Primary School is being erected, not only for the purpose of giving instruction to a large number of children, but also with a view to giving the young ladies of the Normal College an opportunity of perfecting themselves in the art of teaching. For this purpose each of them will be required, at stated times, to take a class of children, and, under the eye of an experienced teacher, instruct and keep them in order. This system has already been very successfully tested, and it is believed that by means of the new school it can be continued with good results.

For the present no new buildings will be commenced by the School Commissioners, but upon the opening of Spring it is expected that the erection of a number of new school-houses will be undertaken. In the Westchester district, which has recently come under the care of the board, the school accommodations are said to be very inadequate, and it is thought that at least one large grammar school building will have to be erected during the coming year.

FATAL CHURCH QUARREL.

A MEETING-HOUSE BURNED AND ONE OF THE PARISHIONERS KILLED.

A meeting-house, known as "Hog Swamp Church," in Robeson County, N. C., was burned some weeks since, and the difficulties growing out of this have led to murder. The circumstances connected with the matter are narrated by the Wilmington *Star* of the 3d inst. as follows: "'Hog Swamp Church' was situated between six and eight miles south of Lumberton. It belonged originally to the denomination known as the Free-will Baptists, who worshiped in it until the membership dropped off, and the church was closed. It was then taken possession of by another denomination of Baptists, by whom it was occupied until October last, when a minister of the Free-will denomination from an adjoining county came there and commenced an effort to resuscitate the church on its original footing. This was objected to by the rival denomination, the deacons of the latter forbidding the minister alluded to from preaching in the church or anywhere in the inclosure. Finally, the Free-will Baptists, not being able to obtain possession of the premises by other means, resorted to legal measures. In the meantime, on Nov. 4, the church was burned to the ground. The deacons of the opposition curch subsequently got out warrants for four of the members of the Free-will Baptist Church, or men known to be under the influence of that denomination, who were charged with burning the church, and the trial came off before a Magistrate at Lumberton on Saturday morning last. The result of the investigation was the release of all the parties except one, who was bound over to the Superior Court. On the return of the parties from Lumberton, on Saturday night, after the conclusion of the trial, Alvin G. Britt and J. C. Freeman, representing the opposition wing of the Baptist Church, got into a dispute with one H. Hayes, a member of the Free-will Baptist denomination. Words ran high, insulting epithets were applied, and finally, Britt seized a heavy bludgeon and struck Hayes a severe blow on the head with it, crushing in his skull. Hayes was borne to his house, where he died. On Sunday morning a warrant was issued for the arrest of Britt and Freeman, who absconded immediately upon the commission of the deed, and a party was started in pursuit of them. The affair has created a great deal of excitement in that section of the country where the parties reside, who are all well-known citizens."

A PEDESTRIAN'S FEAT.

James Smith recently undertook, for a purse of $200, to walk 100 miles within twenty-four hours, and the feat was accomplished in a public hall at Racine, Wis. After the hall had been carefully measured, a special telegram says, Smith commenced walking at 9 o'clock on Friday evening, Nov. 28, and reached his fiftieth mile in eleven hours, and showed some signs of fatigue. He reached his eightieth mile in eighteen hours and eight minutes. During the walk he ate nothing except a small piece of chicken. Tea and beef tea was the only nourishment he took. On Saturday morning he undertook to partake of an egg, but it made him sick. He made a stop at a quarter to 12, on Saturday, and it was with great difficulty he was started again. His feet and legs were terribly swollen. Round and round he went, varying his gait, and at times it was painful to see him; but he still kept on, doling off his miles on an average of about fifteen minutes. He made his ninety-ninth mile in eleven [illegible] walking 100 miles in twenty-two hours and thirty-three minutes, being the fastest time on record. Deducting the time of rest, he accomplished the feat in less than twenty-two hours.

GOUNOD'S NEW ACHIEVEMENT.

Writing from Paris, under date of Nov. 13, the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "The greatest theatrical success of the day is, unquestionably, 'Jeanne D'Arc.' Produced at the Gaîté, it is far above the average of the pieces for which this theatre is celebrated. In fact it belongs to the highest class of dramatic art. It is a five-act tragedy in verse, and is enriched with music written expressly by the greatest composer of the age. But while claiming a lofty place in literature and music, "Jeanne D'Arc" presents all the adventitious attractions which have made the Gaîté the most popular theatre in Paris. The scenery is admirably painted, the costumes are both handsome and picturesque; there are processions and apparitions to feast the eye, and there is a charming ballet to delight the numerous class of people who can appreciate no poetry but the poetry of motion. There is something of everything in the piece. I have heard "Jeanne D'Arc" called a *féerie religieuse*, and there is some truth as well as much ill-nature in the humorous definition. A lady told me that when she came into the theatre, in the midst of the finale to the second act, she thought the opera was transferred to the "Square des Arts et Métiers;" while a *petit crevé* confided to me his confession that what he disliked was the verse, because it reminded him of the Théâtre Français—the poor *gommeux* having no idea of the bitterness of his own sarcasm against himself. I have not the slightest intention of inflicting upon your readers a list of all the plays which have been written upon the subject of Joan of Arc. Their number is legion, and the series began by a miracle play brought out at Orleans itself a very few years after the martyrdom of the unhappy heroine. Schiller's play is familiar to all students of German literature, and it is probable that many people may recollect Mlle. Patti's appearance in mail armor as the only noticeable feature of Verdi's "Giovanna D'Arco," when this pretentious opera was produced at the Théâtre Ventadour some five or six years ago. There may also be some few Englishmen who remember that a tragedy by Alexandre Soumet would not be galvanized into life even by the stupendous genius of the great Rachel, whose youngest sister now sustains the character in the new play at the Gaîté. Nor need I attempt to retell the story, the main features of which have been strictly adhered to in M. Burbier's story. A mere mention of the locality in which each act takes place will suffice to mark the progress of the tale. The first act passes in *Jeanne's* cottage at Domrémy, and it is chiefly filled by the lovemaking of a young swain who only makes one fleeting appearance in the latter part of the play. *Jeanne*, of course, turns a deaf ear to his suit, and her budding purpose of joining the armies of her King is strengthened by the apparition of *St. Margaret* and *St. Catherine*, who, clothed in long robes, approach her from above and breathe words of encouragement in her ear. The apparition is managed after the fashion of the apotheosis of *Gretchen* in the Covent Garden version of "Faust," and the two saints sing a duet to the accompaniment of organ and invisible chorus. The musical part of this scene is written in a style which M. Gounod has made his own; and it would be still more effective if all the singing were carried on behind the scenes. To my thinking, the extreme realism of the apparition somewhat detracted from its impressiveness; but this objection would be considered hypercritical by the great mass of spectators. In the second act we are at Chinon; and we see the sad spectacle of *Charles VII.* forgetting in the arms of *Agnes Sorel* the mutilation of his country and the sufferings of his subjects. *Jeanne* appears, and succeeds first in gaining the King's mistress on her side, and secondly in stirring up the lazy Monarch himself. There is something that jars against the listener's ideal of his heroine, no less than against history, in this juxtaposition of the pure Maid of Orleans and the courtesan, but the scene gives good opportunities of declamation to both. The act opens with a pretty ballad and choral refrain, sung by a page, and closes with a magnificent martial chorus, "Dieu le veut," which excited genuine enthusiasm. Still more masterly and vastly more original is the dance music that opens the third act, which takes place on the Bridge of Orleans, the fortifications looming in the background. The soldiers sing a chorus with a capital refrain, while their *ribaudes* dance a highly characteristic ballet, festivities being occasionally interrupted by the descent of an arrow shot from the English camp and the discharge of a culverin at the aggressors. All this scene is admirably managed, a mock funeral procession celebrating the death of a mannikin, stuck up to be shot at, being especially clever. The act is taken up by a series of discussions between *Jeanne* and the various French chiefs, whom she eventually subdues to her inspired will. The scene is brought to a powerful conclusion by a choral prayer to the God of battles. In the fourth act we are at Rheims, where the King is about to be crowned. *Jeanne* oppressed with the sense of her coming fate, meets her parents, and is anxious to return with them to her village home. But the King reminds her of her oath not to rest till the enemy is repulsed from France, and he insists on her entering the cathedral on his left hand, on an equal footing with his Queen. The second tableau, representing the grand façade of the cathedral, is one of the finest I have ever witnessed; and the whole scene, filled with the knights and warriors, the pages and courtiers, who have marched in procession to the portal, where they are met by the priests and incense-bearers, while orchestra and chorus join in a triumphal coronation march, is extraordinarily impressive. The last act, also in two tableaux, passes at Rouen. It opens in a prison, where the English soldiers are indulging in a spirited drinking chorus with a capital refrain, "C'est l'argent de France qui payera," while *Jeanne*, bound with chains, is asleep. The sainted ladies again appear to her in bodily form, chanting a hymn, which M. Gounod has cleverly worked in combination with the song of the revelers. Then follows the historical effort to make the maiden recant her heresies, the condemnation to death by fire, and the final revolting attempt upon her virtue by *Warwick*. Lastly, we have the actual funeral pyre on the market-place of Rouen—a marvelously well-devised scene. In the *marche funèbre* the celestial melody of the saints is effectively alternated with the principal sombre, solemn phrase; *Jeanne* is bound to the stake, the fire is lighted, and as the flames burst forth from under her feet the heavens above her open, and disclose the noble army of martyrs waving their palm branches in welcome of their sister.

The reader will perceive that "Jeanne d'Arc" is in reality a modern version of a miracle play set off by every accessory that can charm the ear or delight the eye. It is of an infinitely higher order than the sword-and-buckler piece which it has succeeded, and, if it is disfigured by excess of digressive matter, it at least presents in a noble light the noblest figure in French history. Whether it will prove popular with the audience of the Gaîté, remains to be seen. There were four "swells" in front of me in the stalls, who jeered at all the patriotic sentiments expressed by *Jeanne* and laughed at all the allusions to "mutilated France." Of a truth the Parisians are a patient people, for in no other capital in the world would a popular audience have suffered its aspirations to be thus derided. Heaven forbid that such inane *gandins* should be taken as a fair sample of French opinion. The *souverain peuple* whom these well-dressed cads mocked showed better mettle, and applauded to the echo every noble sentiment put into the mouth of the heroine martyr. There is no sham in their enthusiasm, for they rush in crowds to see a play in which they can trace some resemblance to the recent disasters that have overwhelmed France. I trust that the vogue will continue, for M. Offenbach's boldness in risking the lavish outlay occasioned by the production of such a play deserves to be recognized. All the numerous characters are well sustained, but Mlle. Lia Félix throws her playmates into the shade. She is so fragile in appearance, and she acts so quietly in the opening scenes, that one's first feeling is wonder at her being intrusted with so heroic a part. But as the play proceeds, the intensity of her emotion lends a thrilling fervor to her thin voice, and every fibre in her frame trembles in the overmastering fullness of her enthusiasm. In the prison scene there were sudden bursts of passion which I have seen in no actress but in Mlle. Lia Félix's great sister Rachel, and Mlle. Desclée. In fine, her *Jeanne d'Arc* is a noble conception, carried out with rare artistic delicacy and yet rarer natural fire.

POISONED BY A DOCTOR.

Telegrams from Portland, Me., to Boston papers give details of what appears to have been a very reckless case of poisoning on the part of a man claiming to be a physician, the sufferer, who narrowly escaped death, being a young lady. The *Journal's* dispatch says: "A young physician named Dr. J. S. Clark, recently introduced as from Richmond, Va., was called the last of October to attend a young lady, aged about nineteen, named Dryden, who has been in ill health for some time. He wrote a prescription which the druggist declined to put up owing to its dangerous and incomplete character. The doctor, it is stated, then went away to Halifax, and on his return went to the druggist and was much incensed at his refusal to put up the prescription. The druggist explained the case, and the doctor modified and completed the prescription, and it was then put up. At another time Dr. Clark ordered another druggist to compound some pills for another member of the same family, said pills to be partly made out of iron filings. The young lady just named did not grow better, and last Monday Dr. Clark called and left sixty powders, as he was going to Canada, and did not expect to return. He claimed he had exercised great care in compounding them, being made of valuable drugs he had brought from England, and he was confident they would cure her. Upon taking the first the young lady complained of severe burning in her throat and stomach, and vomited freely. A dose of lemon and gelatine was fortunately given her, followed by egg-nogg, which relieved her. Yesterday morning, after a night of suffering and anxiety, she grew easier. The mother took some of the powders to the State Assayer, Mr. F. L. Bartlett, for analysis. During the mother's absence Dr. Clark called, and upon touching his tongue to one of his powders said it was perhaps too strong, and he would put the same medicine up in liquid form. He went away immediately, and returned in the afternoon with a bottle of liquid which he claimed was composed of the same material as the powder. Mr. Bartlett, after a careful analysis of the powders, says that they were composed of pure corrosive sublimate. The lightest weight was three grains, the heaviest six and three-quarters, and the average about four and three-quarters, any one of which was sufficient to cause death. The liquid was simply sugar and water. The young lady is quite easy to-night, but not out of danger. It is hoped that the prompt action taken at first by the mother, and the subsequent measures, have saved her life. The case is creating much excitement throughout the city.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

POPULAR VIEWS OF CURRENT TOPICS.

BISHOP CUMMINS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I heartily concur with you in deprecating any haste on the part of the Church in dealing with Bishop Cummins. What he does will not affect the Church less or more for any haste that she makes in any way. [illegible]

But if there is any occasion for haste, it is perfectly legitimate for Bishop Smith to depose Bishop Cummins any day that he desires, by simply summoning two clergy to be present while he pronounces and records the deposition.

This is provided for in canon 5, title 2, of the canons of the Church. "If any minister of this Church * * * shall declare in writing to the Bishop of the diocese to which he belongs * * * his renunciation of the ministry, * * * it shall be the duty of the Bishop to depose him from the ministry," &c. Now, here is a description of the elements of Bishop Cummins' case. Bishop Cummins is a minister of this Church. The diocese to which he belongs has a Bishop. Bishop Cummins has declared in writing to the Bishop of the diocese to which he belongs his renunciation of the ministry, and it only remains for Bishop Smith to depose him in canonical form immediately, unless he has "reason to believe that the party has acted unadvisedly or hastily," in which case "he may forbear all action for the space of not more than six months, during which time" Bishop Cummins "may withdraw his application."

This is the canon, and the only canon that applies to the case of Bishop Cummins, and it applies to the case of any Bishop who sends his written resignation to any authority in the Church competent to receive it, save that if the Bishop is a diocesan Bishop, and not an assistant, he sends his written renunciation to the standing committee of the diocese, and they then call in some other Bishop to formally pronounce the deposition.

The other canon which has been cited in this case, canon 8, title 2, is not intended for such contingency, as may be seen from its title, "Of the abandonment of the communion of the Church by a Bishop," but is intended to apply in such a case as that of Bishop Ives, who simply ignored the authorities of the Church, and went off to the Church of Rome. In such a case, when the man himself does not furnish the proof to the Church on which her discipline may proceed, this canon provides for another and secondary form of evidence, and so takes care that the party shall have notice of such evidence, and shall have reasonable time for its consideration, that he may traverse it if he will.

I think there can be no question of this matter in the mind of any man who carefully compares canons 5, 6, and 8, of title 2, or who traces the history of the legislation of the Church on this subject.

Very truly yours, CANONIST.

FURNACE HEAT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have taken much interest in the discussion on the above topic, for some time maintained in your journal, and am surprised that what seems to me a principal and fatal objection to furnace heat has not been noticed. I refer to the difference between radiated heat, as from a stove or preferably an open fireplace, and hot air from all so-called heaters.

It is a recognized fact that to render an apartment comfortable with furnace, requires from ten to fifteen degrees greater heat than with stove. The explanation is that in the former case there is no radiated heat. The heat from stoves and open fireplaces, being largely by radiation, possesses obvious advantages. It is of the most importance that we breathe cool as well as pure air. At all times the temperature of the house should approximate, as nearly as comfort will permit, to that of the external air, the result being most nearly attained by the use of stoves or open fireplaces, using which it is not necessary to "bake," to a high and unhealthful degree, the air we breathe.

The physical effect of the continuous use of furnace heat is to congest the whole system. They who depend on it invariably complain of chill, and demand that the heat be constantly increased. This is an evidence of congestion. Cause—hot air externally and internally. The temperature of such an apartment, though considered chilly by an occupant, would almost smother one coming from out-doors. And the only way the miserable sufferer can find relief is to open the windows and let in cool air, and start anew.

From observation I have been led to the conclusion that the use of heaters is mostly recommended by those who have them to sell. T.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that an attempt has been made to reestablish corporal punishment in the male department of the public schools. Passing over the influence which seeks and urges a return to child-beating, I wish to ask why are the male departments only included in this petition? Why boys should be punished for disobedience and girls be exempt passes all understanding. Disobedience is disobedience, no matter whether a boy or a girl is the culprit, and if corporal punishment is a necessary consequence, why should a boy be the only one subjected to it? Disobedience by a girl is certainly as well calculated to destroy the discipline of the school as the same act committed by a boy, and to punish the boy only, tends directly to make him an object of contempt in the eyes of the girls. The shameful, contemptible practice of whipping a boy, simply because he is one, and allowing a girl oftentimes to act even worse than him, and then be subject to little or no punishment, is a shame to simple justice. If punishment is necessary for the one, it is equally necessary for the other, and to make boys the sole subjects of a degrading punishment tends to degrade them in the eyes of the very sex who should be brought up to respect boys, and look up to them as protectors. The talk about a girl's weakness is all nonsense. Have the punishments in the schools got to such a character as to be a question of endurance? One would think so to hear some people talk. It can reasonably be presumed that girls who can carry four times as much clothing as boys attempt, and race around the school-yard, with all the activity of boys, sit up quite as late at night, &c., are practically as well able to bear any reasonable school discipline as well as boys. There have been boys (many of them) punished who physically were not as well able to endure it as many a girl who was excused on the plea of weakness—so much for the physical endurance idea. Of the relative behavior of the sexes, I think when we take into consideration the opportunities given them for refinement the boys are much better than the girls. A teacher told the writer some time ago, that on an average she got about as much impudence from a class of girls in a day as she would receive from a class of boys in a week, some of the girls even going so far as to tell her that she did not dare to have them punished. Yet, in the face of this it is attempted to introduce and maintain corporal punishment among boys exclusively. A more thorough injustice was never gested. A boy has rights as well as any of us, and the right to be treated as well and as consistently as his sister is one of them, and unless there is a special crime in being of the boy sex, no just mind will differ from this assertion. Whatever be the result of the introduction of the said petition, let there be common sense and simple justice used. Punishment for both sexes, or for neither. C. C. M.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1873.

JUDGE PECKHAM'S BROTHER.

Of the brother of Judge Rufus W. Peckham, who was rendered insane by the news of his loss in the Ville du Havre, and drowned himself in the Milwaukee River, the Albany *Express* says: "Mr. George W. Peckham was the senior of the Judge by a few years, and both were possessed of much more than ordinary ability. When nearly half a century ago the brothers opened a law office in this city they were not slow in acquiring reputation. They were considered the leading lawyers in this section of the State, fame and fortune soon came to them, and their names as rising advocates was spread far and wide. After a few years the firm dissolved, the brothers separated, the elder proceeded to the West, where he gained additional renown, and after acquiring a goodly competence retired from the practice of the law. Both brothers led careful lives, and died in the fulness of years and honors."

THE NORTH PACIFIC FLEET.

The North Pacific fleet of the American Navy, with head-quarters in San Francisco Bay, now comprises eleven vessels, with seventy-six guns. Those now in commission are the California, twenty-one guns; Richmond, fourteen guns, (now on the way from the Atlantic;) Saranac, eleven guns; and Benicia, twelve guns. The Monadnock and Camanche are laid up, Kearsarge and Mohican are being repaired, and the Nyack is in ordinary at Mare Island. The Tuscarora and Narragansett are employed in the Coast Survey, but could be used for war in case of need. The San Francisco *Alta*, in publishing the list, says: "Among these vessels not one is classed as a first-rate. Neither of the iron-clads is fit for open-sea service, and not one of the wooden vessels is swift. It would not be bad policy to have one American steamer in the Pacific capable of overtaking such a vessel as the Alabama. Such a cruiser would not wait for the Kearsarge the next time."

JUDGING FROM APPEARANCES.

A Boston lecturer, the other night, repeated a story which an old lady once told him. This lady at one time kept the most select boarding-house in Cambridge, near the college. One day a seedy-looking man, with unkept hair and beard, came to her door and asked for board. "Sir," she said, "understand that I receive none but gentlemen into my house." "Very well," he replied, "I will go elsewhere." "And who do you think that shabby fellow was?" the venerable lady said to the speaker. "He was no less than Prof. John Quincy Adams, now President of the United States!"

THE OCEAN DISASTER.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF SURVIVORS IN PARIS—ANXIETY ABOUT THE FATE OF THE LOCH EARN.

News was received in this City yesterday from private sources announcing the safe arrival in Paris of several of the surviving passengers of the Ville du Havre. Mr. Abraham Bininger expressed himself as much relieved at the receipt of a dispatch during the day announcing the safe arrival of his daughter at her sister's residence in that city. At the company's office yesterday but little transpired worthy of note. No dispatches were received by the company. About the only inquirers, except reporters, who called at the office yesterday, were some relatives of Mrs. Spofford, who recently reached this City from Chicago, whose object was to examine the plans of the ship on file in the agent's office, and to make some inquiries about the disaster. The agent here said yesterday that he looked for no further news that would throw additional light upon the cause of the disaster until the arrival of the Loch Earn or one of the company's steamers at this port. In many quarters anxiety is expressed for the safety of the Loch Earn, but the arrival of that vessel here is confidently looked for within ten days. Every one, including the agent of the Transatlantic Line, is in doubt whether the Loch Earn had on board any of the survivors of the disaster. The general supposition seems still to be, however, that at least three of the rescued passengers, and probably more were on board, and willingly agreed to return in the vessel on its trip to this port. The result of the investigation into the distaster which was to commence in Paris yesterday will be looked forward to with much interest. Capt. Surmont, it is understood, left Havre for Paris yesterday. It is announced that a requiem mass will be celebrated this morning at St. Vincent De Paul's Church for the repose of the souls of several of the victims of the disaster. A memorial service in commemoration of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Bininger, wife of Mr. Abraham Bininger, of Whitestone, Long Island, doing business on Broad street, will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue, corner of Tenth street, next Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon. Mrs. Bininger was the daughter of the late Lorenzo Draper, of this City.

AID FOR THE CREW.

The French Société des Gardes Lafayette has formed a committee to raise subscriptions in aid of the families of the crew of the ill-fated steam-ship Ville du Havre. The committee is composed of Messrs. J. M. Dubois, W. Tartter, A. Boillard, Jos. Weil, Jos. Strauss, Chas. Ranhofer, H. A. Chalvin, and L'Huillier.

JUDGE PECKHAM.

Following the example of the Court of Appeals, of which Judge Peckham was a member, the Civil and Criminal Courts in this City yesterday awarded appropriate tributes of respect to the memory of the eminent and respected deceased.

After transacting the more pressing portion of *ex parte* business in Supreme Court, Chambers, Judge Brady entertained a motion made by Ex-Judge White, seconded by Ex-Judge Van Cott, to adjourn the court as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Judge Brady granted the motion, at the same time alluding to the personal and public character of the late Judge, in terms highly complimentary, and directed that appropriate record be made of the adjournment. Similar orders were also entered in the other civil branches of the same court.

In Supreme Court, Trial Term, Part I., Judge Sedgwick presiding, the motion was made by Mr. A. R. Dyett, and promptly granted.

In Trial Term, Part II., of the same court, Judge Monell presiding, the motion was made by Ex-Judge Fullerton, seconded by Mr. Rodman. Judge Monell, in ordering the adjournment and customary record thereof, made feeling allusion to the deceased, his eminent worth as a citizen and jurist, and his sad and sudden death.

In Chambers, before Judge Freedman, the motion was made by Ex-Judge White, and granted by the court, after appropriate allusions to the life and death of the deceased.

In both trial branches of the Court of Common Pleas similar appropriate proceedings were had. In Part I. of the court, Chief Justice Daly presiding, Mr. Augustus S. Smith, in moving an adjournment, said: If your Honor please, it is understood, I believe, that all the courts in the City will adjourn to-day in deference to the consideration that the Bench and Bar have so recently met with a great loss by the disaster at sea of one of the Judges of the highest court of the State. This does not seem to me a fitting time for any eulogy upon the deceased, but I would wish to refer to one thing that I have observed, for it must be a melancholy satisfaction to the family and special friends of Judge Peckham to know that he died as he did. It will be remembered, probably, by others than myself, that it is said in the papers that, at the last moment, when it was certain they must die, he was heard to say: "If we must die, let us die bravely!" I move that this court adjourn, and that a proper minute be made upon the records of the court. Mr. T. C. T. Buckley, in seconding the motion, concurred in the expressions of sorrow everywhere expressed for the deceased, and sympathy for the surviving members of his family. Chief Justice Daly ordered the adjournment and record thereof.

In Part II., Judge Larremore presiding, Ex-Judge Birdseye, in moving an adjournment, reviewed briefly the public life of the deceased, as a leading member of the Bar in his district at an early age, as Prosecuting Attorney of the County of Albany, as member of the federal councils, as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and, lastly, of its highest appellate court, in all of which positions he was equally eminent as he was in private life amiable and esteemed. Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel seconded the motion, referring in terms equally complimentary to the career of the deceased, and was followed by Mr. Samuel C. Crooks, who especially characterized the private and professional life of the deceased as eminently worthy the imitation of the younger members of the Bar.

Judge Larremore, in granting the motion, referred to the circumstances which made it necessary, in the following chaste and becoming language: The sad intelligence that has just been officially announced has cast a shadow of gloom over the large circle in which Judge Peckham was so widely and favorably known. Honored for his judicial abilities, and gratefully remembered for his eminent social qualities, his loss will be universally felt and deplored throughout the State. It might seem presumptuous at this time to attempt to particularize the merits of the deceased. That office has been more appropriately performed by the court of which he was so distinguished a member. Our duty, though no less sad and sincere, is more simple and unpretending — to record the fact of his death, with a just tribute to his worth. Nor can we overlook the solemn warning which this event conveys. How forcibly are we reminded that death, like the law we administer, is no respecter of persons. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, we may be summoned to meet the last enemy of our race. May this thought unite us as a profession to diligence and preparation for the solemn moment that awaits us all. Fully appreciating and reciprocating the sentiments just uttered, I order that the court be now adjourned and a suitable entry made upon its minutes.

In Chambers, before Judge Loew, a similar adjournment was ordered on motion of Mr. D. S. Riddle, seconded by Col. Lockwood; and in the different branches of the Marine Court similar orders were entered.

IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Prior to the adjournment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, District Attorney Phelps said: "I do not think we ought to adjourn without taking some notice of that terrible calamity which has caused affliction, not only in this country, but in other countries, uniting us in a common bond of grief. This calamity comes to our profession, and especially to those engaged in this court, with unusual force and with unusual solemnity. By it one has been taken from a position of high usefulness of great honor, eminent by a long life of honorable industry, one who has comported himself through that life as a high-minded Christian gentleman. Of course I allude to the late Judge Peckham. He has moved before the people of this State and in this county in many conspicuous positions—as a prosecuting officer in Albany, in Congress, as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and lastly as a Judge of the highest appellate court of this State. In all these positions he bore himself with remarkable fidelity to principle, and no one familiar with his life can deny that this calamity has removed a most [illegible] calling him as I knew him, I and I think all his friends knew him, rather as his qualities as a man than as a public officer. His last expressions at the scene on the deck of the sinking vessel exemplified his character—'If we go down, let us go down bravely.'"

Mr. Fellows also eulogized the character of Judge Peckham, and Judge Ingraham said that he knew the deceased as a learned, upright, and fearless Judge. In all his public and private life he had entitled himself to the approbation and esteem of all his friends, and of the people of this State. He ordered that the court be adjourned in respect to his memory, and that a notice of the proceedings be made in the records of the court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday afternoon Assistant District Attorney Russell, who appeared in behalf of the people as prosecuting counsel in the Court of General Sessions, moved that the court adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of Judge Peckham. Mr. Mott seconded the motion. Recorder Hackett, in acceding to it, said: "The untimely death of Judge Rufus W. Peckham, of the Court of Appeals, is not only deeply lamented by all those who had the honor of his personal acquaintance, but their sorrow is shared by the great body of the people of this State, to whom the high standing and character of the lamented deceased were familiar. Few persons who have held elevated judicial positions have attained higher eminence in the characteristics of learning, conservatism, and purity of character than had Judge Peckham, who, before assuming judicial position, stood among his fellow-members of the Bar their peer in all the qualifications which mark the distinguished counselor and advocate. It is eminently proper that this court should evidence its respect to the memory of so distinguished a jurist, and as such tribute this court now stands adjourned and the Clerk is directed to enter these proceedings on the minutes."

EFFECTS OF COAL-GAS.

AN ENTIRE SCHOOL AFFECTED—THIRTY SCHOLARS MADE ILL.

Several instances of illness which caused much excitement occurred in the German School in Meriden, Conn., on Wednesday afternoon last, over thirty children being suddenly attacked with vomiting, convulsions, &c. The *Republican* gives the particulars as follows: "The afternoon session of the school commenced at 1 o'clock, and everything appeared to go along about as usual, until 2:30. As one of the scholars was reciting his lesson, a boy, eleven or twelve years of age, son of Mr. Louis Dreher, dropped to the floor, uttering a low cry and apparently losing the use of his limbs. Rev. Mr. Graeber, who is in charge of the school, promptly lifted the youth, placed him in a chair near the door, where the fresh air would be inhaled by the sufferer. With water and other remedies he had Dreher nearly recovered, when young Pistorious, son of the merchant tailor, dropped, and went into convulsions, sweating profusely, and giving other evidences of being entirely helpless. Mr. Graeber devoted his attention to this boy, and while busily engaged reviving him, Addie Arnold, a grown girl, daughter of Mr. John Arnold, stone mason, informed Mr. Graeber 'she was ready to faint.' Then came Miss Langleher, and Miss Brennecke, aged each about thirteen years, with the same story. Seeing that matters were growing rather serious, and not knowing what the cause could be, having no time to think or examine, Mr. Graeber cried 'Are there any others sick in the room?' when a very general response of 'yes,' was given. He then ordered all the children out of the school-room into the air. They repaired to the lot of the pipe works near the school, and having revived the sufferers he was attending, Mr. Graeber went out to observe the actions of the children. Scarcely had he arrived on the ground where the children were, when a daughter of Mr. Heckler, and a boy named Kettlehut were seized with vomiting. Mr. Graeber sent for Dr. Catlin, who resides close by. While waiting the doctor's coming, the children fell one by one, until some thirty lay on the ground. As the doctor was going to the scene, accompanied by Mr. Graeber, a boy named Sternburg, one of the scholars, was found leaning against the side of the Town Hall in a helpless condition. He had no control over his limbs, and acted quite stupid, appearing in the same condition as one helplessly drunk. In the snow, near the German Church, lay an orphan boy named Washmier. This boy was wholly unconscious. Mr. Graeber picked the youth up, and with restoratives brought him to. Dr. Catlin, on arriving, examined the children, looking at their tongues and feeling their pulses. He failed to discover anything alarming to be the matter, but advised their being sent home. Previous to this advice of the doctor, Mr. Graeber had dismissed the school. Several were taken sick on the way home. One boy named Bauer, in relating the story at home, laughed, and said he did not feel sick. Before two minutes passed he was sprawled on the floor, groaning in agony. Others were quite prostrate, and several felt the same disagreeable sensations that are felt by sea-sickness. The Baur boy referred to had a sister, much younger than himself, at school, and she was in no way affected. The friends of the children were justly alarmed, besieging Mr. Graeber's residence all through the evening.

The exact cause of the affair is not clearly known. Dr. Catlin told Mr. Graeber, when examining the school-room, that he could detect the scent of coal gas. It would seem, however, that the nauseous smell should be very strong to affect children in the manner described, and could hardly have failed to be detected by Mr. Graeber, who is a close observer. Mr. Graeber says the fires were started between 11 and 12 o'clock, and were burning briskly at 1 o'clock, when the school opened, and were so burning when Dr. Catlin examined them. No fresh coal was put on during the session, and the children are never permitted to trouble the stoves. To guard against the probability of sickness being caused by coal-gas again, Mr. Holmes, the tinner, was called in by Mr. Graeber, and he overhauled all the piping and replaced any that needed replacing. The school has been closed, and will remain so until Saturday, when the sessions will be resumed.

We called on Dr. Catlin, and asked his opinion regarding the matter. He says the room being a basement, is not the very best for school purposes, but is not objectionable, nor does it want for ventilation, particularly as there are but two school sessions each week—on the afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays. When the doctor entered the room he says he found a very strong smell of coal-gas, which would be more easily detected by him coming out of the fresh air, than by the teacher or pupils who had been in the room for some time. He noticed that the pipe of the portable furnace was severed from a joint where it was connected with a stove. (The school is heated by an ordinary stove and a portable heater.) He thinks gas escaped from this opening, and there being very little air stirring, the gas settled instead of rising, and mingling with the breath of the children, made a very impure atmosphere, affecting the pupils according to their constitutions. Dr. Catlin thinks the fixing of the pipes will prevent a recurrence of anything of the kind."

HOW THE MANHATTAN WENT TO SEA.

A reporter of the Philadelphia *Press*, who visited Wilmington on Thursday morning for the purpose of ascertaining the real condition of the monitor Manhattan, reports that he found from the officers that the Manhattan went to sea with her turret in "fighting trim"—that is, it was raised two inches above the deck, whereas it should have been lowered down in position, resting on the "gasket" provided for the purpose of excluding the water which might wash over the decks. In this position the whole weight of the turret rested on the central vertical pinion on which it turns. This might have been fatal to the vessel, as no structure could stand the vibrating strain incident to laboring in a sea-way. The Manhattan was deeply laden when she went to sea, her bow being eight inches deeper in the water than her stern, which would have been a "bad trim" for any vessel, and especially for a monitor, which under ordinary conditions has only ten inches of dry side. When the monitor Weehawken foundered at anchor in Charleston Harbor, and carried down a good part of her crew, she was no more out of "trim" than the Manhattan was when she returned to her anchorage, at which time the forward part of her deck was even with the smooth water, and the stern was out about fourteen inches. The Manhattan went to sea with her ventilating funnels set up, which are only intended for use while in harbor. In consequence these ventilators were carried away by the heavy seas shipped while she was outside the Capes, leaving uncovered the ten-inch openings, down which the water poured in torrents, flooding everything below. These openings should have been closed by the insertion of the water-tight airport sash provided for that purpose. The only work being done on the Manhattan by Wilmington mechanics is the removal of a portion of the hurricane deck to fit her for immediate action. As soon as this is done she will be ready for sea.

MR. J. M. PENDLETON'S BACK PAY.

Mr. Pendleton, of Rhode Island, has returned his back pay to the Treasury. His letter is as follows:

WESTERLY, R. I., 26th November, 1873.

N. G. Ordway, Esq., Sergeant at Arms, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith draft of the United States Treasurer, No. 16,546, drawn on the Assistant United States Treasurer of New-York, for $4,541 60, received of you for extra compensation, known as "back pay," for services as a member of the Forty-second Congress, and hereby request you to return the same to the Treasurer of the United States.

Very respectfully yours,

J. M. PENDLETON.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Capt. Sears, who was a passenger on board the Cunard steamer Samaria, from Liverpool on her last passage to Boston, states that when she passed the Banks of Newfoundland the weather set in very thick; the steamer's speed was reduced and double look-outs were placed on the bridge and on the bow. In the course of the forenoon one of the men forward sang out "Hard a starboard!" which was promptly obeyed, and the steamer sheered off within a few yards of a small bark, which was lying becalmed. She almost grazed the vessel as she cleared her. During the whole passage, until she made the land, only three vessels were seen, and one of these was all but run down. "Touch and go is a good pilot" and "a miss is as good as a mile" are salt-water wise saws.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

NECESSITY FOR AN ELASTIC CURRENCY.

A reporter of THE TIMES recently paid a visit to Hon. Silas M. Stillwell, (well known as the confidential adviser of the Treasury Department during the early years of Secretary Chase's incumbency,) to ascertain his views upon the present financial condition of the country. The results of the interview will be found below:

Q.—What has caused the great disturbance of credits and depression of trade through our country? A.—Your inquiry is a very proper one, and, as far as I am able, you shall have a direct reply. The cause, most potent, that lies at the root of the matter is the want of money or currency to pay the laboring classes for their daily labor. This fact is being manifested everywhere throughout our country. Mining, manufacturing, and all industries where large numbers of mechanics and laborers are employed, must cease or partially suspend work until money shall become more abundant.

Q.—Before the panic there appeared to be money enough for all business purposes. Where has it gone? A.—You are mistaken; your assumption is incorrect. There was not enough currency for business purposes. Our laws fix and limit the volume of currency. We have not increased our currency for many years. In the meantime, the business of the country has vastly increased beyond all precedent, and paid labor now fills all the Southern States, while the producing classes of the North have multiplied on public and private enterprises until the army of laborers are counted by millions. The boy of eight years since has become a man, and must have man's clothes or he will split his garments in every seam. The currency must increase in volume with the increase of trade and the productive industry of the country. Money is made for the use of the producing classes, principally. The rich trader requires but little currency; he deals in private and bank credits; but the industrious classes, the day laborer, and many others of small means must have small bills of some kind to make their little purchases for the daily support of their families. Therefore this contraction of the currency falls with crushing force upon the laboring classes. I say contraction, because the volume of currency being fixed by law, while the demand is increasing, operates as a tightening process, and the labor of the country must be checked by it unless our manufacturers and employers shall issue their own small bills to supply the want of currency.

Q.—I recognize the force of your statement, but does it fully account for the panic that is now oppressing the country? A.—No. It is only one of many causes, but it is the chief one. All our bank credits, together with our coined gold and coined paper, are not equal in volume to one in a thousand of other credits. The confidence of the people has remained unshaken in bank notes and legal tenders or coined paper, while all other credits have been more or less shaken or disturbed by doubt. This general demoralization of inferior credits has increased the demand for the best credits.

Q.—Then the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. must have had some effect upon currency? A.—Yes; the withdrawal of so large a credit drew in other credits to fill the vacuum. As these credits failed, the trading and manufacturing community were driven to seek safety in our well-secured money and bank currency, and thus those who had been satisfied with other credits now rushed into the market, and became competitors for currency with the poor laboring man, and, as you see, are pushing him to the wall and depriving him of bread. Had our currency been equal in volume to the wants of industry, it is possible Jay Cooke & Co. would not have failed, and it is certain that the failure would have done but little injury to the country. The tension was so great that it could not bear the shock of contraction produced by this failure.

Q.—That is certainly a very sound statement, and how has it happened that these causes have not been foreseen by our legislators? A.—I will answer you as plainly as I can. The popular idea is firmly fixed among us that our coined paper or legal tender is below par, and that any increase in quantity will lessen its market value. All appear to receive this dogma as a sufficient reason for limiting the means of paying laborers. Hence the talk about contracting our currency to force gold into circulation. This is the great and fatal error that is now oppressing the poor, and overwhelming the farmer, merchant, and manufacturer.

Q.—Will not a contraction of the currency bring gold into the country? A.—No. It can do nothing but continue the destruction it has begun. We have two kinds of money, or legal tender. One is coined gold, and the other is coined paper. These two, for all purposes in our country, are by law equally valuable for paying debts. Both are made money by coining. Neither gold nor paper are money until coined. Now, it has so happened that we owe a large debt in Europe. The interest on this debt as well as claims for imported goods, amounts to a larger sum than our exported produce would pay. Consequently our coined gold is used to pay the balance. This has created so large a foreign demand for our coined gold that for all such purposes the importer is compelled to pay a premium to enable him to get the quantity he requires to make his payments in Europe. Is not this a fair statement? Does not the foreign demand make this premium? If there was no foreign demand gold would not bring a premium. Gold is scarce here because it is bought for Europe. It is by law money, and on a par for currency, but when bought as merchandise to ship abroad, it brings a price which raises according to the supply and demand. There is no demand here for gold currency. No one doubts the value of our greenback. To doubt would be questioning the faith of our Government and our own ability. We know that our bonds are on a par with gold now, and bear the same premium for export. Therefore the faith and ability of our Government is not doubted. Why is it, then, that our bonds bring a premium equal to gold? It is because the bond is wanted in Europe, and the legal tender is not. There is no demand for one to pay debts with in Europe, and there is for the other. Is it not, therefore, plain to ordinary comprehension that a premium on gold for export does not mean that our paper has in any way depreciated? When we export produce in great quantity to Europe gold falls in price. When our exports are small gold advances in price. Therefore, when we pay our debt to Europe, gold will be on a currency basis, and will take its place beside our legal tender. This occurred in England in 1825; up to that time, from 1817, the balance of trade and exchange had been against her, and gold rose to a high premium for export. During this period of time England was agitated, as this country is now, for a return to specie payments, but it was impossible until the year 1825, when the balance of trade changed in favor of that country, and then gold fell to the par of paper without any contraction of bank issues. The present condition of France is another precedent. The volume of currency in France is very large, yet you can see by the account of her finances that the balance of trade with other countries is in favor of France, and gold is actually superabundant in her bank, and silver and gold are on a par with her currency. I wish to say that our currency remains unchanged in value, while gold varies in price according to the demand for export.

Q.—A great deal is said about an inflated currency by an increase of paper by the banks. Will you tell me your opinion on this subject?

A.—This opens up a large field upon which to present facts and arguments, but I will try to treat it briefly. Here, just here, another popular error appears. The fear of bogus bank bills has fixed itself upon the minds of our people so firmly that they will not discriminate between a good and bad paper currency, but condemn and fear all kinds that have been or may be created by law. Paper currency began with banks that were created to receive deposits of gold and silver and give certificates, which certified that the bearer was entitled to the silver and gold deposited in the bank whenever the certificate was presented to the bank. Here was no room for inflation. This was no bogus currency. These certificates were based upon the faith and credit of the cities where the banks were located. Was not this a sound and safe currency? Can too much of such currency be created? England was the first country where unsecured currency was issued, and we followed her pernicious example. This was a great and painful mistake, and we persisted in issuing unsecured paper through State banks until 1838, when the Legislature of the State of New-York were induced by facts and arguments, which were presented and urged principally by myself, to adopt a free banking law, that brought us back to the same kind of secured currency that was issued by the old banks of Venice, Amsterdam, and Hamburg. During the years 1861 and 1862 I prevailed upon Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, to ask Congress to adopt for the United States the Free Banking law of the State of New-York, and I then and there promised him that if he should ask for it that I would try to popularize the law through the press. How well I have fulfilled my promise the press of the Union well know. The effort has only been partially successful, but I can see and appreciate an increasing confidence, and I hope the system will be made permanent. Our plan of making bank notes does not admit of bogus promises or inflation. Under the provisions of the law no bill can be issued by any bank unless it has been indorsed by and received from the Treasury of the United States; and the Treasurer cannot issue these bills to any bank until he shall have received from said bank a deposit of the issued bonds of the United States. To obtain these bonds the bank officers must pay gold or its equivalent. These bonds are made to be paid in gold, both principal and interest, and are known to be as good as gold in Europe and America. Can better security be offered? Then the Treasurer gives to the bank ninety per cent. only of the face of the bonds, in notes for circulation that bear no interest. In addition to this, the law requires the Treasurer to pay these notes, if the bank shall fail to do so, and also directs the Treasurer to receive all such notes in payment for taxes, whether the bank is sound or has failed. Can any one of our people point to any other security equal to this in any country? Can any one suggest an addition to this security? Can there be too many of such securities in this or any other country? Is it possible to inflate such securities? Can the ingenuity of man devise any better currency than this, or one where all appearance of inflation or the power to inflate is taken away? It is actually based on gold, and we know that it has in an eminent degree, as it should have, the confidence of all classes of our people.

Q.—This is a very satisfactory statement of our unsurpassed currency. I suppose, from this exposition, that you wish the Free Banking law restored? A.—Yes. As we allow the people to create all kinds of individual and corporate credits, why shall we restrain them from making credits of the best and safest kind? We are not afraid of inflation from these inferior credits; then why should we fear inflation of the best and most acceptable credits? We know that if our people cannot get a supply of the best, they will take and use the lower grades. Banking should be free to all, as a business, and should not be restrained by law. The currency, and that only, should be under Government control. The currency, through the banks, should be allowed to expand or contract to meet the wants and wishes of the people. Having based our currency upon a solid foundation it should be left to the action of the great law of supply and demand.

Q.—Your facts are very satisfactory. And now will you tell me what you think legislation should do to restore prosperity and happiness to our country? A.—Time is an important element. Private credits are deeply disturbed, and confidence is of slow growth. We cannot entirely check the action of the great causes that are destroying private credit and robbing labor of its just reward; but we may now undo what has been wrongfully done, and do what should have been done long since. As our disasters have grown out of a lack of currency, we must judiciously increase it. When Congress assembles in December they should immediately repeal the unwise act that restrains free banking. They should direct the coined paper, or legal tender, to be increased in amount equal to the national bank notes. They should, further, direct the Treasurer to increase the issue of legal tenders as fast as the national banks shall increase their circulating notes. This will make our money, or legal tender, equal in volume with our bank currency; so that the banks can always redeem their notes with money. Our legal tender is money, and, therefore, not made to be redeemed or destroyed, but to be used as money only. Again, I advise a repeal of the law that compels a bank to keep a reserved fund of legal tenders. This is an unnecessary provision, and hoards the money when it is most needed. Or if this is not satisfactory, then the penalty should be suspended during the months of September, October, and November, for the purpose of aiding the merchants to move the crops to the sea-board. It would also be wise to authorize the Treasurer to receive our five per cent. bonds, and issue "legal tenders" for them, when requested to do so, and also to receive the "legal tenders" for the same bonds when offered. This action and reaction would aid trade and industry, and benefit the revenue. With these measures adopted and enforced, we shall soon restore confidence and prosperity.

Q.—Would you advise us to circulate petitions asking Congress to act promptly on these proposed measures? A.—Congress will adopt these proposed measures for the relief of the country, if the members can be persuaded to believe that a purchase and export of our gold coin to Europe for a premium does not depreciate our "coined paper" and bank currency. And also, if they believe that a currency based upon gold bonds cannot be inflated, they will allow our laboring classes to have as much of such currency as capital will furnish.

Q.—You say that currency is made for the industrious classes, and benefits them more than it does the rich or idle classes. Please explain further. A.—Labor is undoubtedly the great cause of wealth. When the laborers and producers are idle, and the consumers remain in the land, the wealth of the country must rapidly diminish. I say that the means to pay labor must be in proportion to the number of laborers and producers in the country. The volume of money that will pay 1,000 men will not pay 2,000, unless the 2,000 reduce the price of labor one-half. Thus, currency must be increased, or labor be degraded to half wages. Which of these alternatives will our producing classes choose? 'Tis they who should speak on this subject. It is thus apparent that in this question of currency lies the difference between capital and labor. This point is reached by logical deductions. These propositions are now undergoing demonstrations, and in a painful and frightful manner, in all the manufacturing institutions of our country. It is a well-known fact that when money is abundant the laborer prospers, and receives his full reward; and when money is scarce, the laborer finds but little employment, at "starvation prices." Thus, then, if we unduly restrict the volume of currency, we oppress and pauperize labor, while we make capital more powerful to deny to the laborer and producer a fair reward for his toil. This is the policy of capital. Will labor submit? Our capitalists talk about restricting currency to a specie basis. They know that this is impossible, while we have the interest on a large debt to pay in Europe, in addition to the goods we import. This year the crops in Europe are not abundant, and a demand has arisen there for our breadstuffs, and we have a large and valuable crop for sale. Our exporters are now selling in Europe for gold, and their bills, drawn against this gold, are sold in our market. Thus, the produce exporter is enabled to furnish the importer and the interest-payer with gold in Europe to satisfy all demands there. This great demand for our produce has and must continue to bring down the price of gold here, and there is cause to believe that the premium on gold in our market will fall to par, or a small per cent. above, before the close of our export season. Another year, however, may not find Europe in want of food, and we may not have so large a supply. In either case, we must remember that we owe a large interest-bearing debt in Europe, consisting of Government, State, railroad, and other bonds, which must make an annual charge against us, to be paid there in gold. This annual payment cannot be less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This is a very large sum to pay, in addition to our annual imports, out of the industry of our people. How are these large sums to be paid? If Europe does not want our crops, or we have no breadstuffs to sell, then we have no means to pay but in cotton or the produce of our gold mines, and these may be so inadequate that the premium on our gold coin may advance next year more than twenty-five per cent. in our market. Can you imagine anything, under such circumstances, more precarious than the price of gold coin here? This would be building bank and other credits upon quicksand. It is, therefore, worse than idle, it is a crime committed upon labor to attempt to base our currency upon gold while it is and must be bought and sold as merchandise for an indefinite period of time. Our laboring classes do not want specie, and our capitalists know it. They are satisfied with our "coined paper and bank notes," that are not liable to fluctuate in price by uncertain balances in foreign trade. Of these they ask a full supply. Shall we give it to them? We must try to level up, elevate labor, not crush it. Therefore, we must increase currency, that our laborers may obtain employment at fair prices. The question is, therefore, plainly presented to our Government, "Will you continue to restrict currency to a point where capital will triumph and tyrannize over industry, and compel the producers to take 'starvation wages,' or will you furnish a sufficient supply to pay to all who wish employment, 'a fair wage for a fair day's work?'"

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S HOUSEHOLD.

THE STORY HIS NINETEENTH WIFE TELLS—THE PROPHET AS A WOOER AND A HUSBAND.

A correspondent who heard at Salt Lake City, on the 25th ult., one of the lectures which Mrs. Ann Eliza Webb Young, the nineteenth and last wife of Brigham Young, has prepared to deliver in the Eastern States during the coming Winter, writes as follows concerning it to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: "Mrs. Young was born in 1844, and was first married when she was eighteen years of age. She lived with this husband three years, and had two boys born to her. From this husband she was divorced by the Probate Court, Brigham Young and Daniel H. Wells assisting her. She then lived with her mother in South Cotton-wood, and at a meeting there over which Brigham presided, she noticed his eye upon her during the whole service. When the meeting was over Brigham proposed to go home with her. Arriving at her house Brigham proposed to her father for his daughter in marriage, and to save her father and brother from ruin, and being cut off from the church she married Brigham. The ceremony was quietly performed in the Holy Endowment House by Heber C. Kimball, the First Chancellor to the President, with injunctions from the Prophet to keep it a secret. Mrs. Young makes many disclosures concerning the Holy Endowment House that are new to the outside world. After three years of wedlock with the Prophet she separated, the first intimation of which any of her relatives or Mormon friends received being obtained from the newspapers. Her story is one of neglected love, abuse, the want of necessary comforts, the need of medicine and medical advice, and of base and unprincipled treatment by her husband; avers that beyond monthly rations of food of the commonest character she received only $30 per year in an order on the co-operative store for her and her children's wearing apparel. In regard to the Prophet's partiality for Amelia Folsom, she says it is owing to his fear of her, she having a violent temper of which he stands in great dread. There may be something in this, but it has been said by parties familiar with Brigham's families that his partiality for Amelia is attributable to the wonderful magnetic power she exercises over him, and not to any love for her. It cannot be denied that, in every separation from her, the Prophet is not well, and is only restored in returning and living with her. In Brigham's public declarations he has stated that he only has sixteen wives. Mrs. Young declares he has nineteen wives, and gives the maiden name of each one; also, the names of forty-five living children. Of these wives fifteen are married to the Prophet for this world and for eternity, four are married to him for this world alone. These four were the wives of Joseph Smith when living, and are to be his in eternity. The children of these four wives by Brigham, are also to be Joseph's for his exaltation in the great hereafter, Brigham acting as proxy husband for this world. Of the Prophet's habits, we learn that he rises with Amelia at 10 o'clock, when his barber calls and makes him as good a looking man as possible, immediately after which breakfast is served by one of the older wives, they eating alone. At dinner, the Prophet, Amelia, Eliza Snow, the poetess, and the housekeeper of the bee-hive have a table by themselves at one end of the room, with all the delicacies of the season, while the rest of the wives with their families, six of which reside in this house, dine at another table on the plainest of fare."

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

The State Board of Canvassers of Virginia completed on Wednesday the examination of the official returns of the vote for Attorney General in the late election, and ascertained that Raleigh T. Daniel, Conservative, received 120,199; David Fultz, Republican, 92,729; scattering, 10. Daniel's majority over Fultz, 27,470. The returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor will not be opened until Jan. 1, when the General Assembly meets. The majority for Gen. Kemper, as lately reported in the *Whig* was 27,625.

LONG ISLAND CITY TROUBLES.

Application was made yesterday by the counsel for the Common Council, Daniel R. Lyddy and John E. Parsons, to Justice Gilbert, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, to have the articles of impeachment against Mayor De Bevoise filed in the Court. The Judge made the order. Mr. Lyddy went to Jamaica and had the articles of impeachment filed in the Clerk's office, and also the order of the court. Attorney-General Barlow has been consulted in the case. There is now a prospect of the city officials being paid. If the City Treasurer refuses to honor the warrants of acting Mayor Hunter, a mandamus will be sued out, compelling him to do so. As was the case in this City with the Tammany Ring, every obstacle is being thrown in the way to prevent the ring officials from being brought to justice. The question of the constitutionality of the clause in the city charter empowering the Common Council to impeach the Mayor will soon be settled.

THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FOR $200,000 TO BUILD A RIVAL OF THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

Several distinguished and well-known citizens of this State have organized a corporation known as the "Saratoga Monumental Association." The name of the society suggests its object, viz., the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the surrender of Burgoyne on the 17th of October, 1777. This was a great national event—the first decisive blow toward securing the independence of the colonies. The officers of the association are Hamilton Fish, President; Horatio Seymour, James M. Marvin, John A. Dix, Nelson K. Hopkins, Vice Presidents; Secretary, William L. Stone; Treasurer, Charles H. Payne. A memorial to Congress has been issued. It sets forth the objects of the association in forcible language, and presents strong arguments in favor of assistance from the General Government.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Ninety-six years ago to-day—the 17th of October, 1777—Burgoyne surrendered on the plains of Saratoga, and with that event closed the most important chapter of the American Revolution.

The elaborate preparation and sending forth of the finest army that ever left the shores of England; the arrogant proclamations that heralded its approach; the successful advance; the terror inspired by its savage allies; the early consternation and discomfiture of the colonists; their subsequent rally of desperation; the indecisive conflict of Sept. 19; the disastrous defeat of the Briton Oct. 7, all culminated at Schuylerville in the capitulation of his entire army, and the hosannas of the nation on its glorious deliverance. This event secured for us the French alliance, and lifted the cloud of moral and financial gloom that had settled upon the hearts of the people, dampening the hopes of the leaders of the revolution, and wringing despairing words even from the hopeful Washington. From that auspicious day belief in the ultimate triumph of American liberty never abandoned the nation till it was realized and sealed four years later, almost to a day, in the final surrender at Yorktown.

Almost a century has elapsed since that illustrious event. All the actors in the great drama have passed away, and their descendants are now reaping the reward of their devotion and suffering. And yet no monument has arisen to commemorate that turning point in our national destiny. Lexington and Bunker Hill have their imposing memorials to tell of the earliest bloodshed in the cause of Cisatlantic freedom and, in our own day, the self-consecration of Antietam and Gettysburg are made enduring in granite records for the admiration of generations yet to be. The purpose is noble, the tribute deserved, for every such memorial stands as an educator to gratitude and patriotism. And here your petitioners base a claim for a like memento upon the field of Burgoyne's surrender.

Actuated by these sentiments, in 1859 Hamilton Fish, Horatio Seymour, John A. Corey, and other patriotic gentlemen, organized the "Saratoga Monument Association," under a perpetual charter from the State of New-York, whose object was the erection of a fitting memorial on the site of Burgoyne's surrender. Toward this considerable progress had been made when the outbreak of the war of the rebellion and the decease of several of the original Trustees checked all further proceedings. Recently, however, the project has been revived, and the Legislature of New-York, at its last session, granted an amended charter.

At the same time the several committees of the organization are working diligently and harmoniously; a plan for the monument by a competent architect has been submitted and approved, and funds alone are wanting to execute the design. It is proposed to make the structure worthy the pride of the nation. It will be generally of the obelisk form, 89 feet square at the base and 10 feet at the summit and 230 feet in height; accessible to its top; containing conveniences for the erection of commemorative and historical tablets, the exhibition of relics from the battle-fields, including (it is hoped) some of the captured cannon, and niches for bronzes representing some of the prominent actors in the great event.

The plan contemplates an outlay for the monument proper and bronzes of $300,000.

The committee earnestly request of your honorable body that the appropriation of the sum of $200,000, so as to enable them to accomplish this patriotic enterprise to the credit of the American people.

In view of the near approach of the centennial of our national independence, it is exceedingly desirable that what is done in reference to this structure should be done speedily, that its dedication may be added to the anticipated renown of the commemorative year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the association,

WM. L. STONE,
CHAS. H. PAYN,
[Seal.] E. W. B. CANNING,
JAS. M. MARVIN,
LEROY MOWRY,
Committee on Design.

NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 17, 1873.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, Dec. 8: Nos. 77, 131, 134, 149, 142, 143, 144, 145, 147, 149.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Williams vs. Williams; order granted.

Miller vs. Bowles; Appleton vs. Bowles; order settled; let an order be engrossed as indicated, and handed up.

In the matter of the application of Inglebrandt; granted.

In the matter, &c., Sears; findings confirmed and order granted.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter, &c., Slosson, Trustee, vs. Union Trust Company; Ball vs. Ball; Leist vs. Leist; orders granted.

Hanselt vs. Thomas; memoranda for counsel.

Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; order signed.

Csapp vs. Csapp; custody of children awarded to the respondent, the relator being at liberty to see them at stated times; order to be entered on notice.

In the matter, &c., of Abrahams; child must be produced on an attachment issue.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Tomlinson; motion granted, with $10 costs.

National Park Bank vs. Barns et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event, and without prejudice to plaintiff's rights on demurrer.

Rockwell et al. vs. Gunnelly et al.; Rockwell et al. vs. McGovern et al.; judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, with leave to withdraw the sixth defense and to amend answer on payment of costs.

Schenck vs. Torrey; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Antler vs. Stein; plaintiff's motion for leave to serve reply granted, upon payment of $10 costs within ten days, and upon such payment defendant's motion is denied without costs.

Falkenau et al. vs. Fargo, Receiver, &c.; order of judgment of affirmance on remittitur from Court of Appeals.

Baker vs. Clarke et al.; Hulse vs. Fraudenheit; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Loonan vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; petition granted.

In the application, &c., Carpenter; counsel must refer me to the law which authorizes the order asked for.

Rauch vs. Rund; see memorandum for counsel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 576.—*Sawyer vs Hoag.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—In this case the appellant was called upon to close up his subscription for fifty shares of the company's stock, upon the condition of the subscription, that the company would loan him eighty-five per cent. of the par value of the stock upon satisfactory security. He did so, giving his check for the value of the stock, and receiving the check of the company for the eighty-five per cent., for which amount he gave his note at five years, amply secured. Subsequently this note was surrendered, and a demand note given in lieu at a higher rate of interest, secured by a pledge of fifty shares of the stock of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago. The transaction was regarded and treated by both parties as a loan; was so entered on the books of the company, and the stock was reported to the Auditor of the State as paid. After the great fire in Chicago the company adjusted a claim it was unable to pay, and gave a certificate of the adjustment and the amount payable under it to the assured, who assigned it to the appellant for 33⅓ per cent. of its face. Upon the filing of the petition in bankruptcy against the company Sawyer sought to have the certificate allowed as a set off against his indebtedness to the company. The assignee refused to allow it, and the court sustained his action. It is here contended that Sawyer's indebtedness was not for a subscription to the stock of the company, and that, under the circumstances of the case, neither the company nor its assignee can be heard to say that the subscription to the stock is unpaid. As between the parties and privies the transaction was a loan, and all the legal consequences of a loan attach to it. Sawyer sustains the relation of an ordinary debtor, and is not in the position of a stockholder whose subscription is not paid up. It is the right of a debtor of an insolvent insurance company to purchase adjusted and negotiable claims at a discount, and set them off against his indebtedness, notwithstanding the purchaser knew the company was insolvent at the time he purchased them. The relative rights of the parties are in nowise changed by the bankruptcy proceedings. The assignee has no greater right than the bankrupt would have had if there had been no bankruptcy. The relation of Sawyer to the company as a stockholder imposes upon him no disability in respect of the purchase of claims against the company. The ground of the decision below being that the Bankrupt act prohibits a set off purchased by a debtor against a person known to be insolvent, it is here urged that the rule fixed by the express terms of the statute makes no such distinction, and the relation of the debtor and creditor may be established at any time before petition in bankruptcy, for the purposes of set off.

Shotley & Hitchcock for appellant; J. N. Jewett for appellee.

No. 129.—*Sykes vs. Chadwick.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action by Mrs. Chadwick, wife of H. A. Chadwick, one of the makers of a note, of the firm of Sykes and Chadwick, the consideration of which was that Mrs. Chadwick should unite in the conveyance of certain real estate belonging to the firm, so as to pass her right of dower to recover on the note. She was allowed to recover below, and it is here urged that the admission of the note in evidence was error, and that it was absolutely void as to her husband, and being a joint note was, therefore, void as to Chadwick. The contract was one having no relation to her separate estate, and was void, Mrs. Chadwick being unable to contract. It is also urged that as the only consideration of the note was Mrs. Chadwick's right of dower, it is void for want of consideration, for her right of dower had been previously conveyed by a deed of trust, which the court erroneously excluded when offered to show this fact.

Mattingly and Merrick for plaintiffs in error; Riddle, Hawley, and Miller for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union....70½	300 St. Paul....35½
1800 do....70⅝	300 do....c. 35¼
300 do....70½	600 do....35¾
1100 do....70⅝	300 do....35½
1400 do....70⅝	100 do....s3. 35½
400 do....70	400 do....35½
300 do....c. 70	100 N. Y. C. & H....92¾
300 do....69⅞	100 do....92¾
100 do....s3. 69¾	800 do....92⅝
100 do....69⅞	300 do....92¾
600 do....69⅞	1000 do....92¾
100 do....69¾	100 do....92⅝
100 do....c. 69⅞	100 do....92¾
200 do....s3. 69½	200 Han. & St. Jo....29
100 do....69¾	100 Rock Island....93½
200 do....c. 69⅝	100 do....93⅜
400 do....69⅞	100 do....93½
600 do....69⅝	100 do....93⅝
300 do....69⅝	100 do....s3. 93⅝
200 do....69¾	200 do....93⅝
100 do....69⅞	100 Tol. & Wab....47½
300 do....70	200 do....47⅝
100 do....70	300 do....47¾
200 Quicksilver....24	100 do....47⅝
400 Pacific Mail....38	100 do....47½
100 do....37⅞	100 do....47¼
300 do....37¾	800 Boston, H. & E....3
600 do....37⅞	100 do....b3. 3
300 do....37⅞	100 do....b10. 3
200 do....38	400 do....3
100 do....38	200 do....3
200 do....b10 38	400 Ohio & Miss....28
300 Lake Shore....72	500 do....28
100 do....71¾	700 do....28⅛
100 do....71⅞	800 do....28
700 do....71⅞	100 do....28⅛
100 do....71¾	300 do....28⅛
100 do....71⅝	100 do....27⅞
400 do....71⅝	300 do....27⅞
100 do....71⅞	100 do....28
500 do....72	100 do....28
100 do....71¾	300 C., C. & I. C....s3. 25½
100 do....71⅞	200 do....25½
800 North-western....48⅞	100 do....25⅞
100 do....b3. 48⅞	400 do....25¾
200 do....48⅞	300 do....25¾
80 N. W. Pref....s3. 70½	500 do....25¾
1900 Union Pacific....27⅞	100 do....25⅝
1800 do....27⅞	300 do....25½
800 do....27¾	200 do....25⅞
200 do....27⅝	100 do....25⅞
200 do....27½	100 do....c. 25½
400 do....27¾	100 do....25⅞
300 do....s3. 27¾	200 do....s3. 25⅞
800 do....27⅝	
100 do....27⅝	
100 do....s3. 27⅝	
100 do....27½	
100 do....27⅝	
200 St. L. & Kansas C. 34	
400 St. Paul Pref....59½	
200 do....59½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M. AND 12 M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R....12.114	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64....a.112
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C....12.117½	9,300 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.113
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....112⅝	10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.116¾
6,500 do....113	8,000 do....12.116½
25,000 do....b. c.112¾	1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.110
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....116	4,000 do....b. a.110⅛
	2,000 do....12.110
500 do....small.112	3,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..109⅛
5,500 do....12.116	22,000 do....s3.109¼
	20,000 do....12.109¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, old....76	100 Harlem....b. c.119½
22,000 Tenn. 6s, new....75½	200 do....b60.120¼
5,000 do....75¼	120 N. J. Cen....95½
10,000 do....75	30 do....95
5,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July....9	20 do....b. c. 95
3,000 Missouri 6s....92	100 L. S. & M. S....b. c. 71⅞
1,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d....92	100 do....71½
1,000 Mich. So. 2d....95	200 do....c. 71¾
1,000 C., P. & A. new....90	300 do....71⅞
1,000 C., P. & A. old....97	100 do....71¾
25,000 Union Pac. 1st....81	1000 do....71⅞
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G....78	700 do....71⅝
1,000 do....72¼	100 Panama....91
1,000 do....72⅝	200 do....b. c. 93
3,000 U. P. 10s, Inc....67	400 Union Pacific..b. c. 27½
1,000 do....66¾	100 do....s3. 27⅝
3,000 A. & T. H. 1st....99½	500 do....27⅝
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d, Pf....88	200 do....27⅞
500 C. & N. W. 1st....98	100 do....b3. 27⅝
3,000 T. & W. Eq. B....70	600 do....27½
2,000 G. W. 1st, '88....91½	1200 do....27⅝
10,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.102	200 do....27⅝
500 Mor. & Es. 2d....97½	200 do....b3. 27⅝
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d....87	900 do....27¾
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, L. C. Div....88	200 do....27⅝
15,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d....89	700 do....27⅝
4,000 O. & M. Con....79	3100 do....27⅝
4,000 O. & M. 2d....74	2200 do....27⅝
1,000 S. L. & I. M. 2d....72¾	100 do....27⅝
1,000 G. & P. C., s. F....92	2000 do....27⅝
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st....80¾	400 do....27⅝
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st, W. Div....65	200 do....b10. 27⅝
4,000 B., H. & E. 1st....25½	100 do....27⅝
1,000 do....25¼	400 do....27¾
2,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st....97½	160 C. & P. Guar..b. c. 81½
1,000 Long Dock bds....90	200 C. & N. W....49
10 Cent'l Bank....70	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 69¾
10 Ninth Nat. Bank....93	100 do....69¾
9 Bank of Rep....95¼	300 do....b30. 70
200 Sp. M. Coal....40	200 do....s15. 70
100 M. L. & M. Co....9¾	100 Chi. & R. I....93¼
300 W. U. Tel....b. c. 70	100 do....b. c. 93½
600 do....69⅞	20 do....93⅝
600 do....69¾	100 do....93⅝
200 do....b3. 69¾	400 do....93
400 do....69⅝	100 do....93¼
100 do....69¾	200 do....93¾
100 do....69¾	100 do....b3. 94
200 do....69⅝	200 do....93⅞
600 do....69⅝	10 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.124½
1000 do....69⅞	100 Del., L. & W....97
3500 do....70	600 do....96¾
200 do....c. 70	100 do....b. c. 97
100 do....s3. 70	100 Mil. & St. P....b. c. 35½
200 do....70⅛	100 do....35¼
1700 do....70⅛	500 do....35⅜
1900 do....70¼	100 do....35⅜
100 do....c. 70⅛	100 do....b3. 35⅝
1400 do....70⅛	100 do....35⅜
800 do....70⅛	100 do....35⅜
300 do....70¼	200 do....35⅜
200 do....70¼	100 do....35⅜
3100 do....70⅛	100 do....35⅜
3200 do....71	200 M. & S. P. Pf..b. c. 59½
300 do....70⅞	10 P., F. W. & C. G....89
200 do....71	200 do....b. c. 88½
100 do....b3. 71	200 Tol. & W....b. c. 47½
1500 do....70⅞	200 do....47⅝
200 Con. Coal....b. c. 48½	200 do....47⅝
100 Adams Express....86	200 do....47⅝
75 Wells-Fargo Ex....68	300 do....47⅝
25 do....b. c. 68	400 do....47⅝
5 Amer. Express....60	100 do....47⅝
100 U. S. Express....64	600 B., H. & E....b. c. 3¼
200 Pac. M....b. c. 38	600 do....3⅛
500 do....38	300 do....b3. 3¼
200 do....37¾	100 do....3¼
200 do....s3. 38⅛	300 do....b3. 3¼
100 do....38⅛	500 do....3
100 do....c. 38¼	200 do....3⅛
100 do....38⅛	400 do....3
100 do....38⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 27⅝
100 do....38½	200 do....28
100 do....38⅛	300 do....28⅛
100 do....38⅞	50 do....28¼
200 do....39	800 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 25¾
800 do....39⅛	300 do....25⅜
400 do....39¼	500 do....s3. 25⅝
900 do....39¼	300 do....25½
1000 do....39	200 do....25⅝
100 do....38⅞	300 At. & Pac....b. c. 12¾
100 N. C. & H....b. c. 92½	100 do....c. 13⅛
800 do....92	100 do....13¼
200 do....92¼	300 do....13¼
700 do....92⅜	50 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c. 35½
100 do....b3. 92¾	
100 do....92⅝	
800 do....92⅜	
300 do....92⅝	
200 do....92½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

25 Western Union....70⅛	300 Lake Shore....72
50 do....70⅛	100 do....72⅛
200 do....70⅜	200 do....72¼
500 do....70⅛	200 do....72⅛
1000 do....70⅛	200 do....72⅛
600 do....70⅛	100 do....72⅛
600 do....70¼	100 do....72⅜
1100 do....70⅛	200 do....72⅜
100 do....s3. 70⅛	100 do....71⅞
200 do....70⅜	100 do....72
400 Pacific Mail....38¾	400 do....72⅛
100 do....38⅞	900 do....72
400 do....39	800 do....72⅛
200 do....38⅞	200 do....72⅛
200 do....38⅞	100 do....s3. 72⅛
800 do....38⅞	100 do....c. 72⅛
600 do....39	100 Union Pac....b3. 27⅝
1300 do....39⅛	100 do....27⅝
1200 do....39⅛	100 do....b15. 27⅝
1100 do....39⅜	100 do....27⅝
2600 do....39⅜	100 St. Paul....35⅛
1900 do....39¼	100 North-western..c. 49
100 do....39½	100 do....49
600 do....39⅜	400 do....49⅛
1400 do....39⅛	100 do....49
100 N. Y. C. & H....92½	100 do....s15. 49⅛
200 do....92⅜	200 do....49¼
600 do....92⅜	500 Tol. & Wab....47⅝
300 do....92⅞	100 do....47½
300 do....93	200 do....47⅝
200 do....92¾	100 Bos., H. & E....3
300 do....b3. 92¾	500 do....3
200 Ohio & Miss....28⅛	200 do....3
400 C., C. & I. C....25¾	300 do....3
100 do....b3. 25⅝	500 do....3
200 do....25¾	300 do....b3. 3
100 do....25½	1000 do....2⅞
100 do....25¾	200 St. L. & Iron M....55
200 do....25½	400 do....55⅜
400 do....25¾	100 Pacific of Mo....30
200 do....25⅝	
400 do....25½	
100 do....25⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81....114¼	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n....b. c.112⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64....112⅛	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....116⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....112⅝	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....116⅜
6,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..109⅛	2,500 U. S. 10-40 C...110

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Missouri 6s....93	100 Harlem....b. c.119
1,000 U. P. 10s, Inc....67	25 Mich. Central....75
2,000 C. Pac. Gold B. 93⅛	600 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 48½
2,000 Tol., Peoria & W., W. Div....66	100 do....47⅝
3,000 M. So. S. F. B. b. c. 99	500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 72⅝
2,000 C. C. C. & I. 1st. 97½	800 do....72⅝
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M. 78	200 do....72⅝
100 Con. Coal of Md....48½	100 do....72⅝
100 Canton Co....63½	500 do....72⅝
600 West. Union..b. c. 70⅛	1300 do....72⅝
300 do....70	1800 do....73
100 do....70⅛	100 do....73
900 do....70⅞	700 do....72⅞
1900 do....71	200 do....72⅞
2500 do....71⅛	100 do....72⅞
300 do....71	100 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 49⅜
5100 do....71	100 do....49⅜
1100 do....71	100 do....49⅜
900 do....71¼	1000 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 70
1500 do....71⅛	100 do....69¾
100 do....71	100 Bost., H. & E. b. c. 3
3000 do....71	100 Union Pac....b. c. 27½
500 do....70⅞	900 do....27½
10 American Ex....60	1100 do....27⅝
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. b. c. 39⅝	200 do....b30. 27½
300 do....39⅜	200 do....b3. 27⅝
500 do....39⅝	300 do....27⅝
400 do....39⅝	300 do....27⅝
3800 do....39⅝	100 N. J. Cent....95
300 do....40	100 do....94⅞
200 do....40⅛	100 do....95
800 do....40⅛	100 Morris & Es....b. c. 92
1000 do....40¼	40 Mil. & St. P....b. c. 36⅜
100 do....40⅜	800 do....35⅝
300 do....39⅞	300 do....35⅜
1000 do....40½	100 do....35⅝
300 do....40	200 do....35⅞
400 do....40⅛	100 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 61
300 do....40	300 do....60⅝
100 do....39⅞	300 St. L. & I. M....b. c. 55
100 do....39⅞	200 do....56
	400 Ohio & Miss....b. c. 28⅛
	200 do....28⅛
	300 do....28⅛
	300 do....28⅛
100 [illegible]	100 [illegible] 25⅞
150 do....63	400 do....26
100 [illegible]	200 do....c. 26
100 N. Y. C. & H....[illegible]	100 do....26
500 do....92¾	100 do....25⅞
300 do....92⅝	100 do....25⅞
400 do....92¾	100 do....s3. 25¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

700 Western Union....70⅞	100 Union Pacific....27⅝
200 do....70¾	1200 do....27⅝
100 do....70⅞	200 do....27⅝
100 do....b3. 71	300 do....b30. 27⅝
30 do....71	200 do....27¾
100 do....70⅞	100 do....27⅝
1500 do....70¾	100 do....27⅝
200 do....70⅞	100 do....27⅝
100 Quicksilver....25	100 do....27⅝
300 Pacific Mail....39⅞	200 do....27⅝
300 do....39¾	100 North-western....49
100 do....39⅞	100 do....49
100 do....39⅞	100 [illegible]
200 do....39⅞	100 [illegible]
200 do....39⅞	100 [illegible]
800 do....39¾	100 [illegible]
300 do....40	100 [illegible]
100 do....39⅞	100 N. W. Pref....b30. 70⅛
100 Rock Island....94	100 Tol. & Wab....47⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H....92⅝	300 St. Paul....35⅝
600 do....92⅝	600 [illegible]
100 Lake Shore....72⅝	100 [illegible]
200 do....72⅝	100 [illegible]
300 do....72⅝	100 [illegible]
300 do....72⅝	200 [illegible]
100 do....72⅝	100 St. Paul Pf....[illegible]
1300 do....72¾	100 [illegible]
25 Chi., Bur. & Q....[illegible]	400 Ohio & Miss....28
100 C., C. & I. C....25⅝	200 do....28
300 do....25⅝	100 do....28
300 do....b3. 25⅝	100 do....28⅛
100 do....25¾	300 do....28
300 do....25⅝	100 do....28
200 do....25⅝	100 do....28⅛
100 do....25⅝	100 do....28
100 do....25⅝	

FRIDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

The news from Cuba this morning advanced the sales of Gold ⅛ @ ⅜ ℘ cent. The telegrams from that quarter are regarded as significant of serious trouble. Whether it will be directly between our Government and Spain, or simply the duty of our Government to take the Island in satisfaction of outrages which the authorities at Madrid practically confess their inability to redress under the terms of the recent Protocol at Washington, remains to be very soon determined. In either event we confess we discover no reason why Gold should go up materially or the Stock Exchange go down. The prospect of open hostilities may appear imminent—but neither the end in view nor the cost of prosecuting the War need greatly alarm the markets. The sales of Gold to-day ran up to 109⅝ ℘ cent. At 3 o'clock the quotation was 109⅛, as against 108¾ at the close of business yesterday.

The Exchange market was slightly firmer than yesterday. The sales of 60 days London were at 108¼ @ 108¾ ℘ cent. The Cuban news in London slightly depressed the American Funds early in the day in that market, but later the quotations were not much different from Thursday.

The rates for Money to the Stock Brokers to-day were 7 ℘ cent. Currency to 7 ℘ cent. Gold Interest. The demand was fair, but by no means urgent.

On the Stock Exchange the business was large on the New-York and Western Roads and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The last-named Stock touched 40⅝ ℘ cent., after selling in the morning at 38 @ 37¾ ℘ cent. At the opening of business the Share list generally was somewhat weak on the Cuban news, but as the sales of the day were met by a pretty strong demand, and the impression on prices was quite inconsiderable, the quotations closed steadily as compared with the last figures of Thursday night.

The Public Funds were ⅛ ℘ cent. lower on the Coupon 5-20s, and ⅛ @ ¼ ℘ cent. lower on other descriptions. On the other hand, the Pacific and old Western Railroad Mortgages and some of the Southern State Stocks were higher, and the Railroad Bonds in demand on moderate investment orders.

All the preliminary Currency and Specie resumption talk in Congress since the session commenced on Monday only tends to strengthen opinion heretofore expressed in this column that the Greenbacks in reserve will be gradually used up in meeting the current disbursements of the Treasury, while its revenues are unfavorably influenced by the effects of the panic, until the legal limit of $400,000,000 is reached. Then Congress will probably adopt somewhat later in the session something like *Free National Banking*, and resort to new sources of revenue if the deficiencies of the Treasury should threaten to continue into the next Fiscal Year. In the event of costly trouble in the Cuban affair, the chances are that a temporary Currency Stock bearing 3.65 ℘ cent. will be resorted to, and no increase made of the Funded Gold-bearing Stocks of the Government.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 5.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	110	109⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	112⅜	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅛	116⅞
American Gold	108⅞	109⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅞	108¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅝	92⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	94½	93¾
Pacific Mail	38	39⅞
St. Paul Common	35	35⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	28½	28⅛
Western Union	70⅛	70⅞
Erie	47½	46
Union Pacific	27⅞	27⅝
Lake Shore	72½	72⅝
Toledo and Wabash	48	47⅝
Harlem	119	119
North-west	49⅜	49⅜
North-west Preferred	70⅛	70⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	25⅞	25⅝
Adams Express	86	86
U. S. Express	64	63
Wells-Fargo Express	68	68
American Express	60	61
Delaware and Lackawanna	97	96¾
Central New-Jersey	95⅛	96
Panama	93½	93
St. Paul Preferred	59½	60⅛
Atlantic and Pacific	14¼	[illegible]
Iron Mountain	54¼	[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1873.

Gold receipts	$1,004,477 41
Gold payments	215,939 75
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	255,206 56
Currency payments	490,577 89
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	360,000 00

The following bids were made for the Railroad Mortgages at the Exchange Board:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....90	H. & St. J. 8s, Con....79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....90	D., L. & W. 1st....101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E....83	D., L. & W. 2d....98½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub....83	D., L. & W. 7s, C'v....93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....102	Tol. & W. 1st Ext....92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, C'v, '76.102	T. & W. 1st St. L. Div....97½
Erie 1st, Extended....100	Tol. & W. 2d....83½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79....95½	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds....70
Erie 4th, 7s, '80....95	Tol. & W. Cons. C'v....70
Erie 5th, 7s, '88....90	Gt. West. 2d, '93....76
Long Dock Bonds....89½	Ill. & So. I. 1st....82
Har. Cons. M. & S. F. 6s 90	Gal. & Chi. 2d....95
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds....99½	Chi., R. I. & Pac....102
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds....91	Mor. & Es. 1st....102
Mich. C. Cons. 7s, 1902 90	Mor. & Es. 2d....96¾
M. C. 1st, 8s, '82....107	N. J. Cen. 1st, New 101
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st....109	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st. 103
M. So. 7 p. c. 2d....83½	P., F. W. & Chi. 2d....97½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c. 95	P., F. W. & Chi. 3d....87
Clev. & Tol. S. F....100	C. & P. Con. S. F....87
Clev. & Tol. new bs....90	C. & P. 2d....95
C., P. & A. old bds....97	C. & P. 4th....89½
C., P. & A. new bds....90	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F....83
Det., Mon. & Tol. bs. [illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Con....83¾
Buff. & Erie new bs....90	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con....74
Lake Shore Div. bds. [illegible]	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st....[illegible]
L. Shore Con. R. bds....90½	M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D. 101
Pac. 7s, Gtd. by Mo....97	M. & S. P. 1st, M. I. C. D. [illegible]
Cen. Pac. G. Bds....93½	M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D. [illegible]
West. Pac. Bds....75	M. & S. P. 1st, M. H. & D. 73
Un. Pac. 1st Bds....81	M. & S. P. 1st, M. C. & M. [illegible]
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....78¼	Mil. & St. P. 2d....[illegible]
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s....65½	Jol. & Chi. 1st....[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75.100¾	C., C. & I. 1st....90¾
Alt. & T. H. 1st....99	T., P. & W., E. D....67½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc....72	N. Y. & N. H. 1st....[illegible]
C. & N. W. S. F....100	B., H. & E. 1st....25½
C. & N. W. Int. bds....90	C., F. & M. 1st....[illegible]
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds....80	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, G. 49
C. & N. W. 1st....95	

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DEC 1873

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—MIGNON (Italian Opera)—Mme. Nilsson. M. Victor Capoul.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Matinée at 1:30—THE WICKED WORLD and a REGULAR FIX.

OLYMPIC OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FORTUNE—Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. C. Fisher. Matinée at 1:30.

[illegible] THEATRE.—THE MARBLE HEART—Mr. Edwin Adams. Matinée at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—The Lingards. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LIAR, and TO OBLIGE BENSON—Mr. Lester Wallack. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and [illegible]—Mr. Charles Wheatleigh.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Mr. H. E. Mer[illegible], Mr. George [illegible]. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. Florence. Matinée at 1:30.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Matinée at 2.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—INGOMAR—Matinée at 2—THE GENEVA CROSS.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2—PIANO CONCERT—By [illegible].

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2—DRAMATIC READINGS by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

[illegible]—SYMPHONY CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—PROMENADE Concert by Gilmore's Band.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

There appears to be a "hitch" in the settlement with Spain, though we trust it is not so serious as to shut out hope of friendly adjustment. The authorities at Madrid ask that the *Virginius* may be handed over to a neutral power, to be kept by that power until it is ascertained beyond doubt whether or not she was a *bona fide* American vessel. This proposition could not be assented to, for our position is that the Spanish authorities had no right to seize the vessel, and practically try and condemn her forthwith on the high seas. The surrender of the vessel must necessarily precede all investigations or further negotiations. On this point, we may state, the United States Government will undoubtedly stand firm. It has made a just and reasonable demand, and it will not withdraw from it. There appears to be no official confirmation of the news of JOVELLAR's resignation.

If the Spaniards in Cuba, or elsewhere, are determined to have war, it will not be in the power of our Government to disappoint them; but every honorable attempt has been made on our part to preserve peace. This fact will strengthen us, should it unfortunately become necessary to enforce our claims by extreme measures. It can never be said that the United States plunged headlong into war, at the bidding of a few desperadoes in New-York. We still hope, however, that Señor CASTELAR will adhere to his agreement as conveyed in the protocol recently signed, and that he will settle the difficulty by getting the *Virginius* out of his hands, and into the hands of the United States, without further delay. It is his best and easiest way out of the dilemma.

The manufacture of "sensational" news is not a branch of industry peculiar to New-York Bohemians. Doubtless they excel in it, but they have not a monopoly. Much of the stuff that is now coming from Cuba is of this character, and whatever actual bad feeling there is in the island toward America, is fed upon it. It does not disturb the public mind perceptibly, and it need not do so. Spain has undertaken to deal with the claims of our Government, and we see no reason to doubt its good faith in its undertaking, and nothing to make us believe that it will not be successfully carried out. Meanwhile, our people know very well that their Government is entirely prepared for any emergency that may arise, and they have no sympathy with the war cry that is again being raised over the matter. This sentiment, we have reason to believe, is quite in harmony with the feeling in Congress.

The way in which Democratic papers try to keep up the credit of the country, and the style in which they generally discuss public men and public affairs, are both illustrated in the following quotation from yesterday's *World*:

"True indeed is it that CARPENTER is unfit for the chair of the Senate, but he is not *so* unfit for it as the Vice President. A drunkard in the White House, a venal liar in the Vice Presidency replacing a venal perjurer there, a debauchee in the chair of the Senate, Credit Mobilier bribees leading the first committees of Congress, an uncaught Mobilierist in the Speaker's chair, and a caught Mobilierist the leader of the House, a C. M. salary-grabber our Minister at Japan, a murderer our envoy to Spain—why disjoin CARPENTER from such suitable society?"

In our humble opinion, this disgusting scurrility is a disgrace to the American press. Suppose the London *Times*, or some other foreign journal, wrote of the President and our leading public men in the above strain, what would people think of it? Does it make it any better that the abominable slanders are originated in New-York, and may be quoted abroad as expressions of American opinion on our own Government? During the rebellion, the *World* always fed the foreign press with libels on the United States Government. It has followed the same course ever since. Is it a course which the public approves? We take leave to doubt it.

With a morning performance to-day, Mr. STRAKOSCH and his opera company will take leave, for the present, of New-York. If Mr. STRAKOSCH does not go away with his pockets full of money, he at any rate carries with him the respect of the public to a degree which no other manager of opera has ever won here. He has strictly kept faith with the public, he has treated it with the utmost liberality, and he has produced at least one opera—"Aïda"—with a perfection and magnificence never before seen in this country. His company is by far the finest ever brought here—for instance, he has the only two leading young tenors in the world, and perhaps *the* best baritone—and in all respects he is able to give opera in a manner quite equal to the style in which Parisians or Londoners are accustomed to see it. Mr. STRAKOSCH deserves very great credit for his exertions, and we may safely send him upon a "provincial tour" with the heartiest recommendations and applause.

Diminished imports, which serve to keep what is called the balance of trade in our favor, help also to reduce the national revenues. From present indications, there is little reason to expect that the year which ends with the beginning of March next will show any perceptible decrease in the amount of the public debt. In fact, in the event of further complications with Cuba, it might be necessary to temporarily increase our national indebtedness. But it should be remembered that the debt of the United States is by no means the formidable burden which we found it, say in 1866. The actual diminution during these seven years has been large—amounting to over $550,000,000; but the weight of the debt has been even more rapidly reduced by the rapid growth of population. On the 34,000,000, which may be accepted as the population in 1866, the debt was equivalent to a burden of $81 per head. We began this month with a debt of $2,150,862,053, and our population is now probably 41,500,000. On that number the debt presses with the relatively light weight of $51 per head. The national debt of Great Britain is equal to a charge of $124 per head of the population, and that of France is equal to a charge of about $128 per head. The nominal weight of the debt of these countries is therefore more than double that of the United States, and considering the greater difficulty of earning a dollar in the old countries than in the new one, the real burden is at least three times as great. The check upon the reduction of the public debt, due to bad trade and extraordinary expenditures, need hardly, therefore, excite any special amount of disquiet.

In the opinion of eight out of the fifteen Aldermen, the law of last session establishing a Commission of Charitable Correction in this City, is "calculated to create intolerance and bigotry, and to result in proselytism." A memorial for its repeal is accordingly asked for by resolution of the board. The law in question simply provides that the Mayor shall nominate and the Board of Aldermen confirm "two competent and reputable persons," who shall constitute a commission having exclusive jurisdiction over the class known as juvenile delinquents, and idle and truant children. Disposal of such cases now rests with the Police Justices, and though the present incumbents of the lower criminal courts are much better qualified than their predecessors to deal with the children of misfortune or of crime, the work is one which could be still better performed by men of character and standing, who should make a special study of the subject. It is curious that the intolerant and proselytizing character of the bill should be chiefly perceived by the representatives of a religious denomination specially remarkable for both these qualities.

It may be interesting to a portion of the people to know that several large parcels of tea which, under the new English law against adulteration could not be sold in that market, have been transferred to this one. If we mistake not, some of these consignments have already been disposed of by public sale in New-York, and will shortly find their way into the family teapot. The system of inspection under the English law is very strict, and the retail dealer who sells an article of food in the slightest degree adulterated, without knowing its true character, is as much liable to a fine as the manufacturer or importer from whom he bought it. A large quantity of green tea came, in this way, to be left unsalable in the hands of certain London brokers, who pleaded very eloquently in the columns of the newspapers that the stuff was only colored ever so little, and could not possibly hurt anybody. These appeals failed to move the Government Inspectors, and the slightly-doctored green tea was sent to New-York, where much viler compounds would pass without notice. There are still in London large quantities of tea in which analysis has detected such cheerful components as iron filings, &c. Authority is, we understand, sought for to destroy these, and we trust the attempt will be successful. We should inevitably have them out here, otherwise, and though we can stand a slight tincture of indigo or Prussian blue, we should like, if possible, to draw the line at iron filings.

PRACTICAL VIEWS ON FINANCE.

There are many signs that the theory and practice of extended interference by the Government in the private and business affairs of citizens, which grew up during the war, is not only becoming unpopular, but is falling into disfavor with those in authority as well. This theory has prevailed most largely in the management of the Treasury, and it is from that department that there is most decided indication of its disappearance. Without disregarding the great advantages which have incidentally resulted to the country from the contrary practice, we shall certainly be glad to see the Government trying to confine its action within the strictest limits.

There was much in the position of affairs to induce the most active measures by the Government, during the war, in financial affairs. Having once adopted the device of making its evidences of indebtedness legal tender, and having resorted to a national banking system for the purpose of creating a demand for its bonds, it was very natural for the Government to undertake to influence the market value of its notes, and to regulate at numerous points the management of the national banks. This was the doctrine of Mr. BOUTWELL's curious speech in this City last Autumn, when he avowed without hesitation that the Treasury had been managed very largely with reference to the effect its management would produce on the money market. This has been the doctrine also of the National Banking laws, which have dictated the amount of reserve for both circulation and deposits, have fixed the rate of interest the banks might charge, and have decided beforehand what might properly be done with a great part of the deposits.

If, now, we turn to the last report of the Treasury Department, we shall find a different conception of the sphere of Government action controlling it. Mr. RICHARDSON is not a theorist, and he does not trouble himself to explain at length the principles that guide him; but, in a practical way, he shows that his principles are not those of interference. He treats the legal tenders throughout as a debt of the Government, existing in a form that makes it possible to use them, as they come to hand, in meeting current liabilities, but concerning which the main duty of the Government is to pay them. He points out their legal limit, asks that Congress shall define the uses to which any part of them in the Treasury may be put, suggests that those uses must be simply such as the needs of the Treasury require, and then makes a succinct but powerful appeal for the payment of the debt as soon as possible in specie. Little fault can be found with this treatment of the legal tenders. It is a vast improvement on the vague, fanciful, and often unsound notions that have frequently been made public heretofore from the Treasury Department.

The Secretary's suggestions regarding the national banks are marked by an equal freedom from the influence of the interference doctrine. He proposes, indeed, a prohibition of interest payment by the banks; but, on the other hand, he suggests that they be allowed to use part of their reserves at seasons of pressure; that, by joint action in the large centres, they be allowed not only to regulate the issue of the reserves, but to "exercise a large discretion in the rate of interest to be charged at different seasons and under different circumstances;" and finally lays before Congress the proposition to allow the banks under certain limitations to increase their circulation. The basis of these suggestions appears to be the very sound notion that the main, if not the only, concern of the Government with the banks is to provide proper security for their notes, leaving all other matters to the control of the banks themselves. That this idea should be recognized so clearly in the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, is a matter for sincere congratulation. We have no doubt it will have weight in the deliberations of Congress, and in the shaping of public opinion.

REMEMBER THE CHILDREN.

The sudden stoppage of so many manufactures this Winter, and the temporary prostration or serious embarrassment of so many persons in business, reveal how large a population in this City live in continual dependence on the aid or the employment given by other classes. It has been said by somebody that "one-half of the world must be taken care of by the other half." In New-York it would seem that more than that proportion are constantly aided or supported by the fortunate remainder. In a large city there is an incredible number of "unfortunate persons"—those with whom the battle of life has been a series of defeats, and who are ready at all times to lie down discouraged and broken—women who have lost their husbands, who have large families, and possess but little skill or power of remunerative labor. These needy creatures struggle bravely on against a sea of troubles, till there comes a heavy surge, such as swept over the community this Autumn, when they go down; their children are left to hunger and nakedness on the streets, and they themselves, heart-broken and their physical strength gone, are taken to the Pauper Hospital or the Island Almshouse. These tragedies no human eyes behold, but those of the public officials for the care of the poor, and the fruits are only known later in the wild, outcast, and uncontrolled little ones, added to the street-wandering children of the Metropolis.

Young girls by the thousand have been suddenly thrown out of work. With the high price of board they have been able to save little, and now Winter and cessation of work have come together. Many can live for a few weeks on credit, and with the help of their friends; some are already forced out of their lodgings and are applying at the various shelters of charity; others go to the station-houses, and spend the nights on the hard floors. But most pitiful of all the fruits of the panic are the little children, whose sharp faces and ragged clothing begin to give a new and touching interest to the thoroughfares. Any father of a family of the fortunate classes can imagine what it would be if his child, who had been nurtured so carefully, were suddenly, by his misfortune, thrown out to cold and hunger and bitter poverty. And yet how many hundred little ones in this keen Winter are cast upon the streets by these sudden reverses, seeking a home or bed in the station-houses or in old barges, and exposed to frost and storm, till they discover the humane shelters provided for them in the lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society. Here, if our citizens will take the trouble to call, may be seen any evening hundreds of homeless or orphan boys or girls who have been suddenly left to the cold mercies of the world, and who come in for a warm shelter and good bed, and are there cared for, instructed, and finally sent to distant homes.

The Children's Lodging-house is a sort of barometer of the business and misfortune of a great City. Its numbers rise with every public calamity, and fall when work and pay are good. The calamities of the business community fall thus upon great classes in our City. They work in two ways: they diminish the chances of labor, and they cut off the sources of help. Thousands are at this moment idle and unemployed who could be supporting their families, and who must meet "the wolf at the door" this Winter. On the other hand, all the many patrons of the poor can no longer dispense aid in the innumerable ways in which they have been in the habit of doing. Each family, each lady, has a large *clientèle* of poor women or children whom they have usually aided with either work or food or means. This assistance is much cut off. All the great charities of the City depend especially on the business community. The latter are seriously crippled, and cannot give as they have done in former years. In consequence, each charity must contract its operations and benefactions, and relieve less misery than it has hitherto done.

Our citizens must seriously consider this during this Winter, and resolve that they will give up many luxuries before they forego the luxury of benefaction. For the past sixteen years, our merchants and shopkeepers and manufacturers have been exceptionally fortunate. They should not make their first serious reverse an excuse for neglecting the unfortunate. Moreover, a community which shows itself indifferent to the bitter wants of its poorest classes, opens a great gap between classes which threatens danger in the future. Christian sympathy is the best safeguard against socialistic revolution.

THE TROUBLES OF THE VATICAN.

The conflict between the civil and the canon law is as old as the dawn of modern civilization. The theory of the Church of Rome has been, for at least ten centuries, that she possessed within herself all the requisites of a perfectly organized society; that her ministers were accountable to the head of the Church alone, and that it was an impious laying of hands on the sacred ark for the civil power to attempt to enforce its decrees on any of the ordained instruments of the Church. Little by little the States of Europe brought the Romish priesthood within the pale of the law of the land; little by little the religious houses were deprived of their privilege of being places of refuge, within which the civil officer could not pursue the fugitive criminal, and by slow degrees came what was, in truth, a great revolution—the refusal to admit that within the shadow of the altar the greatest felon was safe. In the natural order of these changes the priests were, of course, the last to be brought under obedience to the civil law. The contest is far from being finished yet, and around every prominent champion of the cause of the Church there will be found the halo of martyrdom and saintship. From THOMAS A BECKET to Count LEDOCHOWSKI is a very long stride in the world's history, but the principle for which they contended is the same, and the cause for which the one braved death and the other braves exile has never ceased to be held in the highest honor at the Vatican. It is seven hundred years ago since the "Constitutions of Clarendon" declared the liability of the Romish clergy in England to be tried by the civil courts, and held accountable to the civil law. Every State in Europe holds that position to-day, but Rome, in theory at least, stands immovably where it did in the time of Pope ALEXANDER III.

There is no contest more familiar to the records of the Vatican than this regarding the extent of the legal supremacy of the State. But at no time, probably, had the Pope so many of such troubles on hand as at present. The conflict in Prussia makes most noise, but is by no means the only field of battle between the two forces. In Switzerland, as appears from recent correspondence, things are being carried with even a higher hand than in Prussia. That little Commonwealth has come to the conclusion that the teaching of the dogma of Papal infallibility is destructive of all proper subordination to the civil power; and hence it lends the aid of its Police and its soldiers to any body of parishioners desirous of forcibly evicting a priest or a Bishop for fidelity to the latest article of faith. This action is the more remarkable because in Switzerland the priesthood receives but a very small proportion of State money, and the interference of the Government can only be justified as a measure of self-protection against doctrines supposed to be subversive of law, or as an attempt to aid certain of its citizens in enforcing a contract which may be assumed to exist between their religious teachers and themselves. Curiously enough, the Pope has not found time or inclination to direct his thunders against the faithless Swiss, so full does he find his hands elsewhere.

Austria has made wonderful strides of late years in emancipating herself from the retrograde influences of the Vatican, but Austria has never before showed a disposition to push her liberal legislation so far as she does now. In the recent speech from the throne, at the opening of the Imperial Parliament, the Church question was handled with unusual decision. Even from the Upper House comes the following allusion to this question in the address in reply to the royal speech: "The interest of the Catholic Church as well as that of the State demands that once and for all the law should step in to correct a state of things full of contradiction, disturbing liberty of conscience, and menacing in more than one respect the conduct of the affairs of ordinary life." Austria has found, according to Count AUERSPERG, that "it is not in opposition and resistance to the intellectual movement which dominates the century, but in the wise and far-seeing applications of the movement, that there resides the source of regeneration for the State." Sentiments like these, it need hardly be added, are fatal to Ultramontane supremacy in Austria.

In regard to the Prussian conflict, it should be remembered that the Romish clergy in that country are the direct stipendiaries of the State, and that in demanding a certain amount of consultation with the Government before ordaining priests, the civil power is merely affixing certain conditions to the enjoyment of its bounty. As a measure of policy, of course, the ecclesiastical laws may be criticised quite apart from such consideration. There is at present every reason to suppose that these statutes will shortly be able to plead at least the good Prussian argument of success in their favor. The determined attitude of the Government has cowed every prelate who showed signs of resistance, save the indomitable LEDOCHOWSKI. The belligerent PAUL MELCHERS, of Cologne, and his archiepiscopal brother of Breslau, have both given evidence that they consider discretion to be the better part of valor. Though several hundred parishes in Posen and elsewhere are already unprovided with incumbents, having the sanction of the Government to perform the ceremony of marriage and other rites closely affecting civil life, we hear no hint of outspoken popular discontent, far less of rebellious demonstrations. The school-master and the drill sergeant have certainly done great things for Prussia, in enabling its people to quietly submit to great but somewhat inconvenient experiments in legislation.

REPUBLICANS AND THE SALARY BILL.

The country has received with satisfaction the action of the Republican caucus in regard to the Salary bill. We have always held, from the very night that the bill for the increase of salaries passed, that, so far as it concerned the salaries of members of Congress, and especially in its provision for back pay, it was, to say the least, a very grave mistake. It was one for which the Republican Party was not technically responsible. The bill was passed by a majority of the Democrats uniting with a minority of Republicans, and this fact cannot be ignored in making up any just verdict as to the conduct of the two parties. But the people do not and cannot, when they come to vote, make any such distinction. The party in power is held responsible for what is done by Congress, because, if it does not actually pass measures, it can always prevent their passage. Nor is the responsibility, on the whole, an unjust one. It has this excellent effect, that it holds the party in power to a strict account, and that is never undesirable.

In the present case, the wish of the public has been very clearly defined and very emphatically expressed in every possible manner. The conventions of the party and the Republican press, followed by the initiative taken by the best Republicans in Congress, have denounced the measure without stint, and this denunciation has been sustained with great persistency in nearly every part of the country from the time of the passage of the bill up to the meeting of Congress. It has been particularly strong in the West, and that is a good sign, since there is no disputing that the sceptre of political power has passed from the East, and is now held in the upper valley of the Mississippi. If that vast "Empire of the North-west," as Mr. SEWARD describes it, always uses its power to as good purpose as it has used it with reference to the salary measure, the country will not regret the change.

The question has not been without its serious difficulties and embarrassments, but it is encouraging, as well as interesting, to note how readily these have been, or may be, removed by a strong and honest purpose, and the exercise of common sense. The matter naturally divides itself into two parts—the provision for back pay, and the provision for future increase. In respect of the former, the proposition of Senator CONKLING, embodied in the resolutions of the Utica Convention last Fall, contains, probably, the most rational and practical conclusion. It secures to the United States, beyond all question, and beyond all control of individual members, the money which has been returned to or which remains in the Treasury. This is, we presume, the most that can be done on that point. Those who have chosen to take the money voted by the body of which they were members, for services already paid for, must be dealt with by the people, and it will be the people's fault if they are not dealt with severely.

The second and most important branch of the subject relates to the increase for the future. This increase the Republican caucus proposes to abandon absolutely. The question of the payment out of the Treasury of actual expenses of traveling to and from the seat of Government, and of a moderate allowance for postage and stationery, is a subordinate one. Probably no serious opposition would be made to such a provision. But in regard to the surrender of the increase, there is no room for doubt as to the sincere and deliberate conviction of the country. The demand for it is unmistakable. It is, moreover, greatly strengthened by the present condition of business affairs. When everybody is compelled to devise ways and means of retrenching personal and household expenses, the representatives of the people should not hesitate to take the most obvious step toward the same end. There were some good reasons for a moderate increase, when mileage and franking were abolished. But on the one hand Congress coupled the advance with an odious and unjustifiable "grab," for which an abandonment of the increase is the only possible atonement, and on the other hand, the circumstances of the country demand unusual and peremptory economy. We shall not allow ourselves to think that the Senate will not be in harmony with the House on this matter.

We hardly need draw a contrast between the course of the Republican Party and that of the Democratic Party on this question. It is too plain not to be seen by every one. It is, moreover, the same contrast that has existed between the two parties on nearly all questions involving sincerity and political virtue. The Democrats have promised a great deal more than they have performed. The Republicans are performing more than they have promised.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

The proposed Pennsylvania Constitution is worthy of careful examination. We subjoin a summary of its most important features.

Various new safeguards are thrown around legislators, securing them from the seductive influence of the lobby both before and after their election. To secure their undivided allegiance to the State, it is provided that no person holding office under the United States shall be eligible to election, and no member of either of the legislative bodies shall be appointed to civil office, for other reasons. The extra-back-pay temptation is taken away by a provision that no member shall receive any increase of salary or mileage by any law passed during his term of office. No bill is to be smuggled through under false pretenses; and if it is, it will have no validity. To clinch the point, it is also provided that no bills save general appropriation bills shall contain more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title, and no bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed. A still more important safeguard against doubtful bills is the provision that every bill shall be read on three different days, and all amendments must be printed.

To secure the assent of an actual and not a constructive majority, it is provided that no bill shall become a law unless upon its passage the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journals, and a majority of members elected to each House shall vote in its favor; and the same rule shall apply to amendments. In a large number of cases, which are enumerated, the Legislature shall not pass any special or local laws. This is, of course, one of the most important provisions of the new instrument. Some of these cases are as follows: Exempting property from taxation, regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing, creating corporations, or amending, extending, or renewing their charters, or granting to them exclusive privileges or immunities, the right to lay down rail track, &c. Nor can any such special laws be passed by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Rights or privileges granted by general laws, or which may be afforded by the courts, cannot be given by any special law. This strikes at the root of the abuse of most of the general laws in States where they exist. People prefer special charters to organization under general acts, because they desire to avoid the responsibilities and evade the precautions which the latter generally necessitate.

The public treasury is protected by the provision that no public servant or contractor shall have extra compensation after his service is over. An old and large leak is thus stopped up. Those rich placers for needy organs or favorites, the public printing and furnishing supplies, are to be destroyed, for both are to be done by contract.

The hands of the Governor are strengthened by the fact that his veto can only be overruled by two-thirds of all the members elected to both Houses. But, on the other hand, his pardoning power is much controlled by the creation of a Court of Pardons, which is to hear such applications in public, and the assent of the majority of the court is required, and their reasons must be given in writing. The Governor may veto any item of an appropriation bill, without affecting the remainder of it.

Legislative corruption is guarded against by providing that every legislator who has a private interest in a measure must disclose that fact, and cannot vote thereon. The legislator must swear, on his oath of office, that he has not paid nor promised to pay more than necessary or legal expenses for his nomination or election; that he has violated no law of the Commonwealth in that matter, and that he will not receive anything for performance or non-performance of his legislative duty other than his pay—false swearing in any of these respects to disqualify him from holding office.

The new Constitution limits the exemption of religious property from taxation to places used strictly for worship, and prohibits cities, counties, &c., from running into debt, except to the extent of seven per cent. of the assessed taxable value of the property—and even then only under rigid conditions.

The railway article is of the gravest importance. It provides that all railways and canals shall be *public highways* and common carriers. No undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges or facilities for transportation, and persons and property shall be delivered at any way station at charges not greater than those to a more distant station—no larger charge for a shorter distance, a common abuse. There is to be no consolidation with competing lines, nor shall the officers of any road act as officers of any competing line. No incorporated company, acting as a common carrier, shall mine or manufacture articles for transportation or engage in any other business, or acquire lands, except for its use as such common carrier; and no officer or agent shall furnish supplies to the road or be interested in transportation over the company's works, and no discrimination shall be made in charges or facilities between transportation companies or individuals, or in favor of either. Another important provision is that no street passenger railway shall be constructed without the consent of the locality where it is to be laid.

It is very obvious that the proposed Constitution is antagonistic to powerful interests, and will meet vigorous opposition; the whole instrument, in fact, has been sneered at as the work of *doctrinaires* and "impracticables." Whether, however, the people choose to accept it or not, the convention has done much by way of sound suggestion, and its work can be made use of by similar bodies hereafter. The very fact that a representative assembly drafted such an instrument, whatever be its fate, gives hope and encouragement to believers in the success of popular government. It is much for the people to know what they want; in time they will get it.

AID FOR THE INDIANS.

One of the principles in what may be called "the science of charity," is to give money as seldom as possible to poor people. Experience shows that the sudden possession of a sum of money by a destitute and improvident person will almost universally lead him into foolish spending habits, or to the indulgence of the appetite for alcoholic liquors, or it will implant the habit of depending on others, and thus weaken his power of self-help. The gift of food or stores does not naturally bring with it such injurious effects. Best of all, of course, is the gift of work, and teaching the habits of work. The Indians are no exception to the workings of this principle. Here, for instance, in Kansas is a band of these wild barbarians. They no longer bear any resemblance to "the noble savage." They have not the respectable ferocity of the Sioux of the plains. They are simply vagabonds—dirty, cunning, thievish, and drunken vagrants—hanging about the settlements of the whites, and living like gipsies. Unfortunately they have been dignified with the title of a "nation," and a treaty has been made with them. By this treaty, the United States officials will be bound during the present year, and soon after, to distribute $300 or $400 to each family of them, in cash. They live on the best agricultural lands of Kansas, whither emigrants are coming from every part of the world, attracted by the productiveness of the soil. Yet they cultivate nothing; they break no land and plant no crops, but are only wretched vagabonds. And why? Our readers can answer the question if they will fancy an annual four hundred-dollar cash donation to the poor families of the Five Points. They can imagine what a *clientèle* of liquor-sellers, gamblers, jovial companions, and rascals of every description would immediately follow every one of these ignorant people. What drinking, quarreling, and wasting there would be; how little work or preparation for the future!

Such are precisely the results with the wild Indian, of treaty donations. Similar cash distributions are soon also to be made to the Pottawatomies. Their immediate effect is to stimulate intoxication, encourage pauperism, and destroy the habits of labor, industry, and foresight. How different would these benefactions be if they were made in tools of labor, seed, cattle, and other means of support by industry, or if they were employed in building little cabins and opening schools for them.

During the past year this great change in dealing with Indians has been commenced by Mr. E. P. SMITH, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is this which has especially roused the bitterness of the old dealers with the Indians, who made such lucrative fortunes from cheating them of their sudden wealth. And it is these men who have poured out such bitter scandals on the present Commissioner and the whole administration of Indian affairs, through some of the Democratic organs.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, that Congress should so far modify the treaties as to permit of some better mode of distribution of moneys among the Indians, seems eminently wise and reasonable. He advises that these sums, pledged to the various tribes, should be invested in Government bonds, and placed to the credit of the Indians, for the purpose of their civilization, to be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, both interest and principal, in the time and mode which the President may direct. These cash annuities could then be employed in furnishing goods and supplies, or in erecting houses, or supplying the means of labor, or in any other way calculated to elevate and improve these wild tribes. Then, they would not, as uniformly now, be found destitute and drunken, after their annual "donation." The gifts of our Government would plant civilization, and strengthen good habits.

The Secretary also sees that the primeval custom among the Indians of holding their lands in common "operates as a premium upon indolence and unthrift, and places a discouraging burden upon those who are willing to work, and who desire to acquire property." All economists agree that the first condition for the development of civilization is individual holding of property. The possession of land and a house is the great step to the formation of the best habits of modern life. It is to be hoped that Congress will encourage this by appropriate legislation, with the feature necessary among so wild and ignorant a people, that each owner cannot alienate during a term of years. Then, with a scheme of mutual law for white and red men, such as proposed by Mr. SCHENCK, whereby each shall feel under the rule of law, and with all its responsibilities and protection, we may hope for such a foundation of good order and civilization to be laid among the aboriginal tribes as will relieve our Government of its greatest internal difficulties.

SENATOR CARPENTER AND THE TRIBUNE.

If the falsity of any slander against any person was ever conclusively proved, surely the *Tribune's* low, dirty slander of Senator Carpenter has been shown to be as utterly devoid of truth as it was of decency. The *Tribune* claims that because Mr. Carpenter does not condescend to sue it for libel he must be guilty of the charge made against him. But this by no reason follows. Many an honorable man has let slanders and libels pass unnoticed, and many more will do the same. A person implicated in stealing a treaty was imprisoned for a while, partly or wholly through the agency of Mr. Carpenter, and this person, in order to avenge himself upon the Senator, invented this slander, and though he has since confessed that it was a lie, yet the *Tribune* still harps upon it as true, and many other papers are following its infamous example.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.*

Under the flippant title of "Short Work with a Dirty Subject," the *Tribune* makes a very lame and altogether inconclusive reply to the vindication of Senator Carpenter, to which we referred yesterday. It confines its answer to two points, and omits any allusion to the statement made by two witnesses, that Ramsdell had confessed to them that he was a falsifier instigated by malice. As regards the charge of drunkenness it brought against Senator Carpenter, it quibbles by saying it had never charged him with being drunk when he called on the President, and then, a sure sign of weakness, has an impertinent sneer at President Grant's literary style. It attempts to dispose of the hotel clerk's statement by calling him a liar, and publishing a list of some dozen persons who were assigned to rooms in the West End Hotel after Mr. Carpenter had been sent to the Ocean House on the plea that no rooms were vacant. This latter point would have been stronger had it proved that these persons had not telegraphed for rooms in advance of their arrival. It also says, and this is a more suspicious circumstance, that Mr. Carpenter gave his name as "Henry Carpenter," instead of "Matthew." When people wish to travel incognito, they generally change both their names. As we have already said of the two letters from responsible gentlemen, in which it is stated that Ramsdell, the correspondent who first telegraphed the scandal, admitted he was a liar, and had calumniated Mr. Carpenter from motives of revenge, it takes no notice. The *Tribune* may consider this treatment of the subject "short work," and, in a certain sense, it is; but it is very far from satisfactory. From another source, and certainly a trustworthy one, comes another denial of a portion of the accusation the *Tribune* made with such wild rhetoric. In the first article it wrote on the subject it conveyed, whether intentionally or not we cannot say, the idea that the lady was a notorious woman of the town. On this branch of the subject Col. Forney says: "Of the lady we can freely state that we have known her father, mother, brothers, and sisters for many years, and we have never met a more irreproachable woman than herself." We submit that, on the evidence now before the public, the *Tribune* stands convicted of having made itself the vehicle for circulating a very gross slander. Perhaps, it has other proofs that have not yet been produced; but, if so, it ought to hurry up with them. If, as it says, the subject ought to be dropped, Senator Carpenter's friends may be content to drop it now, for he has been amply vindicated.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES very effectually disposes of the *Tribune's* slander against Senator Carpenter, by the publication of documents from various prominent persons, which most effectually set at rest the charges made.—*Hudson (N. Y.) Star.*

It would seem that these *facts*, however late their appearance, conclusively prove the groundless and malicious character of the repeated charges of the *Tribune.*—*Portland Press.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes letters from President Grant, from Geo. H. Farrar, the room-clerk at the West End Hotel, Long Branch; from Dr. D. W. Bliss, and from Senator Spencer, which prove conclusively that the stories about Senator Carpenter having been drunk at Long Branch, and of having been refused rooms at the West End Hotel, because accompanied by a [illegible], were lies, coined through the malice of a correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* and by [illegible]. There never was the slightest foundation for these statements, and whatever may be said about Senator Carpenter [illegible], he is guiltless of the charges that have been so widely circulated to his discredit.—[illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

With the performance of "Aida," last evening—a performance symmetrical and impressive, and enjoyed by a very large audience—the season of thirty nights of Italian opera at the Academy of Music terminated. There will be a farewell matinée to-day, when "Mignon" will be sung, and on Monday Mr. Strakosch's artists will be heard in Philadelphia. We are much mistaken if the series of entertainments now concluding is not long remembered. The fact that in spite of troublous times we have had opera for ten consecutive weeks, is in itself worth bearing in mind; and when it is to be recorded that most of the representations have bordered on perfection, it must be conceded that we shall have something to look back to. Mr. Strakosch's season has been artistically brilliant; from a financial stand-point, it has been fairly successful. The panic came with the singers, and its effect is dying away just as they depart. Happily, what promises to be a remunerative tour, and also a second series of performances in this City two months hence, open up a more cheering prospect than lay before the management in September. Beyond expressing a hope that the enterprise will in this respect meet its good deserts, we have, however, little to say. A reference to the season is in our province, rather than a statement of its pecuniary results. The reference in this case is decidedly agreeable. We have enjoyed recitals of twelve operas, including one novelty *par excellence*, and we have been made acquainted with a large company of first-rate artists. The répertoire has included "Faust," "Gli Ugonotti," "Don Giovanni," "Lucia," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Mignon," "La Traviata," "Il Trovatore," "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "Marta," and "Aida." It could have been easily augmented, but in consequence of the determination of the Directors of the Academy to let the house on the "off nights" for miscellaneous purposes, it was often impossible to obtain the use of the stage for the necessary rehearsals. But as there is really no occasion to complain of Mr. Strakosch's achievements, we need not enumerate the many disadvantages under which an impresario in New-York must labor. In spite of them we have passed through a season marked by variety and excellence. The most conspicuous feature of the répertoire has undoubtedly been "Aida." The rendering of that work in the United States in advance of its production in London, Paris, or St. Petersburg, was a stroke of enterprise, and its exposition with scenery and costumes prepared expressly for display in the United States, denoted a most laudable desire to fully satisfy the public as to the merits of a composition particularly exacting in the matter of pictorial illustration. The performance of "Gli Ugonotti" supplied, in our judgment, the most convincing proofs of the strength of Mr. Strakosch's company. Mme. Nilsson who had never essayed the part of *Valentine*, assumed it when Meyerbeer's admirable work was last given here, and as the principal members of the troupe were associated with the prima donna in the interpretation of what may be justly called the opera of operas, an entertainment of uncommon attractiveness was had. We have followed the incidents of the past three months pretty closely, and we are therefore scarcely called upon to enter into details as to the artists whose respective débuts were noticed *seriatim*. Yet the company Mr. Strakosch has gathered is so good that it is only justice to it and its manager to once more dwell upon its excellences. Mme. Nilsson is an old acquaintance, and has been cordially welcomed back to the scene of some of her earliest triumphs in Italian opera. She has much individuality, rare personal charms, a fine and powerful voice, consummate skill as an actress, and, in all things, vast *savoir faire*. With gifts and acquirements of this sort, it is not hard to please, and, although we do not think that as *Valentine* she rises to the tragic heights trodden by Mme. Pauline Lucca—to name a prima donna who has appeared in this City as the daughter of *St. Bris*—her fresh impersonation has been distinguished by real womanly and, consequently, sympathetic qualities, and earnestness and considerable dramatic *vim*. Mme. Nilsson sang, too, during the season *Donna Elvira*, but she will not be identified with the character. The Swedish songstress has been at her best in "Lucia," and as *Marta* she has been quite as successful; her *Mignon* and *Margarita* are delicious pictures. Mr. Strakosch's new tenor has shared the plaudits of almost every audience with Mme. Nilsson. Signor Campanini, concerning whose voice and style so much was written before his arrival, has not only fulfilled the expectations excited, but has exceeded them. Since his easy victory in "Lucrezia Borgia" Signor Campanini has steadily progressed in public favor. He has not merely a voice very sweet and withal very powerful, but a complete mastery of its tones; he phrases his lines without pretense of affectation, and he acts with unflagging earnestness. The gentleman has been listened to in eight of the operas selected, and he has executed all his tasks not merely with intelligence, but with art. In "Gli Ugonotti," Signor Campanini carried off, in the fourth act, the largest portion of laurels, thanks to a performance uncommonly impassioned; nor could we wish a better *Radames*, which character he created in "Aida," than he portrayed. An artist of exceptional attainments has been seen less frequently than the tenor, but with quite as decisive results. M. Maurel has figured in five operas only; the impression he has wrought has nevertheless been profound. This baritone is unquestionably the most finished singer and actor of his class—always excepting M. Faure, who, be it said, cannot endure forever—and his command of rare natural resources is already so thorough that, in view of his age, we cannot assign limits to his career. M. Maurel possesses a rich voice; he uses it with an absolute knowledge of its capabilities; his phrasing is faultless in regard to taste and correctness; his *coloritur* is replete with the nicest touches, and he is a capitally-trained comedian. It is natural enough, therefore, that each of the baritone's efforts should have borne a distinctive impress. As *Valentine* his merit has been as clear as in the character of *Carlo Quinto*, and the smallest fragment of recitative in "Gli Ugonotti" has testified as eloquently to his sensibility and culture as the duo in the third act of "Aida." We are glad to note that M. Maurel has been appreciated and admired. There is no question about his claims to consideration, but to comprehend them indicates more knowledge and experience in a general audience than everybody would be willing to allow. Mr. Strakosch's contralto fills out the quartet. From Miss Annie Louise Cary's first hearing in New-York, opera and concert goers took to her kindly; and, not satisfied with the result which so beautiful a voice as that she possesses is always sure to produce, the lady has striven unceasingly to advance in her profession. Miss Cary has ever shown herself a gifted and conscientious artist, and, this season, she has won a very high place in public opinion. None of her fellow-performers have done as continuous work as she. The young songstress has figured in eight operas; she has sustained for the first time the contralto rôles in "Gli Ugonotti," "Lucrezia," "Mignon," "Rigoletto," and "Aida," and has been adequate, in point of acting and singing, to one and all. The production of "Aida" was a piece of good fortune for Miss Cary, though before the work was given some fear may have been felt as to her ability to meet the dramatic exigencies of the extremely trying part of *Amneris*. The earliest rehearsal of "Aida" disposed of this idea at once, and Miss Cary's success as the rival of *Aida*—a success written of in each of the several notices the recent recitals of the opera have suggested in this place—was reaffirmed by applause and a liberal tribute of flowers only yesterday evening. If space were at our disposal, we would willingly continue this reference. But we are kept, at present, within rather restricted bounds. We must be content to observe that while Mr. Strakosch's quartet has been of passing excellence, the performers who have clustered about it have made up a splendid troupe. Mlle. Octava Torriani is an accomplished and painstaking young lady, an accepted favorite, and, in brief, a fit *seconda donna* to Mme. Nilsson. Mlle. Alice Maresi, albeit but a débutante, executes florid music with wonderful fluency, and as *Margarita*, in "Gli Ugonotti" did not impair the shapeliness of the representation. Whenever M. Capoul has bethought himself of his *opéra comique* schooling—as he does in "Mignon" always, and now and then in "Marta" and in "La Traviata"—he has added largely to a popularity founded rather on his warmth and grace as a comedian than on his gifts as a vocalist. Occasionally, M. Capoul has forgotten this fact, and we are particularly sorry that he has done so because it has brought reproach upon a school which is not to be stigmatized, through the errors of one artist, as sending forth none but apostles of the *trio framese*. Signor Del Puente, a baritone endowed with a fresh and warm voice, and Signor Nannetti, a young basso equally well favored, are, also, on the list. The proficiency of the orchestra and chorus we have mentioned time and again, and, also, the newness of the stage-costume, while we may repeat that in setting "Aida," with scenery and dresses of unparalleled magnificence, Mr. Strakosch has achieved more than any *impresario* has attempted, even, for years. We have to thank directly the management for the last-named boon, and for the excellent choral and orchestral work of the season, to look gratefully toward Signor Muzio. What with the company, the répertoire, and the accessory features, it is plain that we have been most fortunate this Winter. We trust Mr. Strakosch will find his reward here in the Spring season to be commenced at the end of February, and that the earnest of brighter days in store offered by last evening's attendance may be followed up by generous patronage wherever his artists appear in the interim.

THE POLICE AND THE OPERA.

There was a remarkable lack of Police officers at the Academy of Music last evening. The management of the Italian Opera has always extended to the Police Commissioners every courtesy, but it was found necessary yesterday morning to decline honoring a demand for seats, and thereupon, we learn, the Commissioners withdrew from the Academy of Music the small force habitually on duty there. The proceeding was a singular one, and had circumstances caused the absence of the officers to be felt, the responsible parties should have been held to a severe account.

SWINDLERS AND THEIR DUPES.

The success of petty swindlers may generally be more justly attributed to the marvelous credulity of the victims than to the adroitness of the swindlers, or the novelty of the means they employ. For many months a system of absurdly-transparent fraud has been practiced in this City and neighborhood by two or three persons, whom we should be glad to see in the hands of the Police. One of these men goes about representing himself as an attaché of THE TIMES, and under this pretense has defrauded a large number of ordinarily sane persons out of trifling sums, varying in amount from thirty-five cents to two dollars and a half. The swindler evidently knew something of the *personnel* of this office, and for a considerable time practiced under the name of some member of our staff. He called in Brooklyn upon the Principal of one of the public schools, and representing himself as a TIMES reporter stated that he had been detailed to "write up" the public schools of Brooklyn, and asked for information. The head-master treated the swindler with great courtesy; showed him about the building, gave him all the information in his power, and, as he himself expressed it, was quite struck with the intelligence and urbanity of this reporter. The swindler was about to take his leave, when, observing the school-house clock to be at the hour of 2 P. M., he suddenly remembered that he was obliged to leave town "for the office," but, unfortunately, had no money about his person, and would have no time to return to the office to procure any. The school-master advanced him $2, receiving as security for the sum a piece of paper torn out of a note-book, with the assumed name of the swindler written thereon, and in addition, "TIMES Office, New-York." It is unnecessary to say that the school-master never saw the "reporter" again, and has not yet received back his $2. The same swindler continued his operations in Brooklyn for several weeks with like success. The last instance of a swindle of this nature was brought to our notice recently, and demands attention. By means of the subjoined letter, a gentleman, who should have known better, was defrauded out of the sum of $50:

EDITORIAL ROOMS, NEW-YORK TIMES, Nov. 17, 1873.

Mr. Lindley, Principal Public School No. 1, Jersey City:

The bearer, J. W. Raymond, is an attaché of this journal. Any courtesy extended will be duly reciprocated in our columns. Yours,

E. M. JENNINGS, Editor.

Now there is no person connected with THE TIMES bearing the name of J. W. Raymond, and no editor of this paper is called E. M. Jennings, and no such letters of introduction are ever given to our reporters. The letter is not written on office paper, but on a dirty sheet, which ought in itself to have attracted suspicion. The whole swindle could readily have been detected had the victim shown an ordinary amount of prudence.

Hotel keepers in this and many other States complain unceasingly that they are made the victims of persons representing themselves as correspondents of this paper. It is highly probable that the names of many other influential journals are used in this manner. All we can say is that the victims of such palpable swindles excite and deserve no sympathy. They have themselves to blame for any loss or annoyance they may suffer. Surely no intelligent business man can suppose that a journal like THE TIMES or any other reputable Metropolitan paper sends out its correspondents in a state of beggary. We trust that this publication may be a warning to credulous persons everywhere. Any man who pretends to ask for money as the correspondent of a paper is a swindler, and should be turned over to the Police. We have only to add that we will pay a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the person who wrote the letter quoted above. Anybody who has received similar letters will confer a favor by sending word to this office.

LABOR NOTES.

A meeting of a newly-formed German Working Men's Union, for the Eighth Ward, was held at No. 69 Vandam street last evening. A committee was appointed to wait on the City authorities to demand that work be provided for the unemployed workmen on the public works, at the usual rate of wages, on the eight-hour system. It was also proposed to demand that, as long as the crisis continued, the destitute be provided with the necessaries of life, to be advanced by the City or State Government. A committee was appointed to take further action in reference to this matter, and to confer and co-operate with other similar organizations on the subject. Similar organizations have been formed in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Wards. In the Tenth Ward the organization is composed of four divisions, one of which, the Second, held a meeting at the Tenth Ward Hotel, in Broome street, last night, when a number of new members were enrolled. A deputation of working men of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards recently waited on Justice Hartmann, at the Fourth District Court, requesting him to refuse landlords, under the present condition of affairs, warrants of ejectment for the non-payment of rent. The Justice, it was reported, replied that under present circumstances, he would advise every landlord applying for a warrant to refrain from the extreme measure of ejecting an unemployed tenant. A meeting of the Working Men's Union, Thomas T. Sutliffe presiding, was held at Pythagoras Hall, last night, when a communication from the Hatters' Union was received, expressing their gratification at the adoption of a resolution by the Working Men's Union calling upon Congress to abolish, or at least to reduce, the tariff on silk plush, a measure which, it is deemed, will be of great benefit to the manufacture of silk hats in this country. A memorial on the subject will be addressed to Congress.

FREE DORMITORY FOR WOMEN.

Last evening a very deserving charity in the form of a free dormitory for indigent women was opened with appropriate services at No. 54 Amity street, under the auspices of the "Fraternals," an association of young men connected with the Church of the Strangers. This charity was inaugurated by the association in May last, at No. 20 South Fifth avenue, where two rooms were rented and placed under the charge of a matron, the object being to provide homeless women with decent lodgings. From the time of opening up to September last, 766 poor women applied for lodgings. The new establishment is on a much larger scale, and has been fitted up for the accommodation of fifty persons nightly. The dormitory is placed under the charge of a matron, whose duty is to keep the place clean and comfortable for the reception of applicants. The place is but poorly furnished as yet, the funds of the association not being adequate for the purchase of the necessary complement of bedding and other furniture, and any assistance in that line will be thankfully received. The opening services were begun at 8 o'clock with a hymn and prayer, after which Rev. Dr. Deems delivered an address. He said that the very object ought to commend itself to every heart. It is a place to receive decent but indigent women who are homeless when the night shadows fall. A poor country woman may come into the City without funds, to meet her husband, but by some mischance may miss him, and when night comes on she does not know what to do. The dormitory will prove a great blessing, not only in providing this class with safe and decent lodgings, but in many other respects. Other addresses were delivered by Revs. Bedcar, Sweetser, and Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEREIRE.

The steam-ship Pereire, which left Havre at 9:30 A. M. on the 21st ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Capt. Laure says it was one of the roughest voyages he ever made. The first three days out were fair, but at noon on the third day a heavy storm set in. During the remainder of the voyage the weather was unusually bad, the vessel encountering heavy head winds all the time. The consequence was a tedious voyage. Nothing, of course, was known on board the Pereire about the disaster to the Ville du Havre until she was boarded by the New-York pilot on Thursday. The news created a great sensation. Many of the officers and crew of the lost steamer were well known by their fellow-sailors on the Pereire. Capt. Laure, of course, knows nothing about the cause of the disaster, and is very reticent when interrogated about it. When asked what he thought of the conduct of the officer in command at the time of the collision, he replied that he knew nothing of the merits of the case, except from hearsay, and did not wish to criticise the conduct of a fellow-sailor under such circumstances.

ANOTHER STEAM-SHIP ACCIDENT.

Another mysterious accident to an ocean steamer has just taken place, but the accident this time was fortunately discovered in time to prevent another appalling disaster to be added to those of the Atlantic, the Ismailia, and the Ville du Havre. The steam-ship Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line, sailed from this port for Bremen and Hamburg Thursday morning with sixty-seven passengers, of whom twelve were in the first cabin, and an immense and valuable cargo, which crowded the freight capacity of the steamer to the utmost, and even overflowed into the spaces usually occupied by passengers. The ship, however, had been out but fifteen hours, and had accomplished less than 150 miles, when the alarm was given that she was leaking badly, and on investigation a leak was discovered in the after coal-bunker. The steamer was stopped and the pumps promptly put to work, the power being supplied by two donkey engines, and the depth of water in the bunker was soon reduced; but Capt. Schulenberg saw that with this leak of unknown dimensions in the hull of his ship it was not wise to proceed with the voyage, and he accordingly gave the order to return to port. This was accomplished safely, the vessel steaming slowly back to New-York, arriving off the Quarantine Station on Staten Island early yesterday morning. Capt. Schulenberg brought his ship to anchor in the Narrows and proceeded in a small boat to report the disaster to the agents of the line, Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., No. 2 Bowling green. During the day the damage was repaired, and at 6 P. M. she again started on her voyage.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE NEWARK COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Newark Common Council last evening, the City Controller reported receipts for the month of November to the amount of $290,402. The balances are: On tax account, $255,-898; on general account, $139,078, and on temporary loans, $61,417. The City Auditor reported the street account exhausted, and the amount appropriated to the Police account insufficient to carry the department through the year. The Council has passed to its third reading an ordinance taking from the Mayor his present power over the Police—the only authority now remaining to him. This is intended to remove the power from the incoming Mayor, who will assume office on the 1st of January.

THE BELLEVILLE MYSTERY.

Coroner A. F. Munn, of Newark, yesterday afternoon held an inquest, at Belleville, N. J., on the body of William Thompson, better known as "Shoo Fly," the colored man who died under somewhat mysterious circumstances on Nov. 26, and whose body was exhumed on Monday. The post-mortem examination developed no facts except those known at the time of death, and the jury returned a verdict of "death on the 26th of November from excessive use of liquor and from exposure on the night of Nov. 25."

PLAYING POLICEMAN.

A poor little boy was peddling candies in Greenwich street yesterday, and Mr. Benjamin Franklin Cleveland, of Jersey City Heights, whose progress was impeded by a crowd which had gathered around the boy, constituted himself a police officer and arrested the lad. Some bystanders ridiculed the proceeding, and took the opportunity of blocking Mr. Cleveland's hat. Mr. Cleveland turned on Ex-Sergeant Hopkins, of the Sixth Precinct, who was standing by, and had him arrested for assault and battery. On being brought before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, Mr. Hopkins was at once released.

ARREST FOR PERJURY.

Detectives Clapp and Niven last night arrested at No. 21 Eldridge street, Adam Ritter, a German machinist, thirty-two years old, on a bench warrant for perjury, issued by District Attorney Phelps. Ritter, it would seem, was a witness in a copartnership suit, and swore to a fraudulent return of property. The officers have been in quest of him for several weeks, and only last evening, by the utmost exertions, discovered his hiding place. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be brought before the District Attorney to-day.

THE RIVER PIRACY.

William Dugan and William Carroll, the men arrested by Officers Lawlor and Doyle, of the River Police, were arraigned before Judge Bixby at the Tombs Court yesterday, relative to the robbery of the brig Matthews on Sunday morning last. The prisoners, though the evidence was strongly in their favor, were held for trial. Yesterday evening Thomas J. Cuming, a well-known thief, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.

ICE MOVING DOWN FROM THE UPPER HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 5.—Heavy masses of ice came down the Hudson from above to-day. The steamer Leonard passed north this morning for Albany, and two or three tows are expected to go forward to Albany to-morrow. It looks now as if navigation will remain open to Albany for several days. All the ferries on the river are open.

EXECUTION OF TWO MULATTOES.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 5.—Lindsley Brown and Levi Clapp, mulattoes, were hanged to-day at Blandville, Ballard County, Ky., for an outrage on a white married lady last Summer. They died asserting their innocence.

PERSONAL.

Sir Charles Hartley, of England, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Hon. W. R. Roberts, member of Congress, of New-York, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. A. McCandless, of Cornell University, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, and Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Brevoort House.

M. Von Westenberg, Minister from Holland at Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. W. H. Barnum, member of Congress, of Connecticut, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. Abiah W. Palmer, of Amenia, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Lieuts. D. M. Taylor, J. M. Marshall, D. S. Denison, and C. F. Palfrey, United States Army, are at the Union Square Hotel.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; quality better; market fairly active; prices firm; ½c. @¼c. higher on good stock. Fair native Steers selling at $4 25@$4 50; good to choice, $4 75@$5 50, with a lot of extra, 13 cwt., graded Steers at $6; Cows, $2 15 @$3 50. Shipments—913. Live Hogs active; receipts about 30,000; trains late; official receipts not yet in; prices firm and 10c. higher; common to choice, $4 25 @$4 50; mostly $4 40@$4 50. Shipments—5,400.

MME. LUCCA AND THE WEBER PIANO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1873.

DEAR MR. WEBER: As I leave New-York to-morrow, let me kindly thank you for the Upright Piano which I used all Summer in Kingston, and before that in the City since my arrival in America. Your Upright Pianos are extraordinary instruments. They have an astonishing fullness and wealth of tone, which adapts them excellently well to the voice. The action I find charming, and this one surprised me by hardly ever needing the tuner. Your instruments fully deserve the great success which they have obtained. PAULINE LUCCA.

—*The World.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—Advertisement.

Do You Know It? Important to Invalids.
WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is an immediate cure for General Debility, Loss of Nervous Power and Energy, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Wakefulness, and Weakness of every description. It is the grandest Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator ever discovered. TRY IT!

Prices, $1 and $2 per bottle. Call or send for circular. J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, —*Advertisement.* No. 36 John st., New-York.

Baker's Chocolate.
A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S HOMEOPATHIC COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Sallow Complexions
Are made clear and healthy by the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

LAMBREQUINS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, newest styles.—Prices in all our departments reduced to suit the times. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

COOTEY—GOODSPEED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Dr. Wild, S. P. COOTEY to Miss M. LILLIE, youngest daughter of Wm. C. Goodspeed, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAKE—WILKS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, KIMBLE S. DRAKE to ADDIE, daughter of Mr. Seth Wilks, all of this City.

MALLORY—PYNCHON.—At Springfield, Tuesday, Dec. 2, at the residence of Mr. A. M. Day, by Rev. E. A. Reed, HENRY R. MALLORY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to CORA N. PYNCHON, of Springfield, Mass.

PECK—FARMER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the First Reformed Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. E. P. Terhune, D. D., WILLIAM H. PECK and M. ROSALIND FARMER, daughter of Edgar Farmer, Esq.

REILEY—WILLIAMSON.—At West Hartford, Conn., Dec. 4, 1873, WILLIAM REILEY, Jr., and Mrs. AUGUSTA M. WILLIAMSON, both of New-Brunswick, N. J.

WATERS—HOYT.—At Christ Church in this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., WILLIAM C. WATERS and ARINDA, daughter of Oscar Hoyt, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BARKLEY.—Suddenly, at Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, 4th inst., WILLIAM BARKLEY, in his 43d year.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 340 West 23d st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock.

BININGER.—Lost at sea by the sinking of the steamship Ville du Havre, on the 22d of November, ELIZABETH S. DRAPER, wife of Abraham Bininger, and daughter of the late Lorenzo Draper.

A memorial service will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., corner 10th st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FERRIS.—At Cold Spring, N. Y., on Dec. 5, 1873, SYLVENIUS FERRIS, aged 51 years.

Funeral on Sunday, Dec. 7, at 1 P. M., from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Cold Spring, N. Y. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GORSLINE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 5, SARAH LEVERICH, wife of Peter Gorsline.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 8th inst., at 12 M., from the Presbyterian Church, 7th st. and Crescent av. Trains leave via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty st., at 10:30 A. M.; returning at 1:28 P. M.

GRIFFEN.—In Scarsdale, Dec. 4, of pneumonia, JOHN C. GRIFFEN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, Monday, the 8th inst., at his late residence, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot at Mamaroneck.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday morning, ANNIE DOUGLASS, wife of Malcolm Graham.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 109 East 16th st., Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JOUANIQUE.—Lost their lives in the steamer Ville du Havre, which was sunk at sea, Nov. 23, 1873, THEOPOLILE JOUANIQUE, of Paris, France, aged 36 years, and his wife CHARLOTTE CLARA, eldest daughter of Alexander Roux, Esq., of New-York, aged 29.

A requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Vincent De Paul's Church, 23d st., on Saturday morning, the 6th, at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family, as also those of Mr. Roux and Mr. Leon Rheims, are respectfully invited to attend.

LAPSLEY.—On Friday morning, Dec. 5, AGLAE MORREAU, wife of John Lapsley.

Funeral notice to-morrow.

LENT.—Dec. 4, Mrs. ELIZA J. LENT, agent 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 42 Suffolk st.

LELAND.—At Sturtevant House, on Thursday, at 12 M., ANNA R., wife of Charles Leland, and daughter of Alva and Charlotte Clark.

Funeral will take place at the Dutch Reformed Church, Mount Vernon, on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the New-York and New-Haven train, leaving New-York at 12 noon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Burial at Woodlawn.

McLEAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, GEORGE McLEAN, aged 37. Killed at Passaic, N. J., by a falling building.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OAKES.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, at Pine Orchard, Conn., JOSIAH OAKES, of New-York.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 250 West 52d st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Burial at the convenience of the family.

PRITCHETT.—On the 4th inst., at Omaha City, after a short illness, EMMA GRISWOLD, wife of George E. Pritchett and daughter of Wm. L. Griswold, of this City.

SLOVER.—On Friday morning, Dec. 5, WARREN SLOVER, of pneumonia, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral services at First (Dutch) Reformed Church, Joralemon st., Brooklyn, Monday, 8th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SIMPSON.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, after a short [illegible] illness, [illegible], aged 71 years [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 122 Clinton st., at 2 o'clock P. M., Sunday, 7th inst.

SMITH.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, ANITA, youngest child of James E. and Annie D. Smith, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 321 Park place, near Franklin av., Brooklyn, at 1:30 P. M., Saturday.

UPDIKE.—Suddenly, in Chicago, Dec. 3, of congestion of the lungs, SARAH M., wife of Charles M. Updike and daughter of Samuel R. Mabbett, of this City.

UHLHORN.—On the 6th of November, at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, BEEKMAN V. H. UHLHORN, of this City.

An accident which befell him in October had confined him there for several weeks. On the 1st and on the 4th of November he wrote cheerful and hopeful letters home, speaking of his rapid recovery, and of the probability of soon being able to leave. On the 6th he considered himself and was pronounced sufficiently strong to go, had paid his bill, and was in his room packing his trunk, when the report of a pistol shot alarmed the house. The Chaplain, who was his kind and devoted friend, hurried, with others, in the direction of the sound, and entering poor young Uhlhorn's room, he was found insensible, fallen forward from his chair. The room gave evidence of his having been occupied in packing, and at first it was supposed he had only fainted, from the unusual exertion, possibly. But on laying him on the bed a small wound on the breast was discovered. Life was already gone. This most unhappy occurrence adds another to the long list of casualties from the unguarded use of fire-arms. Western and Southern travel, perhaps, excuse, and even sometimes renders necessary, the carrying of pistols. But such sacrifices as this make one doubt whether it would not be wiser to run the chances of an assassin's bullet rather than the dangers of one's own. Probably, in this case, the pistol had been lying so long unused the poor fellow had forgotten it was loaded, and while examining it before placing it in his trunk it did its rapid deadly work.

It is startling to think of such possibilities; of such a sudden closing of the door of time, and of seeing in a moment, stretched before one's soul, the vast spaces of eternity. But life is full of such chances, as they call them, and from this, and from all the like occurrences, we must each read our own lesson.

But what will not "away" is the vacant place in a narrow family circle; the void made by one who was peculiarly dear and peculiarly capable of inspiring affection. It is difficult to say what makes one person more universally beloved than others, but whatever the gift is young Uhlhorn seemed to possess it. A readiness to render kindness, a cheerfulness in vexatious surroundings, a goodness of nature, always seemed to mark him. And in the last few weeks of his life, when, as a stranger, he sought the shelter of St. Luke's, these qualities seem as ever to have won him friends. The matron writes of his cheerfulness and sweetness of disposition, and remembers him on his last fatal morning as bright and kind. His last evening was spent with friends, who had cheered his stay in a strange city with truest hospitality. The Chaplain, who roomed near him, has kindly reminiscences also of that last evening. He spent with him the hour before retiring, and never saw him again alive. The full and beautiful burial service of the Episcopal Church was read over him by his friend, Rev. Mr. Todd, and Rev. Dr. Locke, Rector of Grace Church, who had known him during his illness. Kind friends selected a lovely spot in the cemetery, where his body temporarily is resting, and many flowers were offered to lay upon it. Thus in some ways is the pain assuaged that thinks of him, still almost a boy, as dying alone in a city of strangers, while those to whom he was the dearest, were unconscious of death or danger.

VAN BUREN.—Suddenly, in this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 5, Dow, only son of Samuel and Julia A. Van Buren.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 97 Barrow st. Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, E. H. Tallmadge, are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN BUREN.—At 1:15 P. M., Dec. 5, Dr. PETER VAN BUREN, aged 71 years.

Funeral on Monday, 8th December, instant, at 12:30 o'clock, at his late residence No. 214 West 22d st.

WALLING.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 4, of congestion of the brain, EDWIN R., only son of Georgiana F. and the late Peter P. Walling, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Dr. R. M. Buell, No. 621 3d av., South Brooklyn, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, ELI WHITE, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 51 5th av., on Monday next the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WADE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, HORACE DWIGHT WADE, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 447 Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 10 A. M.

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THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The thirtieth annual report and directory are now ready. Subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by sending to the office, Room No. 59 Bible House, 8th st. The following officers of the association and Chairmen of the ward committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

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ELECTED MANAGERS.—Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front st.; Erastus C. Benedict, No. 64 Wall st.; Robert Lenox Kennedy, No. 29 Nassau st.

CHAIRMEN OF WARD COMMITTEES.—First, Second and Third Wards, Geo. W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine st.; Fourth, Charles Chamberlain, No. 168 South st.; Fifth, Henry S. Terbell, No. 39 Walker st.; Sixth, John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin st.; Seventh, Elisha Seely, No. 200 Cherry st.; Eighth, John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton st.; Ninth, Daniel French, No. 253 West 14th st.; Tenth, Thomas U. Sutton, No. 43 Rivington st.; Eleventh, Stephen M. Wright, No. 463 East Houston st.; Twelfth, Jas. Manchester, No. 315 East 120th st.; Thirteenth, Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand st.; Fourteenth, Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand st.; Fifteenth, Frederick A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th st.; Sixteenth, Jas. Spence, No. 129 8th av.; Seventeenth, Samuel R. Smith, No. 25 West 26th st.; Eighteenth, Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st st.; Nineteenth, Joseph L. S. Smith, No. 345 East 42d st.; Twentieth, H. D. Ranney, M. D., No. 227 West 34th st.; Twenty-first, John Pullman, No. 222 East 28th st.; Twenty-second, Erastus H. Munson, No. 155 West 48th st. Robert M. Hartley, Corresponding Secretary, No. 59 Bible House, New-York.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The anniversary of our Patron Saint will be celebrated at Delmonico's, 14th st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, and it is hoped that the festival will be honored by a full attendance of members in remembrance of the customs of our forefathers. The officers will be installed punctually at 5:30 o'clock. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock.

Tickets must be applied for before 12 o'clock of that day, the number being limited. The stewards will not insure seats for members who apply for tickets after the hour named. Tickets can be had of either of the stewards, viz.:

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SMITH E. LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on SATURDAY, at 12 M.

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DEC 1873

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 5, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	2	Leather, sides	3,247
Broom-corn, bales	40	Grease, pkgs	11
Copper, bbls	40	Stearine, pkgs	50
Cotton bales	5,612	Tallow, pkgs	12
Flour, bbls	11,444	Cheese, pkgs	1,040
Meal, bbls	200	Butter, pkgs	3,276
Wheat, bushels	49,500	Beef, pkgs	155
Corn, bushels	19,838	Pork, pkgs	1,399
Oats, bushels	14,325	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,764
Peas, bushels	300	Lard, tcs	1,661
Dried Fruit, pkgs	119	Oil-cake, pkgs	510
Eggs, bbls	1,136	Rice, pkgs	55
Hops, bales	116	Pea-nuts, bags	196
Hides, No.	151	Tea, pkgs	241
Hides, bdls	706	Tobacco, hhds	134
Resin, bbls	154	Tobacco, pkgs	1,016
Spirits Turp., bbls	75	Wool, bales	138
Tar, bbls	58	Whisky, bbls	251

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Lord Clive, for Liverpool—27,152 bushels Wheat, 3,084 bxs. Clocks, 143 bales Leather, 55 hhds. Tallow, 2,616 bales Cotton, 1,100 bxs. Bacon, 300 bbls. Pork.

By the brig Segunda, for Hull—1,292 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Francesco R., for Queenstown—36,336 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Antoinetta, for Cork and orders—31,082 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Nor, for Cork and orders—21,125 bushels Corn.

By the bark Elvira, for Salonica—5,314 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ilva, for Bristol—44 hhds. Tallow, 150 bbls. Resin, 150 bbls. Fish-oil, 176 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bags Oil-cake.

By the bark Andora Mignano, for Gloucester—20,304 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Tycoon, for Queenstown—17,736 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Peti Dabrovacki, for Cork—41,640 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Sarah Harris, for Exeter—300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,075 bbls. Naphtha.

ASHES—Have been generally quiet and more or less nominal in price. A sale of 14 bbls., equal to first sort Pot, has been reported at $7 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been selling slowly, in job lots, at 28c.@31c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A rather more satisfactory business has been reported in this line since our last. The demand for seasonable styles of work has been somewhat brisker, and supplies have been reduced considerably. Jobbers report a comparatively fair trade. Prices on really desirable stock have shown no further material alterations. Collections have been improving somewhat, favored by the growing ease in money.

CANDLES—Have been met with a very slow sale, yet have been quoted steady, with Adamantine, 14@16c., at 15c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 30c.@31c.; Sperm, [illegible] 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@ 29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been comparatively quiet since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted about steady at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10@$12; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been in limited demand, since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@15c.; Para and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¼c.@7¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—A brisk demand prevails for Rio and Santos at an advance of ¾c.@1c. ₱ lb., closing buoyantly on limited offerings. Sales have been reported here of 3,215 bags Santos, by the Margaratha Hain, at 24c.; 500 bags Rio, by the Ontario, at 24½c.; 972 bags do., by the South America, at 23¾c., gold; and at Baltimore, 4,900 bags Rio, by the Alice, on private terms; 3,000 bags do., by the Aquidneck, at 22½c.; and 3,470 bags do., by the Linus, on private terms. Other kinds have been very scarce and held higher, checking business, though the inquiry for supplies has been good; 2,064 bags Maracaibo, by the Dreadnought, sold on private terms. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 21c.@21½c.; fair, 22¼c.@22½c.; good, 23½c.@23¾c.; prime, 24¼c.@24½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 21c.@25c., gold; Java, 28c.@31c.; Maracaibo, 24½c.@26c.; Laguayra, 23c.@25c.; San Domingo, 19¼c., gold.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery, and quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, with sales reported of 2,414 bales, including 525 bales to shippers, 1,260 bales to spinners, 16 bales to speculators, and 610 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the business has been fairly active, at a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., closing about steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,900 bales, (of which 3,800 bales were on last evening, and 13,100 bales to-day,) with 2,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 15 7-32c.; January, 15½c.; February, 15⅞c.; March, 16¼c.; April, 16 9-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,612 bales, including 2,010 bales from Norfolk, 1,139 bales from Galveston, 1,384 bales from Charleston, 283 bales from Newbern, and 796 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 29,029 bales, and for the week, 136,344 bales, against 123,739 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 1,166,680 bales, against 1,283,541 bales for the same time last year. Consolidated six days:—Exports to Great Britain, 65,450 bales; exports to the Continent, 21,228 bales. Stock—In New-York, 49,806 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 682,168 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15 3-16	15 5-16	15½	15½
Low Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

EGGS—Have been rather moderately inquired for, within the range of from 29c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice stock, the main dealings having been reported at 30c.@37c. for good to prime fresh stock. Limed in request at 20c.@23c.

FISH—Most kinds have been quoted firm, on, however, a moderate movement; Dry Cod quoted at $5@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $18@$26; No. 2 at $13@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$12 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for Scale, and 15c.@ for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been very dull, and prices have been quoted 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. lower, with holders offering stock quite freely. The demand from shippers has been limited, and has been mostly for West India stock. Superfine and No. 2 stock has been neglected and difficult to place, values closing irregular and more or less nominal. Trade and Family Extras have been selling only in small lots, within the range of our quotations. The sales reported since our last have reached 9,600 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, mainly at $4 60@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 40@$6 25, chiefly at $5 60@$5 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 90, mainly $6 50@$6 75; very good to very fancy do. at $6 90@$7 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 25@$6 85, mainly at $6 40@$6 75, part for forward delivery; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 40@$6 90 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 6 25
Extra State	6 35@ 7 75
Extra City	6 50@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 40@ 6 90
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 25@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 50@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@11 00

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at easier and irregular prices. Sales hane been reported since our last of 625 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6@$6 60 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon and California Flour inactive and nominal....Rye Flour has been in light supply and moderate demand, ranging from $4 50@$6 for very poor fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 90 for Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn-meal has been in fair request at from $3 40@$4 10 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 75@$4 10 for very good to very choice; $3 15@$3 65 for White do.; $3 50@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 60 for City, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,450 bbls., part to arrive. ....Bag-meal quiet at $1 38@$1 40 for Coarse, $1 40@$1 55 for Yellow, and $1 65 for White, ₱ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour selling moderately within the range of from $3@$3 30 for State, and $3 35@$3 60 for Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Trade has been more active; Raisins have been quoted lower; Figs and Filberts dearer. Sales have been reported of 4,100 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 40@$2 42½, closing at $2 40; 1,250 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $2 52½@$2 55; 1,000 half bxs. Valencia do. on private terms; 150 mats Seedless do., part to arrive, at $4 62½@$4 75; 125 bbls. Currants at 6c.; 1,000 bags Walnuts on private terms; 100 bags Filberts at 13c., now held at 14c.; 80 casks Turkey Prunes at 10¾c.; and, by auction, by Messrs. Brown & Seccomb, 1,200 cases Figs at from 8¾c.@17c., including drums at 8¾c.@10c.; hair bags at 9c.; linen do. at 10½c.; cartoons at 13c.@17c.; and layers at 10c.@16½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in comparatively limited demand for export as well as home use, at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing heavily. Winter Wheat held above the views of buyers, and very quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels at $1 50 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 45½@$1 46½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 43@$1 46 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 45@$1 58 for Red Western, in lots, and $1 85 for White Canada, free....Corn has been quite active and sought after, especially stock in store, mostly for home trade purposes, and partly on speculative account, at a sharp advance in prices, closing quite firmly; offerings much lighter. Sales have been reported, since our last, 142,000 bushels at 75c.@75½c. for sail mixed Western, afloat; 72c.@73½c., closing at 73½c., for do., in store; 74c.@75c. for choice Yellow do., in store; 63c. for unsound stock, in store; 74c.@75½c. for Yellow Western....Rye has been quiet and irregular; sales have been reported of small lots of Western at $1 02, from cars......Barley has been in moderate demand, at about former rates; sales, 9,500 bushels Canada West at $1 75, and small lots of two-rowed State at $1 42½....Barley Malt has been quiet at about previous figures....Oats have been in moderate request at essentially unaltered prices, with sales reported of 44,000 bushels at 55c.@55½c. for mixed Western; 55c.@57c. for white do.; 55½c. for do. in store, 55c. for White State, from track....Feed selling in lots, at $19@$26 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw essentially unaltered.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited request since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted nominally at 11½c.; Bagging at 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Cloth, 10½c.; sales, 900 rolls Domestic Cloth at 10½c. here, and 10c. at Boston.

HEMP—Has been in comparatively slack demand, yet quoted essentially unchanged as to values. American at $120@$125 for Undressed, and $190@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manilla, 10c.@10¼c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 3c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 1¾c.@1⅞c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Sales, 2,945 bales Jute Butts at 1¾c.@1⅞c., currency, cash and 60 days.

HIDES—Have been in fairly active demand, at buoyant prices. Sales, 19,500 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, at 27c., gold, 60 days; 1,000 Dry Texas, and 400 Wet Salted Texas, and 200 Dry and Dry Salted Southern on private terms.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, and low grades of American have been quoted 5c. ₱ lb. cheaper, with other qualities essentially unchanged. Holders, however, evince rather more confidence, partly in view of the lighter arrivals. We quote: New-Yorks, growth 1873, 35c.@45c.; Western, 1873, 35c.@40c.; Eastern, 1873, 30c.@40c.; Yearlings, 1872, 20c.@30c.; Old Olds, 1870, 1869, and 1868, 8c.@15c.; Genuine Bavarians, 1873, 40c.@45c.; Patent Bavarians, 1873, 30c.@35c.; English, 1873, 35c.@40c.; Belgians, 1873, 30c.@31c.; California, 1873, 40c.@45c., ₱ lb. The week's receipts of domestics have been 330 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 9,916 bales, against 13,573 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 338 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 8,693 bales, against 3,737 bales same time in 1872.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There has not been much movement in this line since our last. Laths have been in some demand on the basis of $1 90@$2 for Eastern ₱ thousand....Lime has been slow of sale, including common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75; State at $1@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, [illegible] 75; Roman, $4 50@$[illegible] 75; Rosendale, $1 75 ₱ bbl....Lumber has been in very moderate request, with Eastern quoted at $16@$18 for cargoes, and $18@$19 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $35@$38; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Black Walnut, 7c.@50c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $8 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress; White Oak Staves, hhd., $100@$215; do. pipe, $140@$270; do. bbls., $60@$135. Box Shooks, $80@$85; pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; sugar Shooks, with heads, 38@38 inches, $2@$2 65.

LEATHER—Has been attracting a little more attention, partly on manufacturing account, and prices have been maintained with a fair show of confidence. The arrivals have been on a moderate scale, and holders have been less urgent in their offerings. Hemlock Sole has been in some request, while Oak Sole, Union Crop, and the more desirable qualities of Upper stock have been rather more sought after, within our range. Some inquiry has been noted for the finer grades of harness leather, in a jobbing way, to meet pressing wants, on the basis of previous figures. We quote:—Hemlock Sole—Buenos Ayres, Heavy, at 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 25½c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 16c.@20c.; Rough, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Copper has been in active demand, in part speculative, with prices ruling strong; sales, 700,000 lbs. at 25c. cash and December delivery, also at 24c.@24½c. for Baltimore, and 25½c. for lake, January and February deliveries. Scotch Pig-iron has been held with increased confidence, with stocks moderate; trade has been limited to small lots. In American Pig a fair business has been reported; sales, 4,000 tons, low grade, for water-pipe purposes, on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $40@$41; Glengarnock, $42; Coltness, $45@$46; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $32@$35; No. 2 do. at $28 50@$30; Gray Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $60, gold; American Rails, at works, $65; Old Rails, $35 50@$36; Wrought Scrap, $35@$38. ....Pig-lead has been quiet, with foreign quoted at 6⅞c.@7c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6c.@6⅛c., gold; Bar, 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10½c.; Spelter has been inactive at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., gold, for foreign....Pig-tin has been in light request, with Straits quoted at 27¾c., gold; English at 26c., and Banca at 32½c.@33c. Sales have been 26 tons English, part to arrive, at 26c., gold. Plates have been in fair demand at firm prices; sales include 1,000 bxs. Charcoal, for January delivery, on private terms....Charcoal Plates quoted at $10@$10 50; Charcoal Terne, $9 50@$10; Coke, $8@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$8 25, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive since our last, with prices quoted irregular. 172 bbls. New-Orleans sold at auction, cheaply, at 65c.@66c. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 17c.@19c.; Muscovado Refining, 18c.@20c.; do Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@55c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 55c.@67c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive at about former quotations, with Strained to good Strained at $2 60@$2 70 ₱ 280 lbs.; sales 200 bbls. Strained and low No. 2 at $2 70, and 100 bbls. No. 1 at $3 40 ₱ 280 lbs. ....Of Wilmington Tar, 150 bbls. were placed at $3 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull at 40½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale and Sperm have been in more request, and held with firmness. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been quiet, at previous prices. Linseed has been more inquired for, but variable as to price. Menhaden has been attracting more attention, prices favoring sellers decidedly. Cotton-seed Oil in moderate demand. Lard-oil in better request and dearer. Most other kinds tame. Crude Whale quoted at 55c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@67½c.; Bleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 45@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 63@$1 65; Bleached at $1 68@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 70c.@75c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 49c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 82c.@85c., chiefly at 84c.@85c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 10@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 38c.@40c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 39c.@40c.; Yellow do., 47c.@55c.; White do. at 55c.@58c.; Tallow-oil, 70c.@71c., ₱ gallon. Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

OIL-CAKE—Sales, 50 tons Western at $38 50, currency; market firm.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in request, and quoted firm at 5⅛c.@5¼c., in bulk....Refined, quiet here at 13⅝c.@13¾c., for early delivery. At Philadelphia, sales were reported of 5,000 bbls., December, at 13⅛c., and a contract rumored, for January, at 13¼c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 18½c.@20c....Naphtha, 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, mainly for forward delivery, and quoted firmer, with sales reported for early delivery of 160 bbls. new Western Mess at $15; 80 bbls. inspected Western Prime Mess at $15; 250 tcs. uninspected extra Prime at $12. And for forward delivery, 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, January option, at $15 12½@$15 25; 250 bbls. do., February, at $15 50, and 1,250 bbls. do., March, at $15 50@$15 75 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after, with City quoted at from 5¾c.@6¾c., and Western at 5¾c.@6¼c....Cut-meats have been quiet, but about steady, with sales reported of 200 fresh Hams, in bulk, on private terms; 200 fresh Shoulders at 5½c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 6½c.; 500 Smoked do. at 7½c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 11c.@11½c.; 500 Pickled Hams at 9½c.; 125 tcs. do., 15 lbs., at 9¾c., and 100 boxes dry-salted Shoulders, December delivery, at 7½c....Bacon has been unusually active and much firmer in price, closing buoyantly, with sales reported for early delivery of 400 bxs. Long Clear at 7¼c.; 325 bxs Short clear at 7⅜c.@7½c.; 250 bxs. Short Rib, from dock, at 7¼c. And for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Western Long Clear, December option, at 7¼c.; 1,100 boxes Long and Short Clear, same option, at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 1,000 boxes do. and do., January, 7⅜c.; 1,000 boxes do. and do., February, at 7¾c.; 1,100 boxes Short Clear, December, at 7 7-16c.@7½c.; 1,000 boxes do., January, at 7½c.; and 250 boxes Short Rib, December, at 7¼c. And, for Chicago delivery, 200 boxes Short Clear at 6¾c....Lard has been in fair demand, chiefly for forward delivery, at rather stronger rates, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 450 tcs. Western Steam, part to arrive, at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 365 tcs. City do. at 8c.; 25 tcs. No. 1 Western at 7⅝c.; 1,500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 8⅜c.@8½c. And for forward delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam, December option, at 8⅛c.; 750 tcs. do., January, at 8⅜c.; 750 tcs. do., February, part at 8 11-16c.; 2,000 tcs. do., January and February, 8½c., and 1,000 tcs. do., March, at 8¾c.@8 13-16c.... Beef has been in good demand, and firm in price. We quote at $8 50@$10 50 for plain Mess, $11 50@$12 75 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess, $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ₱ tierce; sales, 270 bbls. Also 250 tcs. Philadelphia stock at $26....Beef Hams have been in demand, with sales reported of small lots at $18@$23 ₱ bbl....Butter has been in moderate demand and generally held with confidence. Desirable Western stock meets with a prompt sale. We quote within the range of from 24c.@37c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 37c.@40c. for strictly choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls at 21c.@30c....Cheese has been in fair request and quoted quite firm as to price. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at from 9c.@14c., chiefly at 13c.@13¾c., for good to fine, 14c. for choice, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities. State Dairy 9c.@13c.; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been in pretty fair request and held with firmness, with Carolina quoted at from $7 25@$8; Patna, $6 75@$7 25, and Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The demand has been improving gradually, yet has been far from active. Prices have been fairly supported. Clover quoted at 8¾c.@9c. for good to strictly prime, ₱ lb.; Rough Flax at $1 80@$2; Timothy, $2 90@$3 15 ₱ bushel; Calcutta Linseed, $2 32@$2 35, gold.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, with Castile quoted at 8⅞c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—In view of the more warlike reports relative to the Cuban question, holders of Raw Sugars were firmer in their views and less urgent in their offerings. The demand for supplies has been fair, though not very active, chiefly on refining account. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,015 hhds., including 500 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 9-16c.; 514 hhds. common refining Porto Rico at 7⅛c.; 849 hhds. refining Cuba within the range of 6¼c.@7½c., of which were 321 hhds. strict fair at 7½c.; 132 hhds. Martinique at 7¼c.; and 20 hhds. Melado (late yesterday) at 5c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7½c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do. at 7⅞c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅛c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7¼c. Refined Sugars have been in fairly active request, and quoted higher, with Hard quoted at 10½c.; A's at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in rather more demand at unchanged prices; sales, 200 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@11c.; 200 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts, including Fillers at 5c.@6c.; Seconds, 10c.@12c., and Wrappers, 18@45c.; 45 cases 1872 New-York crop, on private terms; 200 cases 1872 Pennsylvania crop, partly at 6¾c.; 200 cases 1872 Wisconsin crop, 6½c.@7c.; 200 bales Havana, 70c.@80c.; 100 bales Yara, in bond, in gold, on private terms.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been firm, and moderately active, with sales reported of 218,000 lbs. at 7¼c.@7⅜c. ₱ lb. Stearine quoted at 8⅛c., but quiet....Of Grease, sales were made of 192 tcs. at 5c.@6⅝c., the latter rate for Cracklin.

TEAS—Have been in more demand, and quoted firm, with sales reported of 800 half chests Green, 3,000 half chests Japan, and 800 half chests Oolong, on private terms.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93c.; sales, 213 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—Has been in much better request, and quoted generally firmer and buoyant as to price. The growing ease in money tends to stimulate trade. Manufacturers have been operating with decidedly more freedom, and there has been more inquiry on trade account, with holders of stock evincing more confidence in the future course of the market, particularly for the more desirable grades of Domestic. The bulk of the business of the week, which has been unusually liberal, has been in domestic stock. Foreign supplies have been rather moderately dealt in, Cape having been in most favor with purchasers. In mentioning the effect of the recent increase of activity in the dealings in Wool, and the prompt restoration of confidence to the trade, Messrs. Walter Brown & Son add that "at the present writing a much better and stronger feeling exists, with more transactions in the staple, although sellers still require, in most instances, prompt settlements. The system of giving long credits, which has increased so much during the past few years, is indeed very questionable in dealing in an article which, like Wool, so nearly represents cash from the time it leaves the farmer until it comes before the consumer. In spite of the stoppage of considerable machinery early in the month, the supplies of Fleece Wools in the sea-board markets have become much reduced, and some grades are hardly obtainable. The resources in the interior are not large, and it is very probable that as the season advances, and the demand improves, with money constantly becoming cheaper, there will be an advance in values beyond the prices prevailing two months ago." The week's sales embrace 512,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, mainly within the range of 49c.@52½c. for No. 1 to XX, now quoted at 50c.@55c.; 61,000 lbs. unwashed stock at 32c.@35c.; 2,000 lbs. washed on private terms; 27,000 lbs. and 585 pks. domestic Pulled at 35c.@42½c.; 6,000 lbs. De-Laine stock at 34½c.@53c., the inside price for No. 2; 14 bales Lambs, low grade, at 29c.@32c.; 60 bags combing on private terms; 3,000 lbs. and 29 bales Oregon, part at 35½c.@40c.; 20,000 lbs. Colorado, on private terms; 35,000 lbs. and 226 bales California Spring at 25c.@35c.; 23,000 lbs. California Fall at 20c.@30c.; 107,000 lbs. Texas at 27c.@31c.; 18,000 lbs. Medium Utah at 33½c.; 30,000 lbs. Mexican on private terms; and equal to 42,000 lbs. Cape at 35c.@36½c. ₱ lb....The Boston advices are of a decidedly more active and much stronger and buoyant market. As the money pressure is gradually disappearing less anxiety to realize is manifested, and holders are looking for a better range of values.

FREIGHTS—There has been a rather more active business noted in the way of berth Freights, at about steady rates. The offerings consisted mostly of Grain and Provisions, the former mainly for shipments. The chartering movement was moderate. Rates on Grain vessels were quoted rather less firm....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; 500 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ₱ tierce; and by steam, 410 bales Cotton, at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; 120,000 lbs. Grain, various shipments, this month, at 12¼d.@12½d. ₱ bushel; 600 tcs. Beef at 10s. ₱ tierce; 3,800 boxes Bacon, at 60s.; and 40 bags Bones, at 50s. And a British bark, 780 tons, with a full cargo of Cotton from Charleston, at 19-32d....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 13d. ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms, and 300 bxs. Bacon at 62s. 6d....For the United Kingdom direct, a Swedish bark, 384 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (if direct,) at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and a British bark, 458 tons, with Wheat, reported from Portland, Oregon, on private terms, and a British bark, 755 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₱ bbl., the latter with option of Antwerp....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 770 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain (a recharter) at 8s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 297 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do. at 9s.; a British bark, 590 tons, with about 3,700 quarters do., from Philadelphia, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. 1½d., or if direct, 3d. off; a British brig, 257 tons, hence with about 1,700 bbls. do., reported at 7s. ₱ bbl.; a British ship, 1,116 tons, with Dyewood, reported from the west coast of Mexico, at 90s.; and a British ship, 989 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Antwerp, a British bark, 914 tons, hence with about 6,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and a British bark, 475 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard at 50s.@55s; 150 bxs. Bacon at 55s.; 130 bags Clover-seed at 50s., and 450 cases Seed-leaf Tobacco at equal to 30s....For Rotterdam, a British bark, 797 tons, hence with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, a Swedish bark, 434 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 8s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Valparaiso, an American ship, 1,081 tons, (to arrive,) with Lumber from Brunswick, Ga., at £5 10s....For Curacoa, an American bark, 248 tons, with Lumber from Jacksonville at $11 50. ....For Cardenas and orders, an American bark, with Shooks, from St. John, at 30c....For St. Pierre, Martinique, a schooner, 1,000 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 90c. ₱ bbl. ....For Australia, a bark, 628 tons, with Lumber, reported from Burrard Inlet, at £5....The Richmond *Dispatch* of Dec. 4, in referring to through freights, says: "The first installment of a shipment of 1,000 tcs. of Lard from Cincinnati to Glasgow, Scotland, passed through the city last night. This shipment is made by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, who contracted for the freight to its destination."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 5, 1873.

There was a moderately active trade in Beeves on yesterday forenoon. Nearly all of the Cattle to hand were cleared off. Prices ranged from 8c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 8 cwt.; from 54 lbs. to 58 lbs. was allowed to the cwt., net. The fresh Cattle to hand on this forenoon were almost all sold off. Only a few head of lean tail end Steers stood over. The rates were the same as on yesterday forenoon, and the condition of trade was fair. Milch Cows were brisk from $40@$85 ₱ head. A limited number of smooth quality Veals have arrived, and were sold off from 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves slow from $5@$9 50 ₱ head. There was a fair demand for Sheep, including yearling Lambs, and the freshly arrived flocks were cleared off from 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs were worth from 4¾c.@5c. ₱ lb. City Dressed from 5½c.@6½c.@6⅝c. ₱ lb. Trade slow.

SALES.

Bray & Fitch sold for selves 85 coarse Illinois Steers from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold on commission 18 Virginia Cattle, mixed Cows, Steers, Heifers, and Oxen, a rough lot, at 8c. ₱ lb., average weight 6 cwt. scant; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 61 Illinois Steers from fair to good from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. P. Klemens sold for self 16 poor Kentucky Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. H. Meyers sold for P. Klemens 36 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 54 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. Coney & McPherson, sold for selves 19 common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. C. Khan sold for self and company 34 common Pennsylvania Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. M. Goldsmidt sold on commission 78 Illinois Steers from fair to good from 11c.@12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼@7¼@8 cwt. B. Westheimer sold for Lehman Bros. 136 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for Morris Waixel & Co. 95 Cherokee Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. W. Lauderbach sold for Morris Waixel & Co. 36 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris Waixel & Co. 55 Cherokee Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt., scant. W. Siegel held on sale for Morris Waixel & Co., 105 Illinois Steers.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

P. Kase & Sons sold 26 Sheep, weight 2,320 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 49 Sheep, weight 4,920 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 125 Sheep, weight 12,750 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 183 Sheep, weight 20,050 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 72 Ewes, weight 8,840 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 150 Sheep, weight 16,570 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb. All of these foregoing lots were Jersey stock. J. N. Pidcock sold 195 Sheep, weight 15,750 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 17 Sheep, weight 1,990 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 193 Sheep, weight 16,040 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 389 Sheep, 32,840 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 563 Sheep, weight 48,810 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 151 Sheep, weight 14,760 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 213 Sheep, weight 13,660 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,093 head of horned Cattle, 2,443 Sheep, 5,600 Hogs.

Fresh arrival at One Hundredth Street Yards, 192 Beeves; at Weehawken Yards, 112 Beeves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 102 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,709 head, or 277 cars, against 278 cars for the same time last week. The yards are bare of stock, and there are no sales to report. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts thus far this week were 13,600 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week. The market closed firm at $3@$4 50 for Western Sheep, $5@$5 75 for Canada Sheep and Lambs. All offerings were disposed of. The yards are bare of stock. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 9,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 37,400 head, against 49,000 head for the same time last week. The market was slow at $4 30@$4 50 for Yorkers, ranging from 160 lbs. to 200 lbs.; $4 75@$4 85 for heavy Hogs. The latter are scarce, and in good demand. About 2,500 head were disposed of to-day. The bulk of the receipts were through consignments.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts about the average and the quality about the same as last week; the market ruled strong, with holders asking an advance of ¼c. on choice stock and ⅜c. on common; there were not sales enough to make quotable prices; only ten Milch Cows were received; common to fair sold at $35@$65, and extra at $75. Sheep and Lambs in moderate supply; the market rules from ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher; the average quality was not as good as last week; common to fair, 4c.@5c.; fair to good, 5c.@6c. Lambs—Common to fair, 5c.@6c.; fair to good, 6c.@7c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 10@$1 10½; No. 2 do., $1 07, cash or December; $1 08¼ January, $1 10¼ February; Rejected, 98c.@98½c.; No. 3 Spring, $1 01@$1 01½. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 47⅜c., cash or December; 47⅞c. January, 48½c. February; New No. 2 mixed sold at 45c., cash. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 36½c., cash or January; White, 37¼c. Rye firm and scarce at 73½c.@74c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at $1 45 for No. 2 Fall; $1 03@$1 05 for No. 2 Spring. Pork active and higher at $13 75, cash or December; $14, January; $14 45, February; Prime Mess, $12. Lard active and higher at $7 65, spot; $8, January; $8 15, February. Bulk Meats in good demand, generally held higher; sales of Shoulders at 3½c., loose; Short Rib Middles, January, 6¾c., loose; Short Clear Middles, December, 6¾c., packed. Green Meats—Shoulders steady at 4¼c.; Sides firmer at 6⅛c. for Short Ribs, 6¼c. for Short Clears. Hams, 6¾c.@8c. for 20 to 15 pounds average. Dressed Hogs firmer, scarce, and higher at $4 90@$5. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,100 bbls.; Wheat, 6,800 bushels; Corn, 24,400 bushels; Oats, 89,200 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 22,842 bushels; Corn, 38,400 bushels; Oats, 39,200 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat neglected; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 44; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 36; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 35; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn active and higher; sales of 2,800 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 60½c.; 40,000 bushels at 61c.; 5,000 bushels do. at 62c. Oats lower; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 45c. Barley steady; sales of 2,500 bushels Western, on the track, at $1 24; 4,500 bushels do. on private terms. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt quiet; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 47. Corn steady; Old Ear, 50c.@51c.; Shelled, 50c.; New Ear, 45c.@46c. Rye firm at 88c. Oats firmer, at 36c.@46c. Barley firm; Fall, $1 20@$1 45. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork held strongly at $14 25@$14 50 spot and December; a speculative demand. Lard—Kettle Rendered in good demand at 8c.@8¼c; principally held at 8¼c.@8½c.; Steam strong at 7½c. Bulk Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 5½c.; held at 5¾c. at close; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c. cash; 8c. March; Clear Sides, 7c. Bacon—Shoulders scarce at 6½c.; Sides quiet at 7½c. for Clear Rib; 8c. for Clear, all new. Live Hogs firm at $4 10@$4 95; bulk of sales at $4 80; receipts, 12,000; shipments, $4 65. Green Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.; Hams, 8½c.@8¾c. for 15 and 13 lb. average. Whisky steady at 88c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52½, afloat. Corn quiet; sales of car lots at 65c. Barley dull; sales, 1,000 bushels up Lake Canada at $1 62½. Corn-meal, $1 35 for bolted, and $1 30 for unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $22@$24 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat. The amount of grain in store and afloat here to-day is as follows: 770,900 bushels Wheat, 350,700 bushels Corn, 213,142 bushels Barley, 8,010 bushels Oats, and 4,725 bushels Peas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Flour quiet; sales of Treble Extra at $6 60@$7 50; Family, $8@$9 50. Corn—Supply light; Mixed and White, 74c.@75c. Oats in fair demand; supply good; sales at 53c.@55c. Bran dull at $1. Hay quiet; Prime, $24; Choice, $25. Pork easier at $14 50. Dry-salted Meats—None in first hands; Shoulders nominally 6½c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 6¾c. Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8¼c. Choice Hams in demand; Old, 10c.@10½c.; New, 13c.@14c. Lard dull; Tierce, 8c.@8½c.; Keg, 9c.@9½c. Sugar dull and drooping; Inferior, 4c.@5c.; Common, 5½c.@5¾c.; Fair to Fully Fair, 6c.@7½c.; Prime to Choice, 7¾c.@8½c. Molasses in good demand; Inferior, 25c.; Common, 35c.@36c.; Fair, 48c.@50c.; Prime to Choice, 52c.@56c. Whisky quiet at 94c. for Louisiana; $1 02 for Cincinnati. Coffee sold at 22c.@23½c. Corn-meal firm at $3 25.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, nominally unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn, firmer; new No. 2 Mixed 48c. at east side, in elevator; 45½c., January; 45¾c.@46c., February. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 37c. at east side, in elevator. Barley, firm and unchanged. Rye, firmer at 78c.@78½c. Whisky higher at 89c. Pork steady at $13. Dry Salted Meats firm and unchanged; only small lots selling. Bacon—Nothing doing. Green Meats firm; Rough Sides, 5¾c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c. Lard firm; Steam, 7¾c., seller last half December. Hogs higher at $3 90@$4 35; bulk of sales at $4 10@$4 30. Cattle quiet; Texans, $1 50@$3 50; good to prime Native Steers, $3 50@$4 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 10,000 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Wheat—Moderate milling demand; market firmer. Rye quiet. Corn steady; Western Mixed firm at 75c. Barley dull and heavy; sales, three cars No. 3 Chicago at $1 30, and one car No. 2 Canada West at $1 70. Oats steady; sales, one car No. 2 Western at 54c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Flour unchanged, quiet, and steady. Wheat weak; choice White, $1 85; fair to prime do., $1 70@$1 80; choice Amber, $1 80@$1 85; good to prime Red, $1 70@$1 78; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 65; Indiana and Ohio Red, $1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 50@$1 55; Western Amber, $1 60@$1 65. Corn firmer; Southern White, 63c.@ do. Yellow, 65c.@70c.; Mixed Western quiet at 69c.@70c. Oats in improved demand; Southern, 48c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 46c.@48c.; do. White, 49c.@50c. Rye firm at 85c.@90c. Hay dull: Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18@22. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee very strong and active; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 22½c.@23½c. Whisky firmer at 94½c.@95c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Clover-seed steady at $7@$9; Timothy, $2 25@$2 50; Flaxseed, $1 80@$1 85. Flour quiet and steady in limited demand; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Extras, $6@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8; High Grades, $8 25@$10. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 55@$1 63; Amber, $1 65@$1 66; White, $1 75@$1 80. Rye steady at 85c.@86c. Corn dull; Yellow and Mixed Western, 74c.@75c. Oats steady; White, 51c.@53c.; Mixed, 49@50c. Groceries—Nothing done. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 9⅞c.@10c.; Refined, 13c. Whisky steady; Western iron, 94c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.—Flour quiet at $4@$8 50. Wheat sold at $1 30@$1 40. Corn fairly active; Shelled, 60c.@63c. Oats quiet. Barley quiet, but firm. Rye higher at 90c. Provisions firmer. Pork sold at $14@$14 50. Bacon—Sales of Clear Rib Sides at 7½c.@7¾c. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c. Green Meats firmer at 4⅝c. for Shoulders; 6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6½c. for Clear Sides. Hams offered at 8½c. Lard firmer at 9½c.@9¾c. for Tierce. Hogs higher at $4 75@$4 85. Whisky sold at 89c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 09½; No. 2, $1 06¾, cash; $1 06, December; $1 08¼, January. Oats firm; No. 2, 34c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 49½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 73c. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 41 for No. 1. Spring Hogs sold at $4 25@$5. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 55½; No. 1 White, $1 51@$1 52. Corn steady at 56½c. Oats in good demand at 40c. Live Hogs sold at $4 05. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 5.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull and nominal; 63c. asked. Oats firm and scarce. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—Grain dull; prices steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; sales of car lots of Standard White at 12½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Cotton firm, in good demand; Middlings, 16¼c.; Low Middlings, 15⅛c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c. Net receipts, 6,367 bales; gross receipts, 7,300 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,272 bales; sales, 3,000, and 5,300 last evening; stock, 154,106 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 49,543 bales; gross receipts, 56,644; exports to Great Britain, 26,311 bales; to France, 3,565 bales; coastwise, 2,841 bales; sales, 35,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5.—Cotton firm; Middlings, 15c.; Low Middlings, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.@14¼c. Net receipts, 4,167 bales; exports coastwise, 1,864 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 51,466 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 20,907 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,336 bales; to the Continent, 2,932 bales; coastwise, 6,308 bales; sales, 9,100 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 5.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 4,100 bales; exports coastwise, 1,168 bales; sales, 1,000 bales, and 800 bales last evening; stock, 35,316 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 18,852 bales; exports coastwise, 9,110 bales; sales, 10,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 4,453 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,528 bales; coastwise, 1,540 bales, sales, 2,060 bales; stock, 105,330 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 31,321 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,694 bales; to the Continent, 12,606 bales; coastwise, 8,198 bales; sales, 8,520 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 5.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Ordinary, 12⅜c.; net receipts, 5,865 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 49,743 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,625 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,264 bales; to the continent, 400 bales; coastwise, 2,496 bales; sales, 9,950 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 5.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14⅝c.; receipts, 1,618 bales; sales, 1,591 bales; to spinners, 280 bales; stock, 1872, 1,539 bales; 1873, 15,592 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 9,055 bales; sales, 7,566 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 5.—Cotton firm and higher; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; receipts, 3,868 bales; shipments, 1,263 bales; stock, 1872, 34,147 bales; 1873, 42,092 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 25,979 bales; shipments, 12,571 bales.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 5.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 13½c.@13¾c.; weekly receipts, 2,541 bales; shipments, 2,017 bales; stock, 1872, 12,078 bales; 1873, 7,338 bales.

SELMA, Dec. 5.—Cotton—Middling, 15c.; weekly receipts, 3,496 bales; shipments, 1,936 bales; stock, 1872, 7,796 bales; 1873, 7,285 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 5—12:30 P. M.—A despatch from America reporting that the Captain General of Cuba says it is impossible to execute the orders for the immediate surrender of the Virginius, causes dullness in the market for American Securities. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 98. Erie Railway Shares, 38½; do. Preferred, 58¾. New-York Central, 77¾.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4½ ₱ cent., or ½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 38⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 53f. 92½c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £91,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 95c.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 93,000 bales, of which 14,000 bales were taken for export, and 7,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 487,000 bales, including 96,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 88,000 bales, including 59,000 bales American. Actual export, 9,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 27,000 quarters, including 20,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,400 bales were American. The stock afloat is 323,000 bales, including 174,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull; Wheat, 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 11s. 10d.@12s. 5d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 35s. ₱ quarter. Peas, 43s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Beef, 87s. 6d. ₱ tierce for new Mess; Pork, 77s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for new Mess; Bacon, 42s. ₱ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅜d. Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull but not quotably lower.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 8⅜d.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Tallow, 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Sugar 26s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.@62s. 9d. Sperm Oil, £93 ₱ ton.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business was again somewhat active at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Dec. 5, and the attendance large. The following is a review of the proceedings: A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, L. A. Fuller, Esq., Referee, sold the premises known as Nos. 172, 174, 174½, and 176 Mercer street, east side, between Houston and Bleecker streets, for $82,500, the purchaser being Wm. C. Dewey. This sale attracted considerable attention from the fact that the property is owned by Wm. M. Tweed, and is said to be worth $140,000. The purchase, it is understood, was made in the interest of Tweed, as the defendant to the foreclosure suit, so that the title is not changed by the legal proceedings. The premises include a lot, in size 25 by 100, with an old frame building thereon, 25 feet south of Blecker street, and a plot adjoining, 80 by 85, with a large four-story brick building thereon 80 by 60. It was all sold in one parcel, but bidding would have been more active had the lot and the plot been sold separately. The uncertainty regarding the future of real estate in which Tweed is interested also probably affected the value and prevented a more active competition for the property. Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Julius J. Frank, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 21.10 by 98.9, No. 127 West Twenty-sixth street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for $2,000 over and above mortgage, with interest amounting to $16,050, making the totatal price realized $18,050, the purchaser being Julius Rosenbaum. Nicholas R. Conner, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., Referee, sold a leasehold property known as No. 225 East Twentieth street, north side, between Second and Third avenues, embracing a lot with two stables thereon, front and rear, for $4,500, to E. H. Prentiss, plaintiff in the legal action. The lease, we understand, has four years to run, with renewal. Neither the size of the lot, its exact location, or any particulars other than above were contained in the legal notice, and no information in relation to the ground rent or anything else could be obtained from the Referee, in fact the sale was another of those smothered transactions concerning which we have been obliged to speak recently in terms of censure. James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, sold an Astor lease of the premises No. 241 Elizabeth street, west side, 177.9 feet south of Houston street, embracing a lot 18.9 by about 88, with a three-story and basement brick house thereon, the lease having sixteen years to run, with covenant of renewal, ground rent $300 per annum, for $2,100, the buyer being John Sexton. The same auctioneer adjourned the sale of a similar leasehold property adjoining the above, known as No. 239 Elizabeth street, to Friday of next week, the 12th inst. No other business was transacted.

PRIVATE SALE.

A. C. Lamson & Son, No. 8 Pine street, report having recently sold at private contract the four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 29 West Thirty-seventh street, north side, 485.6 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $30,000. The house is 18 by 55, with lot irregular.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day sales are announced as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 301 feet west of Third avenue; lot 17 by 60. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, same Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.9, on East One Hundred and Fifth street, south side, 92 feet east of Third avenue.

By W. H. [illegible], at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house and lot on Ninth avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-sixth street; lot 16.8 by 100.5.

By James M. Miller, at the Court-house in White Plains, Westchester County, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 100, located at Morrisania, in the county named, and situated on Willis avenue, east side, 163 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

Premises Nos. 172, 174, 174½, and 176 Mercer st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Bleecker st., embracing 1 lot, 75x100, with old frame building thereon; 1 plot, 20x80, adjoining, with 4-story brick building thereon, 20x60, sold in one parcel....$82,500

By Joseph McGuire.

1 3-story and basement b. s. front house and lot, No. 127 W. 26th st., n. s., 287.6 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 21.10x98.9....$18,050

By Nicholas R. Conner.

2 stables and lease of 1 lot No. 225 E. 20th st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs., term of lease 14 years, with renewal....$4,500

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story and basement brick house and lease of lot No. 241 Elizabeth st., w. s., 177.9 ft. s. of Houston st., lot 18.9xabout 88; term of lease 16 years, with renewal; ground rent $4,300 per annum....$2,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

Broadway, e. s., intersection centre line Nagle av., 222.7x250x58.1x294.3x16.11	$1,000
Greenwich st., No. 30, 25x½ block, ⅔ part	13,000
Same property, ⅓ part	6,500
Wooster st., No. 116, e. s., 150 ft. s. of Prince st., 25x100	30,000
2d st., s. s., 191.2 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19.4x105.5	24,500
17th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th av., 33.4x92, 1-6 part	1,250
39th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x98.9	60,000
40th st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 9th av., 18.4x98.9	11,500
56th st., n. s., 412.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 20.10x100.5	50,000
56th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th av., 41.8x100.5	100,000
2d av., e. s., 18.11 ft. s. of 75th st., 23.9x100	16,000
9th av., w. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 54th st., 25x25	21,750

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 757, and Clinton place, No. 1, (La Pierre,) all above first floor, 4 5-12 years, 1 5-12 years, per year, $4,000; 3 years, per year	$5,000
Rutgers place, No. 28, 5 years, per year	1,200
30th st., No. 107 east, 3 years, per year	1,750
43d st., s. s., Nos. 204 to 210 east, 5 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH-ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE,

FOR FOUNDERIES, MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.

Large blocks of lots with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City or country property—Fifty desirable lots and valuable water-front on the upper end of the island. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RARE CHANCE.—580 ACRES CHOICE MINNESOTA land; entirely unincumbered, in exchange for merchandise, adapted for general country store. The land consists of two tracts of 460 and 120 acres each respectively; both within six miles of railroad and prosperous manufacturing towns. Will be put at $10 per acre in fair trade. For full particulars address STEPHENS BROS. & CO., No. 187 Broadway, (street floor,) New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF CHOICE building land near West Point. Send for circular to M. WILSON, Cold Spring, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.—BUILDINGS NOS. 520 AND 522 Broadway, near Spring st., either together or separate; size, 50x100; five stories and basement; will subdivide if required; suitable for any wholesale business. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, a desirable corner residence, containing eleven rooms; plot, 210x100; stable and chicken yard, fine strawberry, grapery, and garden beautifully located; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of Mr. JOHN C. RANKIN, Agent, Mount Vernon; or of J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6, New-York.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE ON 34TH ST., $150 per month; also a suite of rooms for light housekeeping, $50 per month. Parties desiring houses or rooms, apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF ROSE, LEVIS & CO. WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent by the retirement of Mr. LEVIS. Either of the remaining partners will sign in liquidation, and continue the business under the firm name of ROSE & CO., at the old stand, No. 57 Cedar st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.
WM. W. ROSE, JR.,
JOHN S. LEVIS,
ALBERT WILKINSON.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth-avenue and West Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873.
GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR, Executor.
au8-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GILMARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1873.
CATHERINE GILMARTIN, Administratrix.
au2-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.
o18-1aw6mS* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.
CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
Executors, &c.
n22-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.
JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR,
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
d6-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.
n22-1aw6mSa* SUSAN R. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.
CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.
o18-1aw6mS*

DRY GOODS.

MARKED DOWN!

Union Adams & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Hosiery,

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,

SUSPENDERS,

OUR OWN MAKE.

AND

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Undershirts & Drawers,

AND ALSO HAVE A FINE VARIETY OF

ROBES, JACKETS,

RUGS, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

UNTIL JANUARY 1,

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

AND

SMOKING JACKETS,

AT COST.

WE ALSO OFFER 300 DOZEN FINE READY-MADE

DRESS SHIRTS,

AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:

FIRST QUALITY	$2 50	FORMER PRICE	$3 50
SECOND QUALITY	2 00	FORMER PRICE	3 00
THIRD QUALITY	1 75	FORMER PRICE	2 50

ROBERT F. SMITH,

NO. 779 BROADWAY, Bet. 9th and 10th sts.

IRON-CLADS.

A strong serviceable shoe for
YOUTHS AND BOYS,
At CANTRELL'S, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY LEGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of August, 1873.
ERNEST MILLET,
JAMES SAXTON,
ALFRED DICKINSON, } Executors.
au16-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Siclen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN, } Executors of John S. Howell, deceased.
au30-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONARD LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of C. Minor & D. R. Jaques, No. 25 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1873.
je28-1aw6mS* W. F. HAVEMEYER, Executor, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.
SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.
n8-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. JAMES, late of the City of Upper Alton, Ill., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
CORNELIUS H. CLARK, Administrator.
jy26 1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 39 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of June, 1873.
[illegible] EDWARD MORGAN, Executor.

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RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

CHURCH STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

MEMBERSHIP, CHURCHES, CHURCH PROPERTY, INCREASE AND DECREASE OF ALL DENOMINATIONS AS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS FOR THE LAST THREE DECADES.

The late session of the Evangelical Alliance in this City, the recent sessions of separate denominations of professing Christians, and very recently the letter of the Roman Catholic Bishops concerning education, have naturally awakened much interest in regard to the numerical and property standing of the various religious denominations in the country. To take this information from the simple statements of the various sects would be to accept in each case the testimony of an interested and often partial witness. The Superintendent of the Census, therefore, put aside all reports, almanacs, year-books, and statements of sectarian journals, and went to work as if no enumeration was in existence. It was not to be expected that the account thus taken would agree with the statistics put forth by the denominations; yet the agreement is so near as to amount to conclusive proof of the accuracy of the census. "A church, to deserve notice in the census," says Mr. Walker, "must have something of the character of an institution. It must be known to the community in which it is located. There must be something permanent and tangible to substantiate its title to recognition. No one test can be devised that will apply in all cases; yet, in the absence of all tests, the statistics of the census will be overlaid with fictitious returns to such an extent as to produce the effect of falsehood. It will not do to say that a church without a church building of its own is, therefore, not a church; that a church without a pastor is not a church; nor even that a church without membership is not a church. There are churches properly cognizable in the census which are without edifices and pastors, and, in rare instances, without a professed membership. They are known and recognized in the community as churches, and are properly returned as such."

The religious statistics of the last census are much more complete than any before taken, embracing churches and organizations; sittings, or, (as we understand it,) about the number of members, and valuation of church property. These returns we have elaborated in the tables which follow with the view of giving an exhaustive analysis of the condition of various churches for three decades—1850, 1860, and 1870. And first as to membership.

Table I. presents the aggregate of members of each denomination for the three periods named:

I.—MEMBERS, OR CHURCH SITTINGS.

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Methodist	4,345,519	6,259,799	6,528,209
Baptist	3,307,211	4,044,218	4,360,135
Presbyterian	2,089,954	2,565,949	2,698,244
Congregational	807,335	956,351	1,117,212
Roman Catholic	667,863	1,404,437	1,990,514
Episcopal	643,598	847,296	991,051
Lutheran	539,701	757,637	977,332
Christian	303,780	681,016	865,602
Friends	286,323	269,084	224,664
Universalist	215,115	235,219	210,884
Reformed Dutch	182,686	211,068	227,228
German Reformed	160,932	273,697	431,700
Unitarian	138,067	138,213	155,471
Moravian	114,988	20,316	25,700
Jews	18,371	34,412	73,265
Swedenborgian	5,600	15,395	18,755
Second Advent	5,250	17,120	34,555
United Brethren	4,650	......	265,025
Total	13,836,943	18,731,227	21,193,546
All others	397,882	397,524	469,516
Grand total	14,234,825	19,128,751	21,665,062

THE FOLLOWING ARE COMPRISED IN "ALL OTHERS."

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Miscellaneous	36,494	650	6,935
Mormon	10,880	13,500	87,838
Shaker	5,150	5,200	8,850
Spiritualist	......	6,275	6,970
Unknown (Mission)	9,425	......	11,995
Unknown (Union)	320,454	371,899	153,202

We have made a slight condensation from the census by putting "Baptists, regular," and "Baptist, other" in one line "Baptist." The "other" were, in 1850, 60,142; in 1860, 294,667, and in 1870, 363,019. We have also treated "Presbyterian" in the same way. In this case the "Presbyterians, other," were, in 1850, 10,189; in 1860, 477,111, and in 1870, 499,344.

The table needs no explanation. We have placed the denominations in the order of their numerical strength in 1850, putting those organizations not recognized as in some degree regular in the line "all others," which is explained at the foot of the table. The great Protestant sects of Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians hold their pre-eminence at the head. The rapid growth of the Roman Catholics will be noted, as also the falling away of Quakers and Universalists. But these facts will be better understood by the next table, showing the amount of increase and the rate per cent. from 1850 to 1860, and from 1860 to 1870:

II.—INCREASE AND RATIO OF INCREASE IN SITTINGS.

Denominations.	Increase, 1850 to 1860.	Increase, per cent.	Increase, 1860 to 1870.	Inc., per cent.
Methodist	1,914,280	44.08	268,410	4.29
Baptist	737,007	22.28	315,917	7.82
Presbyterian	475,995	22.78	132,295	5.16
Congregational	149,086	18.46	160,861	16.82
Roman Catholic	736,574	110.29	586,077	41.44
Episcopal	203,698	31.64	93,755	10.45
Lutheran	217,936	40.38	219,695	28.99
Christian	377,236	124.18	184,586	27.10
Friends	*17,239	*6.03	*44,420	*16.51
Universalist	20,104	9.34	*24,335	*10.30
Reformed Dutch	28,382	15.54	16,160	7.65
German Reformed	112,765	40.12	158,003	54.07
Unitarian	146	.11	17,258	12.48
Moravian	*94,672	*82.33	5,384	26.51
Jews	16,041	87.32	38,853	112.91
Swedenborgian	9,795	174.91	3,360	21.82
Second Advent	11,870	226.09	17,435	101.83
United Brethren	......	......	......	......
Total	4,894,286	35.37	2,218,050	11.81
All others	*358	*.09	71,992	18.11
Grand total	4,893,926	34.38	2,536,311	13.26

*Loss.

The largest proportionate increase in the twenty years is in the Roman Catholics. This is readily accounted for by reference to the records of immigration. Setting off the Roman Catholics from all other countries as equal in number to the Protestants from North Ireland, we assume that the entire Irish immigration are Catholics. The number of Irish immigrants in twenty years was 1,713,548. That accounts for the rapid growth of the Roman Catholic Church.

An accurate view of the relative strength of the various denominations will be found in the next table, where we give each one its per cent. of all the memberships or sittings in the whole country at the several enumerations:

III.—PERCENTAGE OF ALL MEMBERSHIP OR SITTINGS.

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Methodist	31.33	32.26	30.80
Baptist	23.90	21.53	20.57
Presbyterian	15.10	13.55	12.73
Congregational	5.83	5.09	5.27
Roman Catholic	4.83	7.48	9.34
Episcopal	4.65	4.52	4.68
Lutheran	3.90	4.03	4.61
Christian	2.19	3.52	4.07
Friends	2.07	1.43	1.06
Universalist	1.55	1.25	.99
Reformed Dutch	1.32	1.12	1.07
German Reformed	1.16	1.46	2.04
Unitarian	1.00	.74	.73
Moravian	.83	.11	.12
Jews	.13	.18	.35
Swedenborgian	.04	.08	.09
Second Advent	.04	.09	.16
United Brethren	.03	....	1.25

It will be seen that the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists have fallen off, particularly since 1860; the Episcopalians have slightly increased; the Lutherans ditto; the German Reform pretty largely, and the Roman Catholics, from reasons above given, most of all. Taking the aggregate membership of all the denominations named as the unit, we find the following losses from 1860 to 1870 in every 1,000 of the grand total: Methodists, 14; Baptists, 9; Presbyterians, 8; Friends, 4; Universalists, 2. The gains for the same period were: Roman Catholic, 18 per 1,000; Episcopalians, 2; Lutheran, 6; Christian, 6; German Reformed, 5. Probably the growth of the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations is in some degree due to immigration. And for the same reason we find progress among the Jews, though their total number is trifling compared with the great denominations. They rose eight in 10,000 from 1850 to 1860, and, by reason of their influx during the war, seventeen in 10,000 from 1860 to 1870. The latter growth is nearly 100 per cent., or almost doubling in ten years. In fact, the more exact figures in Table II. show that they really more than doubled.

There are some curious facts in the records of less important sects, that will appear upon an attentive perusal of the tables. The Friends (Quakers) lost six per cent. from 1850 to 1860, and sixteen and one half per cent. in the next ten years. Evidently the peaceful Quaker does not thrive in times of war. The Universalists lost over ten per cent. of their strength from 1860 to 1870. The Moravians appear to have lost largely from 1850 to 1860, and gained handsomely in the next ten years. (There is probably some error in the earlier figures.) The followers of Swedenborg gained nearly double in the first ten years, and over one-fifth in the last. The Second Adventists went up (on the figures) handsomely, more than trebling from 1850 to 1860, and doubling in the following decade. The Mormons (see Table I.) made an enormous stride from 1860 to 1870, rising from 13,500 to 87,838; gain, 73,738, or 547 per cent. The Shakers gain slowly—they are not remarkably prolific owing to their social regulations. Spiritualists appear first in the census of 1860, and gain 695 in numbers, or a little more than ten per cent. in ten years.

ORGANIZATIONS AND CHURCH EDIFICES.

Those reflecting people, and they are by no means few, who have from time to time pondered over the knotty question of the taxation of church property, will be especially interested in the tables that are to follow. Our Table IV. presents a general view of the number of organizations, and pretty nearly of church buildings, in the United States at the last three census periods:

IV.—CHURCHES AND CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

Denominations.	Church edifices. 1850.	Church edifices. 1860.	Organizations. 1870.	Church edifices. 1870.
Methodist	13,302	19,883	25,278	21,337
Baptist	9,563	12,150	15,829	13,962
Presbyterian	4,858	6,406	7,824	7,071
Congregational	1,725	2,234	2,887	2,715
Roman Catholic	1,222	2,550	4,127	3,806
Episcopal	1,459	2,145	2,835	2,601
Lutheran	1,231	2,128	3,032	2,776
Christian	875	2,068	3,578	2,822
Friends	726	726	692	662
Universalist	530	664	719	602
Reformed Dutch	335	440	471	468
German Reformed	341	676	1,256	1,145
Unitarian	245	264	331	310
Moravian	344	49	72	67
Jews	36	77	189	152
Swedenborgian	21	58	90	61
Second Advent	25	70	225	140
United Brethren	14	..	1,445	937
Total	36,852	52,588	71,695	61,634
All others	1,209	1,421	764	1,448
Grand total	38,061	54,009	72,459	63,082

THE FOLLOWING ARE COMPRISED IN "ALL OTHERS:"

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1870.
Miscellaneous	122	2	27	17
Mormon	16	24	189	171
Shaker	11	12	18	18
Spiritualist	...	17	95	22
Unknown (Mission)	22	..	26	27
Unknown (Union)	999	1,366	409	522

Here we find the Methodists at the head, with 21,337 churches scattered through every State in the Union. Then the Baptists, with nearly 14,000. These two denominations have half the membership and considerably more than half the organizations and edifices recorded in the census. Their increase was considerably greater in churches than in membership, and that may be affirmed as true of nearly all sects, church building having been very lively of late years. The coming census will probably show a still more rapid increase, especially in costly church buildings.

The next table (V) shows the increase in number and per cent. of increase of churches and organizations since 1850:

V.—INCREASE AND RATIO OF INCREASE IN CHURCHES.

Denominations.	Increase, 1850 to 1860.	Increase, per cent.	Increase, 1860 to 1870.	Inc'e, per cent.
Methodist	6,581	49.47	1,454	7.41
Baptist	2,587	27.04	1,812	14.91
Presbyterian	1,548	31.87	665	10.38
Congregational	509	29.51	481	21.53
Roman Catholic	1,328	108.67	1,256	49.25
Episcopal	686	47.02	456	21.26
Lutheran	897	72.87	648	30.45
Christian	1,193	136.22	755	36.53
Friends	....	....	*64	*8.82
Universalist	134	25.28	*62	*9.34
Reformed Dutch	105	31.04	28	6.36
German Reform'd	335	98.24	469	67.90
Unitarian	19	7.75	46	17.05
Moravian	*295	*85.76	18	36.73
Jews	41	113.89	75	97.40
Swedenborgian	37	176.19	3	5.17
Second Advent	45	180.00	70	100.00
United Brethren	....	....	....	....
Total	15,736	42.74	9,047	17.20
All others	212	17.54	27	19.00
Grand total	15,948	41.90	9,073	16.73

*Loss.

The only sects that have gone back in churches are (supposing some error about the Moravians) the Quakers, who fall off 64 organizations, and the Universalists, who number 62 less than in 1870. The largest increase for the last decade were Second Advent, double; Jews, nearly double; German Reformed, increase two-thirds; Roman Catholic, one-half; Christian, three-eighths; Lutheran, nearly one-third; Episcopal and Congregational, a little over one-fifth each; Baptist, three-twentieths, and "others" a trifle.

We should have stated above that there appears to have been in 1870 one church organization for every 525 persons enumerated in the census. That is not bad where church organization is entirely free, though, perhaps, it is this very freedom that inspires such remarkable progress.

The table of percentage (VI.) is only an elaboration of table V., so as to present more clearly the relative standing of the various denominations in the members of churches. Within the decade from 1860 to 1870 the Methodists fell from 378 of every 1,000 churches to 346; loss, 32; the Baptists lost 9 in 1,000; the Presbyterians, 8; the Congregationalists gained 4; Roman Catholics, 14; Episcopal, 1; Lutheran, 5; Christian, 6; Quakers lost 3; Universalists, 3; German Reformed gained 6.

VI.—PERCENTAGE OF ALL CHURCHES—1850, 1860, 1870.

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Methodist	36.10	37.81	34.62
Baptist	25.95	23.10	22.21
Presbyterian	13.18	12.18	11.47
Congregational	4.68	4.25	4.61
Roman Catholic	3.32	4.85	6.18
Episcopal	3.96	4.08	4.22
Lutheran	3.34	4.05	4.50
Christian	2.37	3.93	4.58
Friends	1.97	1.38	1.07
Universalist	1.44	1.26	.98
Reformed Dutch	.91	.86	.76
German Reformed	.92	1.28	1.86
Unitarian	.66	.50	.50
Moravian	.93	.09	.11
Jews	.10	.15	.25
Swedenborgian	.06	.11	.10
Second Advent	.07	.13	.23
United Brethren	.04	..	1.52

VALUATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

We now come to the important matter of property, where we shall find some curiously different figures and notable changes from census to census. The aggregate of nearly three hundred and fifty millions of dollars in 1870 does not probably represent more than about one-half the real value of the property belonging to the various religious denominations. We give the figures, however, as they stand in the census:

VII.—AMOUNT OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Methodist	$14,825,070	$33,093,371	$69,854,121
Baptist	11,173,970	21,079,114	41,608,198
Presbyterian	14,571,339	26,840,525	53,265,256
Congregational	8,001,995	13,327,511	25,069,698
Roman Catholic	9,256,758	26,774,119	60,985,566
Episcopal	11,375,010	21,665,698	36,514,549
Lutheran	2,909,711	5,385,179	14,917,747
Christian	853,386	2,518,045	6,425,137
Friends	1,713,767	2,544,507	3,939,560
Universalist	1,778,316	2,856,095	5,692,325
Reformed Dutch	4,116,280	4,453,850	10,359,255
Germ. Reformed	993,780	2,422,670	5,775,215
Unitarian	3,280,822	4,338,316	6,282,675
Moravian	444,167	227,450	709,100
Jews	418,600	1,135,300	5,158,234
Swedenborgian	115,100	321,200	869,700
Second Advent	11,100	101,170	306,240
United Brethren	18,600	......	1,819,810
Total	$85,857,771	$169,084,120	$349,549,386
All others	1,471,030	2,313,812	4,934,195
Grand total	$87,328,801	$171,397,932	$354,483,581

THE FOLLOWING ARE COMPRISED IN "ALL OTHERS:"

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Miscellaneous	$214,530	$4,000	$135,650
Mormon	84,780	891,100	656,750
Shaker	39,500	41,000	86,900
Spiritualist	....	7,500	100,150
Unknown, Mis'n	98,850	....	687,800
Unknown, Un...	915,020	1,370,212	965,295

The reader will notice the rapid increase of property, and observe that it bears no certain relation to the increase of members or of churches. For instance, the leading denomination in members and churches—the Methodist—which increased in membership from 1850 to 1860 only 44 per cent., and of churches only 50 per cent., made a stride in property of 123¼ per cent. In the next ten years, while members increased only 4⅓ per cent. and churches only 7⅜, property goes up 111 per cent. Baptist property nearly doubled in the ten years from 1860 to 1870; though churches increased less than 15 per cent. and members less than 8 per cent. Nearly the same show is made by the Presbyterians, and approximately by Congregationalists and Episcopalians. The Roman Catholic record shows: 1850 to 1860—increase in members, 110 per cent.; churches, 100; property, 189; from 1860 to 1870—members, 41½ per cent.; churches, 49¼; property, 127½. The Jews, who lavish money on their synagogues, if nowhere else, show as follows: 1850 to 1860—increase in members, 87 per cent.; in buildings, 114; in property, 171¼; from 1860 to 1870—in members, 113; in buildings, 97½; in property, 286 per cent. That these cases depend largely upon the material increase of property will appear when we note that the total increase of all denominations from 1850 to 1860 was: Members, 34½ per cent.; churches, 42; property, 96¼; from 1860 to 1870—members, 13¼ per cent.; churches, 16¾; property, 108¼. The amount and rates of increase in property for the twenty years appear in the following table:

VIII.—INCREASE AND RATIO OF INCREASE IN CHURCH PROPERTY.

Denominations.	Increase, 1850 to 1860.	Increase, per cent.	Increase, 1860 to 1870.	Inc., per cent.
Methodist	$18,268,301	123.23	$36,760,750	111.08
Baptist	9,905,144	88.65	20,629,084	97.86
Presbyterian	12,269,186	84.20	26,424,736	98.86
Congregational	5,325,516	66.55	11,742,187	88.10
Roman Catholic	17,517,361	189.91	34,241,447	127.52
Episcopal	10,290,688	90.46	14,849,451	68.54
Lutheran	2,475,468	85.08	9,532,568	177.01
Christian	1,664,659	196.06	3,907,092	155.02
Friends	830,740	48.47	1,395,053	54.83
Universalist	1,077,779	60.61	2,836,230	99.34
Reformed Dutch	337,570	82.61	5,905,405	132.59
German Reformed	1,428,890	143.78	3,352,545	146.64
Unitarian	1,057,494	32.23	1,944,359	44.84
Moravian	*216,717	*48.79	481,650	211.76
Jews	716,700	171.21	3,819,934	286.07
Swedenborgians	206,100	179.06	548,500	170.77
Second Advent	90,070	811.44	205,070	202.70
Total	$83,226,349	96.93	178,576,061	105.49
All others	$842,782	57.22	2,620,383	113.24
Grand total	$84,069,131	96.24	183,085,649	108.19

*Loss.

From the following table of the percentage of all Church property owned by each sect, the reader will observe that the Methodists have had a slow but steady increase; the Baptists a small falling off; the Presbyterians a lesser decline; the Congregationalists the same; the Catholics a steady and somewhat rapid advance; the Episcopalians a steady decline; Lutherans and Christians a slight advance; Quakers and Universalists a decline; Reformed Dutch and German Reformed about at a standstill; Unitarians a rapid decline, and the Jews an extraordinary increase:

IX.—PERCENTAGE OF ALL CHURCH PROPERTY.

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Methodist	17.27	19.55	19.99
Baptist	13.01	12.45	11.91
Presbyterian	16.97	15.85	15.24
Congregational	9.32	7.87	7.17
Roman Catholic	10.78	15.82	17.45
Episcopal	13.28	12.79	10.45
Lutheran	3.39	3.18	4.27
Christian	.99	1.49	1.84
Friends	1.99	1.50	1.13
Universalist	2.07	1.69	1.63
Reformed Dutch	4.78	2.63	2.96
German Reformed	1.16	1.43	1.65
Unitarian	3.82	2.56	1.80
Moravian	.52	.14	.20
Jews	.46	.67	1.48
Swedenborgian	.13	.19	.25
Second Advent	.04	.06	.09
United Brethren	.02	..	.52

Coming to a closer analysis, we calculate—assuming organizations to mean churches—the following average of property (Table X) to each church at the time of the three enumerations. And here are some curious facts. In 1850 the Unitarians had the most property in a church; Reformed Dutch second, Episcopal third, Catholic fourth, Swedenborgian fifth, Congregational sixth, and Universalist seventh. Ten years afterward the order was broken; the Jews came up second and the Catholics third. In 1870 the Jews went far ahead of all, Reformed Dutch second, Unitarian third, Catholic fourth, Swedenborgian fifth, Episcopal sixth. The general average to a church in 1850 was $2,294; in 1860, $3,118; increase, $824, or about 36 per cent.; in 1870, $5,619; increase in ten years, $2,504, or 80 per cent. We give the full table:

X.—PROPERTY TO CHURCH—1850, 1860, 1870.

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Methodist	$1,115	$1,663	$2,834
Baptist	1,169	1,746	2,980
Presbyterian	2,999	4,190	7,533
Congregational	4,639	5,966	9,234
Roman Catholic	7,575	10,488	16,024
Episcopal	7,796	10,100	14,040
Lutheran	2,363	2,532	5,374
Christian	975	1,218	3,977
Friends	2,361	3,505	5,951
Universalist	3,355	4,301	9,436
Reformed Dutch	12,347	10,088	22,135
German Reformed	2,914	3,584	5,044
Unitarian	13,391	16,433	20,267
Moravian	1,291	4,642	10,584
Jews	11,628	14,744	33,784
Swedenborgian	5,481	5,538	14,257
Second Advent	444	1,446	2,187
United Brethren	1,329	....	194
Average	$2,783	$3,215	$5,672
All others	$1,217	$1,628	$3,408
General average	$2,294	$3,118	$6,619

The tables that follow are carefully elaborated from the census returns, and show: Table XI., number of members to a church, and amount of property to each church member; Table XII., relative rank in members, churches, and property; Table XIII., rank in members to a church, property to a church, and property to a member.

XI.—MEMBERS TO A CHURCH AND PROPERTY TO A MEMBER—1850, 1860, 1870.

Denominations.	1850 Members.	1850 Property.	1860 Members.	1860 Property.	1870 Members.	1870 Property.
Methodist	327	$3 41	315	$5 29	307	$9 32
Baptist	346	3 37	333	5 21	312	9 54
Presbyterian	430	6 97	401	10 46	382	19 70
Congregational	468	9 91	518	13 94	412	22 44
Roman Catholic	547	13 86	551	19 04	523	30 64
Episcopal	441	17 67	418	24 14	381	36 64
Lutheran	438	5 39	356	7 11	359	15 26
Christian	347	2 81	329	3 70	307	7 42
Friends	394	5 99	371	9 46	339	17 53
Universalist	406	8 27	354	12 14	350	26 99
Reformed Dutch	545	24 17	480	20 11	485	45 59
German Reformed	472	6 17	405	8 85	377	13 38
Unitarian	563	23 76	599	31 39	502	40 41
Moravian	334	3 86	415	11 19	384	27 59
Jews	510	22 79	447	32 99	481	70 36
Swedenborgian	266	20 55	265	20 86	307	46 37
Second Advent	210	2 11	245	5 91	247	8 86
United Brethren	332	4 00	...	....	283	6 87
Average	376	$6 42	356	$9 03	344	$16 49
All others	321	$3 69	280	$5 82	324	$10 05
General average	374	$6 14	354	$8 96	343	$16 36

XII.—RELATIVE RANK IN MEMBERS, CHURCHES, AND PROPERTY IN 1850, 1860, AND 1870.

Denominations.	Members. 1850.	1860.	1870.	Churches. 1850.	1860.	1870.	Property. 1850.	1860.	1870.
Methodist	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Baptist	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	4
Presbyterian	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Congregational	4	5	5	4	5	7	6	6	6
Roman Catholics	5	4	4	7	4	4	5	3	2
Episcopal	6	6	6	5	6	8	3	4	5
Lutheran	7	7	7	6	7	6	9	7	7
Christian	8	8	8	8	8	5	13	12	9
Friends	9	10	12	9	9	11	11	11	14
Universalist	10	11	13	10	11	12	10	10	12
Reformed Dutch	11	12	11	13	12	13	7	8	8
German Reformed	12	9	9	12	10	9	12	13	11
Unitarian	13	13	14	14	13	14	8	9	10
Moravian	14	15	17	11	17	17	14	16	17
Jews	15	14	15	15	14	15	15	14	13
Swedenborgian	16	17	18	17	16	18	16	15	16
Second Advent	17	16	16	16	15	16	18	17	18
United Brethren	18	..	10	18	..	10	17	..	15

XIII.—RANK IN MEMBERS TO A CHURCH, PROPERTY TO A CHURCH, AND PROPERTY TO A MEMBER—1850, 1860, 1870.

Denominations.	Members to a Church. 1850.	1860.	1870.	Property to a Church. 1850.	1860.	1870.	Property to a Member. 1850.	1860.	1870.
Methodist	16	15	15	16	15	15	15	15	15
Baptist	13	13	13	15	14	14	16	16	14
Presbyterian	9	9	7	9	10	10	9	10	10
Congregational	6	3	5	7	6	9	7	7	9
Roman Catholic	2	2	1	5	3	4	6	6	6
Episcopal	7	6	8	4	4	6	5	3	5
Lutheran	8	11	10	11	13	12	12	13	12
Christian	12	14	14	17	17	16	17	17	17
Friends	11	10	12	12	12	11	11	11	11
Universalist	10	12	11	8	9	8	8	8	8
Reformed Dutch	3	4	3	2	5	2	1	5	3
German Reformed	5	8	9	10	11	13	10	12	13
Unitarian	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	4
Moravian	14	7	6	14	8	7	14	9	7
Jews	4	5	4	3	2	1	3	1	1
Swedenborgian	17	16	6	6	7	5	4	4	2
Second Advent	18	17	8	18	16	17	18	14	16
United Brethren	15	..	7	13	..	18	13	..	18

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Toronto *Mail* thus closes an article concerning President Grant's message: "These three subjects—finance, commerce, and transportation—are those alluded to in the message that most nearly concern Canadian interests. As we have on former occasions endeavored to lead our own people to believe, there are certain changes now going on, and likely to go on, that are all in the direction of increasing the strength of American competition with Canada. The easy times we have had these twelve years past, with our neighbors buying largely from us and selling us very little in return, paying us heavy balances in cash, are about at an end. We are now entering upon a new period, one of sharp competition from the other side, and existing tariff arrangements are overwhelmingly in favor of the Americans and against ourselves. There is reason to believe that our manufacturers, in more than one important branch of business, are already feeling the pressure very severely, and this is something of which we will hear more instead of less in time to come. As we have before argued, the American war, with the high prices it left behind it, has masked or obviated for a time the natural effects of our tariff legislation in 1866, but now these effects are beginning to be felt. And we think it quite within the truth to say that they are being felt, and that they must be still further felt in time to come in a manner that will effectually rouse the Dominion of Canada from all dreams on the subject, and bring us face to face with the necessity of legislation based not upon dreams, but upon realities."

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

The following is the engineer's statement of the meeting of headings of the Hoosac Tunnel:

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HOOSAC TUNNEL,
NORTH ADAMS, Dec. 1, 1873.

At the junction, west of central shaft, made Nov. 27, by blast, at 3:05 P. M., my lines varied by nine-sixteenths of an inch, and levels by one and one-half inches.

BENJ. D. FROST, Chief Engineer.

A MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN ROAD OVER THE ANDES.

THE OROYA RAILROAD—THE LOCOMOTIVE AMONG THE RUINS OF THE OLD INCA DAYS—THE AGUA DA VERRUGAS BRIDGE—ENGINEERING SKILL IN THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CALLAO, Peru, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873.

While Europe and the United States have been busy working out to successful issues the great problems of a Suez Canal, a Mount Cenis Tunnel, an Atlantic Cable, and a Pacific Railroad, South America has not been idle or asleep, but has inaugurated a work that competes both in grandeur and ultimate importance with any of those mentioned. This work is a railroad commencing at Callao, on the Pacific coast, and carried by stupendous engineering triumphs and exertions over the Andes to La Oroya, a town on the eastern slope of the mountains. From thence it may be carried on to the head of navigation on the Amazon, or to the Atlantic, whichever place may be thought the most favorable.

To fully appreciate the great labor of this enterprise it is necessary to visit it. By the kind invitation of one of the officials of the road I was enabled to thoroughly examine the greater part of this grand enterprise. I will endeavor to convey some slight idea of what has been accomplished.

Between Callao and Lima, the ascent of the road is gradual and easy, and even after leaving Lima, as it runs on to Santa Clara, keeping in the centre of the valley of the Rimac, it shows no great ascension, yet the land is becoming higher all the while, and the mountains on either hand grow closer together, and more elevated and frowning each mile that you advance. The road-bed, which runs along the course of the Rimac, a small mountain stream, which in the season of rain and snow melting becomes a roaring, foaming torrent, is remarkably solid and even, and the motion of riding, although the engine is putting forth powerful efforts all the while, is easy and exhilarating.

Between Lima and Santa Clara the valley is of a varying width, ranging from three to five miles, and the Rimac affording ample means of irrigation, the soil is highly cultivated and very fertile. The principal products are cotton and corn, the last showing, in one field, all the different stages of growth, from the tiny blade just sprouting forth to the ripened ear and stalk. The cotton is of a fine quality, and finds a ready sale in the English market. It is produced by coolie labor, under foreign mastership, and when looking at these fields, and seeing their fruitfulness, a contempt for the native Peruvian arises in the mind. For years these fields lay idle, simply because the natives of Peru were too lazy to work, and preferred murdering and thieving to honest toil. It is only since foreign enterprise came here that they have been made productive; and even while enjoying the benefit of this enterprise, and of the labor of the coolie, the native mutters dire threats of blood and torture, to be bestowed on the inoffensive Chinaman, whose industry affords him his surest means of support.

Beyond Santa Clara the valley begins to narrow rapidly, and before you reach La Chosica, fifteen miles further on, the mountains have drawn well together, and, though bare and desolate-looking, they impress you with a power and strength that more romantic and diversified scenery does not possess. They seem to convey to you the knowledge that they are a lesser race of giants, heralding the mighty ones that tower behind them with crests rising above the clouds.

Here, too, you meet the ruins of the old Inca days, and the shrill whistle of the locomotive sends its greeting echoing through the old walls, the work of people long since passed away. These ruins consist of numerous rows of terraces running up and along the sides of the mountains, and of many collections of bare *adobe* walls, marking where busy towns and villages once stood. Prescott says that when the Spaniards conquered the land they found these terraces clothed with verdure, and possessing, as they ascended higher, the characteristics of different climates. But it would require a very vivid imagination to conjure up anything like this now. The earth is bare and brown, and there is not even the redeeming feature of a cactus to tell of the glory of departed days. The terraces are formed of walls of stone piled loosely together, behind which the earth was collected, and this was irrigated by means of small canals supplied by the river, or some mountain reservoir. Though apparently carelessly made, the stone walls are still intact; but the beauty of their ancient fruitfulness has departed from them. So, too, even the names of the towns have been forgotten, though the ruins of many of them are of considerable extent. The buildings are small, and closely crowded together, the streets are narrow and irregular, and very peculiar and curious ideas of comfort and beauty must have swayed the minds of their builders. But the people are gone, and the names of their homes are forgotten, while the mud walls they built have outlasted the earthquakes, storms, and ravages of centuries.

At La Chosica the valley becomes narrow and the ascension rapid, the road-bed reaching its allowed maximum of four to the hundred, or two hundred and fifty-seven feet to the mile. Still the cuttings and fillings are of an average nature, and it is not until after San Bartolome is passed that the great work of the enterprise commences. Here, however, the valley becomes so narrow and steep that a retrograde is necessary to obtain elevation, and as there is not room for a curve, the road takes the shape of a V, at the apex of which is a turn-table, thus allowing the engine to be turned half round and run back on a side track to the rear of the train, which now becomes the front. Retrograding, though on an ascending scale, the train, after traveling some three miles, again comes opposite the depot of San Bartolome, though now it is some six hundred feet above the station, and moves on along a steep mountain side until the bridge of the Agua da Verrugas is reached. This bridge is one of the finest engineering works in existence.

The structure is remarkable for being the highest of the kind in the world, and for surpassing all others of the same class in its perfect system of bracing and connections. The viaduct crosses a wild and picturesque ravine, through which foams and flashes a small mountain torrent called the Agua da Verrugas. It consists of four deck spans, of the Fink type of truss, three of which are one hundred and ten feet long, and one, the central span, being one hundred and twenty-five feet in length. The spans rest on piers built of wrought-iron columns, and these piers are fifty feet long, by fifteen feet wide on top. There being three piers, the total length of the viaduct is five hundred and seventy-five feet. These piers are the great feature of interest and are, respectively, 145 feet, 252 feet, and 187 feet high. Each pier consists of twelve legs, which in plan form a rectangle, and the legs are composed of a series of wrought iron six-segment columns, in lengths of 25 feet, connections being made by cast-iron joint boxes, having tenons on each end running into the column. The tenons and the face of the casting against which the column bears are machine-dressed, so as to face. The columns have an exterior diameter of 12 inches, and a diameter, including flanges, of 16 inches. The legs of the piers are securely fastened together by three systems of brace-rods running transversely, longitudinally and laterally, and braced by longitudinal and transverse iron shutes. These braces and shutes are connected at the joints by bolts and small pins. Transversely, the pin has the shape of an inverted W, two legs batter in and two out, the outer legs having a batter of one foot in twelve, and the inner legs being so inclined as to make the above-mentioned shape. There are three of these W's in a pier, each containing four legs, thus making twelve legs in all. The piers were raised within themselves, tier upon tier, the material being drawn up by a common windlass. The side spans were raised with the usual scaffolding, but the central span, having been put together on a staging a few feet above the ground, was lifted bodily a distance of two hundred and fifty feet. This method is said to be a quicker and more economical one than any other, as a single span of masonry would have cost twice as much, and not been so safe. Without doubt, this is one of the finest and most perfect in detail of any structure of a like nature in the world, and reflects great credit on its builders, the Baltimore Bridge Company.

From the Verrugas Viaduct the road winds on along the mountain side to Lurco, the valley all the while growing more steep, and the waters of the river forming a series of cataracts and rapids. With one slight exception, the road-bed runs along the left bank of the river all the way from Lima to Surco, and again above the last-named place it once more crosses over to the right bank, and by a grand curve sweeps around some prominent peaks, and recrosses to its old line, the left bank, and works its way through an infinite and ever-changing variety of scenery, wild, cold, and forbidding, on toward the summit. It crosses the ravine of Challapa upon a bridge, the costliness and dimensions of which are only eclipsed by those of the Verrugas Viaduct, its length being 324 feet, and its height 120 feet. This bridge is of French manufacture, and is also a fine specimen of architecture. Beyond it, the road passes through an extensive cut in the solid rock, which opens on the valley of the Matucana.

Here the work is simply stupendous. The valley narrows until it becomes a gorge, and amid an intricate network of precipices, ravines, toppling crags, and cold, cheerless, and rocky peaks, the engineers have threaded their way, bridging, tunneling, and delving around or through obstructions that seem, at first sight, impassable, until they have brought the road-bed up an ascension of three thousand feet in fifteen miles, thus reaching San Mateo. In this short distance of fifteen miles there are two bridges of over one hundred and twenty feet length each, and numerous tunnels of equal or greater proportions.

Beyond San Mateo the valley of the Rimac rises thirteen hundred feet in four miles, and the Falls of the Infernillo, or Little Hill, bar the further ascent by this route until it is passed, thus forcing a detour around it, the ravine of the Parac being used to accomplish it. Thus on and upward the road winds, until, having reached an elevation of fifteen thousand, six hundred and forty-five feet, it passes the summit through a tunnel, thirty-six hundred feet long, and emerging on the eastern slope, winds down to La Oroya, on the Atlantic side of the Cordillera.

This road, though but 136 miles long, has caused a greater expenditure of labor and life than many lines of much greater extent. Commencing on the Pacific at the ocean's level, it obtains an altitude of over 15,000 feet in the short distance of 105 miles, and passes through scenery of unsurpassed grandeur. The mountains, rising gradually from the shores of the Pacific, seem vast steps leading up to the clouds, into whose blue heights they rear their snow-capped heads.

The obstacles which meet the engineer here, the chasms, gorges, and mountain sides thickly strewn with huge boulders, that lie so loosely that they seem ever ready to topple over, have all been conquered; and slowly, but surely, engineering science has smoothed down the ruggedness of nature, and man has triumphed over matter. Besides these boulders, many of which, loosed by the shocks of earthquakes or the undermining of storms, have been precipitated to the river-bed in the valley, the work is menaced by land-slides, some of which are of gigantic proportions. These are called *huaicos*, and one that lately occurred near Matucana was simply terrific in its magnitude and effect. Millions of tons of earth and stone detached themselves from the mountain side, and, rushing through the mouth of a narrow gorge, poured across the valley, and up the opposite mountain side, forming a natural dam of fifteen hundred feet in length, as many in width, and three hundred feet high. It completely dammed up the course of the river, which soon formed a lake of considerable extent. Should the dam give way a fearful destruction of life and property would ensue, as both the cities of Lima and Callao lie in the route by which the flood would escape. This slide, which totally destroyed a small plateau on which were several farms, was caused by the use of water as an irrigator. By constant filtering through the earth it had gradually loosened an immense mass of earth on the rocky side of the mountain, which finally precipitated itself into the valley below. To guard against these slides, and the boulders, much work has been performed, and considering all things, the celerity with which it has been and is being carried on, is highly commendable. Not only is the work quickly done, but it is well done, and the road-bed can compete in finish and smoothness with that of any road in the world. The tunnel cuttings reach an aggregate length of over three miles, and there are thirty bridges and viaducts, besides innumerable culverts and water-drains.

I have spoken of the great mortality, which is, in part, caused by a too reckless use of spirituous liquors. The diseases that principally prevail are fevers, one a pernicious intermittent fever, very fatal in its effect and styled, from its peculiar features, the oroya fever; the other the verrugas, a curious disorder of an eruptive character. These fevers are principally confined to a narrow belt of territory, but their destructiveness has planted graves thickly along these cold, cheerless valleys.

The purpose of the road is to open a way for the products of the agricultural region lying on the eastern slope of the Andes to the sea-board cities of Peru, and also afford a means for the rich mineral deposits lying in the district between San Mateo and the Summit to be developed, which their isolateness has heretofore precluded. Already trains run beyond Lurco; the road-bed is in part laid up to the Summit tunnel, (on which work is being pushed forward from both ends,) and on the slope that leads down to La Oroya. It is expected that fifteen or eighteen months more will suffice to complete the road, and the former toilsome, dangerous, and wearying journey of a week will be reduced to the easy jaunt of a day. The road is a Government enterprise, and belongs to the nation of Peru, the work being performed under contract by Henry Meiggs, the railroad King of South America.

In closing, I will give a table of the elevation and distances of the different stations on the line, which will convey some idea of the magnitude of the work going on in the heart of the Andes:

From Callao	Miles.	Elevation. Feet.
To Lima	7½	448
To Quiros	11¾	808
To Santa Clara	18½	1,312
To La Chosica	33½	2,800
To Cocachara	44¾	4,588
To San Bartolome	46¾	4,905
To Verrugas Viaduct	51¾	5,840
To Lurco	55¾	6,655
To Matucana	62¼	7,788
To San Mateo	77½	10,530
To Summit Tunnel	104½	15,645
To Yauli	119	13,420
To La Oroya	136	12,178

ENGLAND AND THE CUBAN DIFFICULTY.

The London papers still devote much space to the Cuban difficulty. The *Times* of Nov. 19 says: "We need not say that we should under no circumstances embarrass ourselves with the occupation of Cuba, and we do not believe that the United States Legislature would sanction any scheme for annexing the island as an outlying dependency. The exercise of the duties of sovereignty over an alien and subject race is a function from which the American nation would recoil as totally foreign to the idea of its own Constitution, and it would be hopelessly difficult to incorporate Cuba in an alliance of free English-speaking commonwealths. The occupation of Cuba is a dream that may be dismissed, but it would be easy to take possession of Havana, Matanzas, and Santiago—the three centres of government—to overturn the authority that rests upon the Spanish connection, and to declare the island an independent Republic, to be protected and defended from external interference. Once stop the immigration of soldiers from Spain, some 80,000 of whom are said to have been brought to the island since 1868, and the struggle would come to a speedy end in the victory of the Creoles, who number 500,000 out of a total white population of 700,000. It would be sanguine to foretell an immediate return of order and an uninterrupted growth of peace and prosperity; the experience of too many Transatlantic republics which started as emancipated colonies of Spain forbids our acceptance of this pleasing prospect; but it would be a gain to Spain, to Cuba, and the world, that the contest which has so long been waged should cease, and if the punishment of the blood-thirsty vindictiveness of Santiago brought this consequence in its train we need not shrink from the responsibility of having helped to accomplish it. The issue of the difficulty does not, however, lie with us or with the United States. It rests with the Government of Spain and the authorities in the colony. If the latter are ready to obey the orders of Madrid and make such reparation for their excesses as shall afford some security that they will not be repeated, all ground for interference would disappear, and none would rejoice more at this solution than ourselves."

The *Telegraph* says: "The Government at Madrid is, we believe, willing to afford us the fullest satisfaction so far as diplomatic apologies are concerned, and nothing can be more agreeable and polite than the language of Señor Castelar on the subject. But the case is not one to be met solely by official expressions of regret, and we are bound in honor to insist on the summary punishment of the Cuban authorities, be they who they may, who have been parties to this flagrant breach of law and justice. However much the Spanish Republic may wish to avoid any complications with Great Britain at this moment, we doubt whether it is in the power of the Ministers to do more than pass an empty reprimand on the conduct of the Cuban officials. If so, we, in common with the United States, may have no choice except to assert our own authority by active measures. At any cost, the murder of the British victims at Santiago—in whatever degree our sympathy may be qualified by the reflection that the sufferers knowingly undertook a service full of risk, and of doubtful legality—cannot be allowed to remain unredressed; and the country may trust to the sound common sense and public spirit of Lord Granville, in the full conviction that justice will yet be done."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Trustees of the late Sir E. Landseer have decided to sell the whole of his collection of pictures, and they will be disposed of in the coming season.

M. Palmeri has, at present exhibiting at Naples, a new metal thermometer provided with an alarm bell which sounds as soon as sudden changes of temperature take place.

The difficulty in Southern Arabia, which threatened a conflict between England and Turkey, has been satisfactorily settled by the withdrawal of the Turkish troops and by the offer of sufficient guarantees for the future from the Porte.

The great clock of the Houses of Parliament, London, has been misbehaving itself. It lost nearly one second last month, and consequently has been stopped for cleaning. The average variation of this clock does not amount to a quarter of a second in the year.

A report has been current that Sir Charles Gavan Duffy intends to return to Ireland and stand for some Irish constituency on Home Rule principles. But to do this would be to sacrifice the pension which Sir Charles receives in Victoria as an Ex-Minister. Will he make that sacrifice?

An extraordinary case of starvation has occurred in Edinburgh. A man named James Thin was found in one of the streets in a state of exhaustion from want of food. He was taken to the infirmary and died the next day, when £250 were found concealed about him.

Some workmen, in lately making excavations in the Rue de Rennes, Paris, near the Pantheon, discovered an ancient tomb, and, in the mouth of the skeleton, was a Roman obolus, buried with the body, according to custom, for the purpose of paying Charon for ferrying the deceased across the River Styx.

Berlin has the reputation of being one of the worst governed and dirtiest cities in Europe. But there is hope for it. The President of the Police has been to Vienna, and taken back with him some ideas for the regulation of street traffic, &c., which are to be immediately acted upon. Next year a system of street-watering is to be adopted.

Attempts have been made at various times, in England, to employ women in watch-work, but a report made at a recent exhibition of English watch-work, held in London, says it has not been successful because women are found "not to possess the combination of steadiness and delicacy of hand requisite for giving the necessary finish to objects of extreme minuteness."

If the intelligence from the west coast of Africa is to be depended on, we may very shortly hear of the return of Dr. Livingstone to England. By letters received in the last mail steamer it was reported that he was then about thirty miles from St. Salvador, and, therefore, within 200 miles of the coast. Assuming, therefore, that he would travel nearly as quickly as the natives who brought the news, he might be expected home by the next steamer.

The "Great City" Lodge of Free-masons (London) had their monthly banquet, recently, at the Cannon street Hotel. But, in place of the accustomed sumptuous dinner, there was spread a frugal meal of bread and cheese and ale. The money thus saved, about $300, was given to the charity fund of the lodge; and the members were so much gratified that it was determined to give up two-thirds of the monthly banquets, and so to further increase the charitable fund.

The seat of the late Lord Palmerston, Broadlands, near Romsey, Hants, now occupied by Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M. P., narrowly escaped destruction by fire, recently. An artist engaged on the paintings in the mansion was awoke about 3 o'clock by smoke, and fire was seen to be coming from an aperture in the chimney, near the ceiling. A large beam running from the stillroom was in flames. Plenty of water and help were at hand, and no great damage was done.

Germany begins to get uneasy at the progress being made by France. Orders have been received by Herr Werndl from the Ministry of War for the delivery of 240,000 Mauser rifles, at the rate of 5,000 per week. English gun-makers are charged with the manufacture of 200,000 more, and it has been determined that a stock of 2,000,000 in all shall be provided. In from twelve to eighteen months' time the German Army will be entirely rearmed. This is one of the consequences of the ill-judged appropriation of Elsass and Lorraine.

The Germans are getting civilized. A firm of booksellers at Hamburg is advertising a book "the most indecent," says a London writer, "and the most infamous, ever written." They offer to send it on receipt of $30, gold, well knowing that they cannot send it across the Channel, if they would. An English paper, referring to it, says: "Anything might be expected from a lost nation like the French; but that an attempt should be made to spread pollution over Europe from the shores of virtuous Germany is indeed astonishing."

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* states that the Italian Consul at the Piræus has informed his Government that M. Théodore Tubini, banker, at Athens, has obtained a concession for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. The principal clauses of the concession are that the canal shall have a minimum depth of 8½ metres (27 feet,) and a width of 12 metres (39 feet) at the bottom. Half way through the canal is to be a dock of 30,000 square metres in extent, and of sufficient depth to receive the largest vessels. The canal is to be completed in six years.

The *Scotsman* announces the death of Mrs. Janet Hamilton, the Coatbridge poetess, whom it describes as one of the most remarkable Scotch women of the present century. Janet Hamilton was the daughter of a working shoe-maker, and although without education, the mother of a large family—she married at thirteen—and for many years toward the close of her life totally blind, yet contrived, amid circumstances seemingly so adverse from first to last, not only to store her mind by self-culture, but to produce poems and various other writings of no ordinary merit.

If high interest mean bad security, what are we to infer from the following transaction recently concluded by the Turkish Government? The loan, says the *Levant Herald*, is for £4,000,000 sterling, for a term of six months, advanced under discount at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, discount counting from the day of signing the contract, but the advance to be actually made only as the different payments of mandats and interest on the public debt become due. These allowances will make the discount charged equal to interest at the rate of about twenty-seven and a half per cent. per annum.

Some sensation was caused the other day at the trial of Marshal Bazaine by the evidence of a hotel keeper at Ars named Bozin, who said that during the siege of Metz he had Prussian officers staying at his house. On the 18th of October, one of them, a Colonel, announced to his comrades that he was leaving. The witness asked him where he was going. "To Paris," the other replied. I said, "You then give up all hopes of taking Metz?" The officer answered: "We shall have Metz whenever we like; to-morrow if it suits Prince Frederick Charles." "And the forts?" I objected. "I know that Metz has forts; but we have Bazaine."

A memorial fountain has been erected in Edinburgh, near the entrance of Old Greyfriars' Church-yard, to commemorate the fidelity of a terrier named Greyfriars Bobby. The fountain is of Peterhead granite, stands seven feet high, and is surmounted by a figure of Bobby in bronze. The pedestal bears the following inscription: "A tribute to the affectionate fidelity of Greyfriars Bobby. In 1858 this faithful dog followed the remains of his master to Greyfriars' Church-yard, and lingered near the spot until his death in 1872." The fountain has been erected at the expense of Lady Burdett-Coutts, and with the permission of the city authorities.

The British cruisers engaged in the Pacific watching for the alleged exportations of laborers from the islands are making some important discoveries. At New-Hanover, Capt. Simpson, of her Majesty's ship Blanche, found men and women very much in a state of nature. He thinks they had never before been visited by white men. They were ignorant of the use of tobacco, and say old pieces of paper were taken by them in preference to the usual trade articles. Both men and women came alongside in great numbers, and showed no fear. They had little or nothing for barter except spears. They appeared good humored, but are arrant thieves. A party of officers landed, and except that their pockets were picked, were in no way molested.

RITUALISM.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF IOWA TO BISHOP CUMMINS.

HE SYMPATHIZES WITH HIM IN HIS VIEWS, BUT DOES NOT REGARD A SEPARATION FROM THE CHURCH JUSTIFIABLE.

The following letter from Bishop Lee, of Iowa, to Bishop Cummins, is published in the *Iowa Church Missionary* for December:

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have, with many others, been deeply pained at your course in a proposed separation of yourself from the Protestant Episcopal Church. I say "proposed separation," for the act is not yet canonically consummated, and there is even room for hope that you may be led to reconsider your action, and remain in the communion in connection with which you have spent so many of your best years, and in an office to which you were solemnly consecrated in the same connection, and which, it seems to me, you cannot relinquish without involving yourself in much unhappiness as the great mistake of your life. I was one of your consecrators, and had the honor of preaching the sermon on the interesting and solemn occasion. I have long known and loved you; and it is one proof of my affection that I address to you these words of fraternal remonstrance and expostulation.

You are all well aware that my generous sympathies have been with you in the differences and controversies that have characterized our Church and the Church of England for some years past, although I may not have taken as extreme ground in these as you have felt it your duty to occupy. I have participated very strongly in the opposition to the Ritualistic system, feeling that it involved serious doctrinal errors, and that it was calculated to do us immense harm as a Church, both in alienating many of our own people, and in doing us discredit in the estimation of Protestant Christendom. I have never been more opposed to that system than I am now, and I cannot conceive it possible that I shall ever regard it with any favor or sympathy. I believe in my heart that what I understand by Ritualism is not only foreign to the real genius and teaching of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but that it is actually and radically subversive of its primitive and Scriptural character. But, my dear brother, the Church, as such, is not at all committed to this system. She remains as she has been for years and generations. No one Ritualistic doctrine has received her legislative sanction; and she simply shows her moderation and comprehensiveness by bearing with her mistaken children until they shall be brought to a better mind. It is my own hope and belief that, in the long run, she will come out all right, though her present chastening is not joyous, but grievous. And I believe, further, that it is the duty of her friends to stand by her in this time of trial, and do battle with her, if need be, within her pale, and not desert her when she most needs their help. I believe her to be a true branch of the Universal Church of Christ, and, take her all in all, I believe her to be the purest branch of that Church in all the world, in her doctrine, polity, discipline, and worship. I do not believe that it is necessary to desert her unless she herself deserts the true faith of the Gospel, and proves false to her avowed character and principles. Permit me to say, in all affection and frankness, that I cannot say that your published motives for leaving her pale are at all sufficient to warrant and justify a decision involving such serious consequences. Your letter to the venerable presiding Bishop surprises me in its lack of adequate reasons for your course. The objectionable practices in Kentucky, to which you refer, can hardly be regarded as insuperable. It would seem that two Bishops, and the good sense of the clergy and laity in general, might in time have mitigated and removed this unpleasant objection. In my own diocese, I have scarcely any trouble of this kind—I may say none at all that is occasioned by any actual Ritualism. Now and then I may have been somewhat annoyed by a slight development of the epidemic, but it has soon passed away, and for the most part no novelties disturb our peace. My face is set as a flint against these foreign and disturbing elements. I consider them as indicating a morbid state of mind, as I do also those radical views in another direction, which seem to me to have a disorganizing tendency and effect, and to make men unnecessarily uneasy and discontented in a Church which has nurtured so many saints of God, and which has apostles and prophets as a foundation, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone.

You say, my dear brother, that you have lost all hope that the Ritualistic system either can or will be eradicated by any action of the authorities of the Church, legislative or executive. I cannot agree with you that the case is hopeless. I admit that the state of things in the Church of England and in her daughter Church here is depressing and discouraging; but let us not look on the dark side alone, when there is a bright side also. When in England, at the Lambeth Conference, in 1867, I saw much to regret and condemn in the Mother Church, and I endeavored to bear my feeble testimony against the views and practices that I felt, and still feel, to be inimical to her best interests, and full of danger to her true life as an integral part of the Church of Christ. This testimony was borne in a published letter to the then Bishop of London, now the Archbishop of Canterbury; and I have the satisfaction of knowing that I had the sympathy of Dr. Tait in my views, and that he is now, as then, strongly opposed to the Ritualistic system. A majority of the Bishops in England are also opposed to the mischievous system, and so are the great body of the clergy and laity of that Church. The same is true here. The real Ritualists are a small minority of our Bishops, clergy, and laity. They are indeed an active and earnest minority; but there is no probability that they will be able to gain the ascendancy in the church. Give them rope enough and, according to present signs, they will effectually hang themselves in due time. We may feel some of the effects of their movement; but I feel quite certain that the church at large will not adopt or sanction their views or practices, so far as they are "erroneous and strange," and "contrary to God's Word." The Church herself not having given countenance to this system, and it not being generally prevalent, I repeat that I cannot take your view that the case is so hopeless as to justify a separation from her sacred fold.

I do not deem it necessary to dwell at length upon the third reason you assign for your course. With some strictures that have been made upon [illegible]

I do not [illegible]

I had re[illegible]

I began my letter with simple reference to yourself, and [illegible]

I remain, [illegible] affectionately yours,

HENRY W. LEE,
Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 29, 1873.

IMPATIENT LEGISLATORS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says [illegible] the Legislature of Virginia [illegible] annual meeting, [illegible] Governor elect, Gen. James L. Kemper, [illegible] members of the Legislature to assemble in Richmond, for conference, on Tuesday, the 30th December [illegible] Jan. 1, and [illegible] this arrangement [illegible] the two Houses [illegible] transact [illegible] and formal [illegible] tee has received [illegible] parts of the State suggesting this [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MODERN ENGLISH. By FITZEDWARD HALL, M. A., &c. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1873. 12mo, pp. xvi., 394.

Dr. Hall's previous contributions to the study of English have been a paper in *Scribner's Monthly* on the phrase "Is being done" and its like, and a little volume, published last year, and entitled *Recent Exemplifications of False Philology*. In the former (which is also reproduced, with some additions, at the end of the present volume,) he is independent and bold enough to come out distinctly in defense of an unpopular and much-abused phrase, and to rebut as illogical and exaggerated the arguments by which it is usually assailed. In the latter (as noticed by us at the time) he attacks with much vehemence and force the views of some of his contemporaries as to the proprieties of English speech, and the reasonings by which those views are supported. The new work is a true continuation of its predecessors. It shows the same independence of judgment, the same learning, and the same absence of respect for many names generally venerated. Its author is by instinct a polemical writer, and he uses very plain English in characterizing both the shortcomings of other critics of our native speech and the shortcomers in that department. He is one of those men, formidable to dabblers and dilettanti, who have read English literature during a long series of years—even if only at intervals snatched from more serious labors, at any rate always with a keen and critical eye, a retentive memory, and the ever-present pen of an annotator. His excerpts illustrative of the use of English words, he tells us in the preface, mount up to half a million; and he evidently knows where to put his hand upon every one, and how to marshal it effectively in defense or in attack. To such a man the loose and easy way in which we common mortals are apt to express ourselves about our mother tongue seems little better than criminal presumption; and not without a degree of reason; it is past question that we often erect our prejudices into judgments, defending them because we hold them, rather than holding them because they can be defended. It is a comparatively easy matter for Dr. Hall to confute, on one and another point, a score or two of people who have ventured into print as teachers of language; and we hope that his onslaughts will tend to strike terror and infuse caution and modesty into the whole guild; for our individual part, we do not mean to risk another word (if we can help it) on how we prefer to talk, or how we think that other people ought to talk.

It is not only those who drop *obiter dicta* on language in the course of doing something else that Dr. Hall attacks; the manual-makers and the dictionary-makers also receive no mercy at his hands; and the "editors of Webster" are a shining mark at which he, with especial pleasure, directs his shafts. Those who understand the matter know well enough that we have in English no dictionary really deserving the name—none that can be even distantly compared, for example, with the great work which Littré has recently produced for the French. Dr. Hall would be an invaluable auxiliary in the construction of an English dictionary, and he will hardly do his duty if he does not make his immense collections and his great acuteness available for such a work. What he has done thus far is mainly destructive and path-making; we should like to see him sit down now with earnest purpose, not to criticise or show up anybody, but to turn in all that he can in the way of materials and trained judgments toward a proper record of English speech.

The key-note of the present volume, its pervading tone, is the inevitableness of constant change in the English tongue, the futility of fighting against or lamenting the inevitable, and the expediency of frankly accepting it, and even rejoicing at it. This is the only view, it seems to us, that the historical philologist, the student of language on a large scale, can possibly take; and its intelligent adoption would save a great many worthy people a world of distress, and go far toward abolishing the whole pestilent generation of purists—only that the philologist accepts the purist also as a necessary element in the combination of forces that controls and directs the growth of speech, as the physicist accepts the earthquake and the tornado among the forces of nature, and so tries to be tolerant, as far as his patience holds out, toward them among the rest.

In expounding and enforcing this doctrine Dr. Hall calls his first chapter "Language Unstable," and makes it up in good part of quotations from philosophers of various date who have opined that our language might, could, and should, or have hoped that it would, become forever fixed, or who have been unhappy and discouraged because, in spite of all they and their like could do, it refused to fix itself. The second, on "Propriety in Speech," attacks purism again from a slightly changed point of view. The third is entitled "Intuitive Philology," and deals chiefly with the hasty and ill-founded judgments of men who have expressed themselves with authority upon items of linguistic usage. Among its interesting discussions are those on *in our midst*, on *talent* and *talented*, and on *different to*; all of which, while not approving wholly or urging their use, the author shows to be generally attacked upon untenable grounds. In the fourth chapter, on "Purism," Dr. Hall determines the epoch of introduction into our language of many words which now seem to us as if they had always belonged to it; especially valuable are his numerous quotations from authors as to words which they either have believed (often erroneously) that they were themselves coining or have regarded and described as new. The chapter that follows takes for its superscription the converse term "Neoterism," a word of Dr. Hall's own making, and used by him as substitute for *neologism*. The next, entitled "Neoteristic Canons," continues the same general subject, with less of added system, perhaps, than the name would seem to promise. A good point in it is the directing of attention to the euphonious form of a word, or the opposite, as an element of importance in helping to determine its acceptance or rejection. A very long chapter now follows upon "Our Grandfathers' English," wherein Dr. Hall gets together a great list of doubtful or rejected words and phrases used by authors of a couple of generations back. We had marked a few of these as hardly deserving to be thus pilloried, but will only call attention to "I'd as *lief*," which our author had given notice in advance (p. 203) that he should include, maugre the surprise of Americans, and of which he fairly owed us some discussion. We will add that to put *begun* (preterit for *began*) into such a list does not seem to us good philology. The concluding chapter is of "Modernisms Exemplified;" and then comes the appendix on *is being done*, already referred to. Excellent indexes fill twenty-six pages at the end of the volume.

Dr. Hall's conspicuous characteristic is liberality toward the words and phrases which, by their ceaseless incoming, make the modern English of any period different from its predecessor, and his work will have a good influence in the direction of liberality. Of a liberality, moreover, that is not license; he is far from encouraging that; and we Americans may even find our linguistic doings sufficiently discouraged by his opinion, (expressed on page 148,) that something very like the English of 1742, "with the addition of localisms and general slovenliness, is the English of most Americans at the present day"—words which need not a little explanation or qualification to enable them to pass as just. The whole question of the propriety of speech is in great measure ultimately one of taste, and not to be settled by rule; every case that arises under it is one of casuistry, demanding the compromise and adjustment of various guiding principles, no one of which is peremptory. Dr. Hall does nothing noteworthy toward systematizing the general subject, and facilitating a stricter application of principles; he rather applies himself to stigmatize faulty discussions, and to illustrate the need of a fuller command of the material of usage bearing upon any point. His own example in the choice of phraseology will not always be approved and followed; he will not very infrequently seem to the majority of his readers quaint or affected—as where he would have us "never deviate save *expedientially* from accepted usage" (where the word needs a comment to make us see what it means;) or where, after giving Dr. Latham what that gentleman will probably think a pretty smart castigation, he excuses himself for having "*perstringed* but gently" so conspicuous an offender. Dr. Hall is not always sufficiently mindful that an author who, when writing on almost any other subject, may rely on having his idiosyncrasies of style passed leniently, as of no account, will be liable to be perstringed quite otherwise than gently when, in the course of lecturing the community on errors and infelicities of speech, he uses forms of expression that grate upon the general ear.

And inasmuch as *de gustibus non est disputandum*, we wish that our author had adopted a less controversial and disparaging tone. Having relieved his feelings by a grand burst of indignation in the *Recent Exemplifications*, he might have been expected this time to be as calm as a May morning. And the acceptableness, and hence the influence, of a valuable work would have been perceptibly enhanced by a more exclusive devotion to its subject matter, with forbearance or disregard for those who express incompetent or blundering opinions.

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF A CRITIC.

HENRY FOTHERGILL CHORLEY: AUTOBIOGRAPHY, MEMOIR AND LETTERS. Compiled by HENRY G. HEWLETT. Two volumes with portrait. London: RICHARD BENTLEY & SON. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

The career of Mr. Chorley might be cited as an illustration of the ill-natured assertion that critics are broken-down or unsuccessful authors. For thirty-five years he held a prominent position on the staff of the London *Athenæum*, doing much careful work in the way of literary and musical criticism; but the ventures of his own which he made during this same period in the way of plays, dramas, and novels were nearly all such complete failures that at one time we find him exclaiming, "Save in the mere financial view I do not care much about profit, but it is dreary work to write on and on and make no way." This lack of appreciation of his labors, and the atmosphere thrown around his early youth by the fact that his family were Quakers, and that he was compelled to smother his literary and artistic tastes for a period, because his friends insisted upon his drudging away at the desk of a counting-house in Liverpool, tended to render him so ascetic in disposition that he naturally developed into a critic of the severer sort, and in the labors of that chilling profession the larger part of his life was spent. It seems curious that while he was so keenly sensitive to the criticisms upon his own original productions, he could not only deal mercilessly with those of others whom he saw struggling in the same walk of life, but that he could also maintain, as he seems to have done, real indifference to the animosities which his own severity aroused. Doubtless the retaliation thus provoked proved a serious obstacle in the way of his literary success. Not only did the *Athenæum* itself criticise his productions coldly, but from numerous other sources he had abundant proof that the enemies whom his too caustic pen had called into existence were keenly on the lookout for him. One writer, for instance, spoke in a published review of one of his works of the "Chorleys and chaw-bacons of literature," and from a private admirer he once received a letter, written in very black ink, and beginning "YOU WORM!!!" Of these coarse personalities Mr. Chorley writes: "I can truly say that they only disturbed me inasmuch as they placed hard material obstacles in the way of my maintaining myself as a literary man." These annoyances, however, had their compensations in the friendship of numerous persons eminent in literature, art, and music with whom his profession threw him in contact, and who were patient enough to bear with the eccentricities, and discerning enough to recognize the worth and ability of this stern critic. Still the multitude, even those directly interested in literary matters, rarely care about the life of a critic. After the world has passed its judgment upon an author or a composer it is of very little moment whether one or another may have predicted his success, but the appetite for reminiscences of those who may have been popular favorites cannot be appeased, and it is this desire for a knowledge of the men and women whom Mr. Chorley knew that will secure for these volumes a large circle of interested readers.

Mr. Chorley's recollections of his own family are worth an allusion. An aunt of whom he tells was distinguished by not a little readiness and wit, as the following incident will show. While staying with some friends in a country house, the family was surprised one day by the descent upon them of a large party who counted on finding a dinner. Everything but the dessert was finally provided, and for this part of the repast nothing could be found save a basket of hard, green pears, set aside for stewing. These the whimsical girl insisted should be presented at the proper time. When she saw them coming, she exclaimed in a voice of delighted surprise, "Are not these the famous Cleopatra pears?" The stratagem was successful; the dish was cleared, and "Cleopatra pears" became a byword in the family as a symbol of much that can be made to pass muster, and even become popular.

It seems rather odd that one of Mr. Chorley's sternly critical temper should have counted as one of his life-long and most valued friends a writer who produced so much that was purely superficial as did the late N. P. Willis. Mr. Chorley met him in 1834, while traveling in Italy. He says of him: "There was something very agreeable and fascinating in his manner—a sort of gentle flattery that made you feel as if he had become peculiarly interested in you." Half apologetically, he adds, "I have been always too prone to attach myself to any one who would let me, so took him up on his own showing. Then he was a literary man of my own age, and about my own means, with as much less of thought as he had more of cleverness. And I believe for a time he did like me in his way; gave me good advice about dress, manners, &c.—a little too magnificently I *now* think, and certainly was of use to me in making me modulate my voice. We passed a part of every day together; dreamed dreams and schemed schemes, and canvassed our tailors' bills, &c." This last touch is thoroughly characteristic of the man he was describing, as is also Mr. Chorley's statement that Mr. Willis left London at that time full of the intention of marrying a Scotch lady with red hair, whom he insisted had fallen in love with him. Mr. Willis fancied that Lady Blessington, too, was smitten, and he had a "boxfull of locks of hair as trophies of his Continental Don Giovannism."

Mr. Chorley, by the way, owed to Mr. Willis an introduction to Lady Blessington, and her friendship seems to have been one of the brightest passages in his not very cheerful life. She is described as having been possessed of wonderful vivacity, and of a remarkable power of entertaining herself by her own stories, the keenness of an Irishman in repartee, strange turns of language, and bright touches of character. Her taste in everything was toward the gay, the superb, the luxurious, but on the whole excellently good. Her eye was as quick as lightning, her resources were many and original." Mr. Chorley repels indignantly the charge that she was a cold-blooded and unscrupulous adventuress, and claims that "the courage with which she clung to her attachments long after they brought her only shame and sorrow, spoke for the affectionate heart which no luxury could spoil and no vicissitude sour."

Of Count D'Orsay's quaint and airy wit we have one or two admirable specimens. When Sir Henry Bulwer was sent on a mission to Constantinople, "*Quelle bêtisse*," was the Count's exclamation. "To send him there among those Turks, with their beards, their shawls, those big, handsome fellows, a little man like that! They might as well have sent one whitebait down the Dardanelles to give the Turks an idea of English fish." On one occasion the Count was seated at some dinner party next Lady Holland, who happened to be in one of her imperious humors. She dropped her napkin; the Count picked it up gallantly; then her fan, then her fork, then her spoon, then her glass—each article the Count gallantly restored to her, but at last, when she dropped her napkin a second time, he turned and called to one of the footmen, "Put my *couvert* on the floor," he exclaimed, "I will finish my dinner there; it will be so much more convenient to my Lady Holland."

Walter Savage Landor comes before us at one of Lady Blessington's soirées. Mr. Chorley describes him as having the finest man's head he had ever seen. He had the Johnsonian disposition to tyrannize in his talk, and lay down the law; but this was restrained and refined by an Old-World courtesy and deference toward his bright hostess, for which chivalry is the only right word. Now and then, however, Landor would break out into petulent and paradoxical remarks, as he happened to do in the course of a conversation with M. Rio, the author of *Art Chrétien*, of all things in the world choosing to attack the Psalms. Lady Blessington, with her quick tact, noticing that M. Rio winced under Landor's irreverent criticisms, skillfully turned the discussion by remarking in her arch, inimitable way, "Do write something better, Mr. Landor."

It happened that at these soirées and elsewhere, Mr. Chorley was thrown into frequent contact with Lord Lytton. He describes him as amazingly self-conceited,—"a thoroughly satin character; but then it is the richest satin." He made personal appearance his idol, and valued Voltaire as much on being a tall man as on his satires, essays, &c. Some adverse criticisms which Mr. Chorley passed upon some of Bulwer's productions interrupted their friendship, but the breach seems to have been healed later in life.

The slights put upon him occasionally by the men of mark whom he met are now and then frankly related by Mr. Chorley. Samuel Rogers, the poet-banker, seems to have conceived a dislike for the critic, which led him to treat him with gratuitous and boorish rudeness. "Whatever the case might be," writes Mr. Chorley, "Mr. Rogers did his best to make me feel small and uncomfortable; and it was often done by repeating the same discouragement. The scene would be a dinner of eight, at which he would say loud enough to be heard: "Who is that young man with red hair?" meaning me. The answer would be, "Mr. Chorley," &c., &c.; "Never heard of him before," was the rejoinder: after which Rogers would turn to his dinner, like one who, having disposed of a nuisance, might unfold his napkin and eat his soup in peace. But the most gratuitously ill-natured speech of which Mr. Chorley was the victim, he brought on himself by an act of politeness to Rogers. At an "antient concert" Mr. Chorley chanced to have a seat next the dowager Lady Essex. She was one of Rogers' prime favorites. Mr. Chorley happened to notice the old gentleman creeping down the side avenue, betwixt the benches, at a loss for a seat, and courteously arose, remarking to his neighbor as he did so, "Now, I shall give up my place to Mr. Rogers; good-night." While Mr Chorley was stooping for his hat—"Come," said Lady Essex, in her cordial way, "Come, Mr. Rogers, here is a seat for you by me." "Thank you," said the old gentleman, fixing his dead eyes on Mr. Chorley as he was doing his best to get out of the way. "Thank you, but I don't like your company." In placing this incident on record it must be confessed that Mr. Chorley completely revenges himself upon his brutal tormentor. Those who are familiar with the eccentricities of Rogers do not need to be told that others besides Mr. Chorley suffered from the petulant temper of this singular man.

Paul De Kock, as the translations from his writings have made him known to those on this side of the Atlantic, is an author regarding whose personality little curiosity is felt, yet there is something attractive in the description we have of him as Mr. Chorley found him at his house in Paris. Having left a note of introduction at his residence in the Boulevard St. Martin, the call was shortly after returned. Mr. Chorley writes: "I opened the door, and there stood a short, middle-aged, man, with a very prepossessing countenance, but intelligent and melancholy rather than gay, very thin and longish black hair, (he is, (1839,) indeed, all but bald,) a fine forehead, and mild, but observant, eyes. He was dressed in a black pelisse, faced and cuffed with plush. '*Je suis Paul De Kock.*' I was thoroughly glad to see him, and welcomed him my best in bad French; told him of the pleasure I had received from his writings, and we had some pleasant talk. His character seemed to me true to the feeling, and simplicity, and shrewdness of his novels. I have yet to find whether it be true to those looser parts which (pity on them) make so beautiful a series a sealed book to English readers in general. But as he spoke with affection of a son ten years old, (who plays the piano very well,) I will believe him to be a good father at all events."

Coming back to England again, we have brief recollections of Southey, who, Mr. Chorley says, answered his expectations more thoroughly than any literary man he ever met. "His face is at once shrewd, thoughtful, and quick, if not irritable, in its expression—a singular deficiency of span in its lower portion, but no deficiency of feature or expression; his manner cold but still; in conversation, bland and gentle, and not nearly so dogmatic as his writings would lead one to imagine; talking, and talking well, a good deal about America. He was speaking of Miss Martineau patiently, but without respect, describing her as talking more glibly than any woman he had ever seen, and with such a notion of her own infallibility." Hood is described "as quaint, as lazy, as deaf as ever, but always one of the most original people in his drolleries I ever met. There is a certain indescribable oddity that amuses me more than I can express."

Our own authoress, Miss Sedgwick, came within the circle of Mr. Chorley's acquaintances about this same time, (1839.) "She is decidedly the pleasantest American woman I have ever seen," he writes, "with more of a turn for humor and less American sectarianism. The twang, to be sure, there is in plenty; and the toilet is the dowdiness (not the finery) of the backwoods; but then she is lively, kind, heart-warm; and I feel, somehow or other, almost on friendly terms with her, though I never spoke more than twenty consecutive words to her." Later he adds, "Miss Sedgwick has been returning the compliment of all English journalists by putting us all round on paper to a degree which is too bad. She asked, it seems, poor Miss Mitford's servants what wages they received and the like; and I hear has written that which is likely most sadly to compromise some of the Italian refugees in America, who were negotiating with the Austrian Government for a restoration to their families. I liked her so well in private, as an honest-minded, simple-mannered, cultivated woman, that I am really more vexed than there is any occasion for. I fear the next cage of Transatlantic birds will not run much chance of being very liberally dinnered and soiréed here; only everything passes off like a nine days' wonder."

At a later period of his life, Mr. Chorley's vocation as a musical critic threw him into the most intimate relations with Mendelssohn, and the numerous cordial letters from the great composer, which are given, afford abundant proof of the heartiness of the friendship between the two, which endured until Mendelssohn's death. Gounod, Chopin, Liszt, Meyerbeer, and Berlioz among musicians; Grisi and Jenny Lind among vocalists; Mrs. Browning, Dickens, Carlyle, and our own Hawthorne among authors, are but the more prominent of those with whom Mr. Chorley had intercourse, more or less confidential and protracted. He speaks of all of these as few other men could, for he approached them with his critical faculties on the alert, and the demands of personal friendship were never allowed to take precedence when he was called on to discharge a professional duty. This unswerving honesty, his thorough conscientiousness, and his intense sincerity gained him a respect rarely vouchsafed to one of his profession, and give to the reminiscences with which these volumes are filled a value which very few such works possess.

The last twenty years of Mr. Chorley's life—he died Feb. 16, 1872, in the sixty-fourth year of his age—were spent in Eaton Place West, London. An incident related by Mr. Hewlett, who supplements the autobiographical passages of these volumes, is worth giving as illustrative of the grim humor of which Mr. Chorley himself was capable on occasion. While inspecting the house which he finally leased, the real estate agent who was showing it to him made some apology for the narrowness of the staircase. "Never mind," replied Chorley, "I shall require a very narrow coffin." "I have sold a great many leases of similar houses, Sir, but I never heard a gentleman make such an observation before," was the astonished man's rejoinder. It is certainly a satisfaction to know, as Mr. Hewlett remarks, that "while Mr. Chorley's conviction that he should spend his last years in the house was justified by the event, that the staircase in question was witness to many a pleasant scene before rendering him this final service."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Artists and Arabs. J. R. Osgood & Co.
The Old Faith and the New. H. Holt & Co.
Pastoral Theology. Harper & Brothers.
The Deicides. Deutsch & Co.
The Study of Sociology. D. Appleton & Co.
The Burgomaster's Family. Scribner, Armstrong & Co.
The Women of the Arabs. Dodd & Mead.
Lady Hester. Macmillan & Co.
Common Sense in Religion. J. R. Osgood & Co.
Notes of a Metallurgical Journey. D. Van Nostrand.
Songs of the Sun Lands. Roberts Bros.
Zoa Rodman. National Temperance Society.
The Pentateuch. D. Appleton & Co.
Essays on Political Economy. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
National Wages Tables. Dick & Fitzgerald.
McBride's Comic Dialogues. Dick & Fitzgerald.
Fractional Ready Reckoner. Dick & Fitzgerald.
Work and Reward. National Temperance Society.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD WILSON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward Wilson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1873.
n22-law3w8* GEO. F. BEETS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON BROWNOLD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Solomon Brownold, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 21st day of November, 1873.
n22-law3w8* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMBROSE H. PURDY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 3,918.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ambrose H. Purdy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of August, 1873.
ANDREW B. CHALMERS, Assignee.
n22-law?w8* No. 5 Dey st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES S. TUTHILL, CORNELIUS S. BLAUVELT, and GEORGE W. TARBOX, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles S. Tuthill, Cornelius S. Blauvelt, and George W. Tarbox, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 18th day of November, A. D. 1873. B. W. DECKER, Assignee,
n22-law3w8* No. 191 Duane street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING REquired by the Board of Education for the year 1874, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the board, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed, during said year, will be received at this office until the 16th day of December instant, at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for delivering Supplies," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand (99,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Sperm, Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich. JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR LICENSING SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSES,
No. 40 BURLING-SLIP, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATIONS for licenses under the act for the better protection of seamen in the Harbor of New-York, will be received at this office, between 10 and 3 o'clock, daily. Keepers of sailors' boarding-houses in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, not licensed on or before Dec. 19, 1873, will be prosecuted according to law.
By order of the board,
GEO. W. BLUNT, President.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3	Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wedn'day, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC............SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC...........SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 1:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC...........SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.............SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
NEW-YORK TO HAMBURG,
touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, elegant, and full-powered iron steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining-tables.

For passage apply to
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE,
General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.
For freight apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA..........................Saturday, Dec. 13
GEORGIA...........................Saturday, Dec. 27

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Dec. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt...Tues., Dec. 9, 9 A. M.	Spain..Sat., Dec. 20, 3 P. M.
Greece.Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M.	Italy.Sat., Dec. 27, 11 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON..........Saturday, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR..........Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.................Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE...................Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..............Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.............Jan. 7.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH................Jan. 14.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Victoria........Sat., Dec. 6	Castalia......Wed., Dec. 17
Macedonia....Wed., Dec. 10	Anglia..........Sat., Dec. 20
Elysia...........Sat., Dec. 13	Trinacria.....Wed., Dec. 24

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.
N. B.—Steamer VICTORIA sails SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 A. M.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT...........LACHESNEZ. Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE...............DAURE.....Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE................LEMARIE...Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL..........................Dec. 19.
CORINTH...........................Jan. 9.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA..............................Dec. 9.
ATLAS.............................Dec. 26.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 9.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Dec. 16.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 23.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

REMITTANCES.

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 6.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Dec. 9.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 11.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..................Dec. 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)................Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..............Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..............Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana via Nassau)........................Dec. 27

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the new and first-class iron steam-ship GRANADA, for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on or about the 15th of December.

For rates of freight and other information, apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—MONDAY, Dec. 22, steam-ship ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. GRAY, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 4:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, [illegible] 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M. stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connect with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 [illegible] 9:05 A. M. and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield, at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor Hotel, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 6th......9 A. M.	Friday, 5th......8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th......11 A. M.	Monday, 8th......8:00 A. M.
	Wednesday, 10th 8:30 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 117 South st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ELIZABETH M. CONKLING, plaintiff, against ALFRED H. SENIOR and Sarah J., his wife; Edward M. Senior and Emily M., his wife; Charles A. Senior and Elizabeth G., his wife; Amanda M. Senior, Philip Van Volkenburgh, Daniel E. Van Valkenburgh, Charles Brensaman, William Gibson, Louis W. Towt, E. Ludlow Cooke, J. Henry Whitmore, William C. Rhinelander, Ellis N. Crow, James Treanor, John Shea, Luther S. Bowman, James M. Shanahan, William P. Bowne, Thomas H. Harding, George Hollister, John M. Chamberlain, Joseph Malloy, and William Bennett, defendants.—Amended Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the New Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 14 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 6, 1873.
THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1873.
THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n22-law6w8

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, plaintiffs, against CHARLES BOLSTON, Andrew L. Roberts, Lydia J. Roberts, Charles J. Williamson, Valentine Gleason, Gottlieb Hagel, John Doe, and Richard Roe, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at the office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, with interest upon thirty thousand dollars from June 5, 1873, and interest upon thirty thousand dollars from July 7, 1873, and with interest upon fifteen thousand dollars from the 9th day of August, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1873.
ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1873.
ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
n29-law6w8* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH W. GODDARD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL HURLBUT, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and ninety-five dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 3d October, 1873.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City on the 4th day of October, 1873.—Dated Oct. 31, 1873.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
n1-law6w8s Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—City and County of New-York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against GEORGE KUHN and JULIA KUHN, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, Emanuel Lowenfels, Pelatiah P. Page, Amy Willits, The Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
n29-law6w8s* No. 39 Nassau street.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—City and County of New-York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against GEORGE KUHN and Julia Kuhn, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, Riker Rockefeller, Pelatiah P. Page, and Amy Willits, the Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher, and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 3.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this County, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n29-law6w8* No. 39 Nassau street.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York—City and County of New-York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against GEORGE KUHN and Julia Kuhn, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, John May, Pelatiah P. Page, Amy Willits, The Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher, and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 4.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this court at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8th, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28th, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n29-law6w8*. No. 39 Nassau street.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8; single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas. [illegible] No. 269 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 269.

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FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

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INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

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Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

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George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through the Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

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BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York,

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 52 Wall st.

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Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,

WESTERN LAND AND LOAN AGENTS,

No. 26 Broad st., New-York.

Parties desiring to buy or sell Western Lands, or to obtain 10 per cent. on capital, with perfect security, are invited to call on or correspond with us.

RAILROADS IN DEFAULT FOR INTEREST.

A list of all railroads now in default on their interest, with remarks upon their financial affairs and prospects, is published in the COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, Nos. 79 and 81 William st. Single copies, 25 cents; subscription, $10 per year.

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8 per cent., half yearly. New-York, three years, from Dec. 1, 1873.

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7 3-10 per cent., half yearly, New-York, twenty years, from 1st 1873, for sale in small or large lots by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Brokers, Indianapolis.

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Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

For sale under the terms of the circular of Nov. 14. Apply for statement and circular at No. 119 Liberty st. to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

37	533	1,080	1,545	2,145
71	544	1,185	1,598	2,188
72	547	1,189	1,646	2,243
89	614	1,244	1,648	2,385
220	647	1,261	1,677	2,406
223	671	1,265	1,897	2,458
291	912	1,419	1,932	2,467
439	964	1,479	1,953	2,490
523	1,051	1,535	2,055	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

New-York, Nov. 12, 1873.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
ELISHA ATKINS, }
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest:
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

$250,000.—WATER-WORKS LOAN OF THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

A safe and sure investment. No failure! No depreciation! No bankruptcy!

The second city (population 26,000) of importance in the State. An extensive manufacturing and business point.

Twenty-year Bonds, interest eight per cent. semi-annually in New-York; $500 and $1,000 Bonds for sale at par and accrued interest.

Circulars ready. Address
P. R. L. PEIRCE, Mayor, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dec. 7, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

J. T. SHELTON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 and 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 6 to Dec. 10, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

$2,000.—THE USE OF THIS AMOUNT wanted for two or four months, to complete contracts in a highly-respectable manufacturing business in this City, and would pay liberally for it; no risk; would probably arrange for longer time if preferred. Address WARREN, Box No. 120 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

TO INVESTORS.

$100,000

N. Y. CITY CROTON-MAIN 7s,

DUE IN 1900.

GEO. K. SISTARE,

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7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

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and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants and corporations.

Execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

"THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK."

Notice is hereby given that the Union Trust Company will resume business on MONDAY, Dec. 1.

EDWARD KING, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 6th inst., and reopened Jan. 8 prox.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE FINANCIER OF TO-DAY CONTAINS an editorial on the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad; an account of the recent decision of the celebrated Missouri County bond cases by the United States Courts; the proposition of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad to its bondholders; a list of coupons defaulted Dec. 1; all the financial news of the week, and its usual careful articles. Price 15 cents per copy: $5 per year. Publication office No. 16 Dey st.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY OR WILL buy bonds and mortgages on New-York and Brooklyn property; $5,000 to $100,000. References: Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Robert H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, JR., No. 157 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held to-morrow and every Sabbath hereafter; in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.

P. S.—"THE SHIPWRECK OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE" will be the subject of the morning discourse.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL.—SEATS free.—23d st., east of 3d av.—Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"How to Become Interested in the Scriptures;" in the evening—"Jesus Christ's Compassion for the Multitude."

ST. MARK'S, CORNER 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers provided with seats.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services SUNDAY, Dec. 7.

Bible class, conducted by Prof. Thomson, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Service of song at 7:30 o'clock, evening.

Addresses to young men at 8 o'clock, by Cephas Brainerd, Esq.

Weekly meetings are on Thursday and Saturday evenings, for young men only. Daily union prayer-meeting at 3:30 o'clock, in lecture-room.

ANNIVERSARY, (THIRD.)—CHURCH OF ST. Mary the Virgin, West 45th st., between Broadway and 8th av. Sunday Morning, Dec. 7, 10:45 o'clock, anniversary sermon; 4 P. M., First Vespers. Monday Morning, Dec. 8, 11 o'clock, High Celebration of the Anniversary. Two celebrations of the B. S. daily during the Octave, at 7 and 8 o'clock A. M.

A MEETING IN THE INTERESTS OF THE New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society will be held at the Thirty-fifth Street M. E. Church, near 10th av., to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. J. B. Cornell, Esq., Gen. C. B. Fisk, W. K. Peyton, Esq., and other eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST., Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Our Earth a Hollow Globe and Open at the Poles." Illustrated by models and drawings. Andrews, Brewster, and other speakers will address the audience. 2:30 P. M., Conference. Subject—"Christianity."

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—The Praying Band, Mr. Samuel Halstead, leader, will conduct the services the entire day; services, 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; seats free; strangers and all others are cordially invited.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIversary of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, will be held Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock, in Association Hall, 4th av. and 23d st.; Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, will deliver addresses.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. John Parker, at 10:30 and 7. Morning sermon, "Old Paths." Evening sermon, "Lessons Suggested by the French Steamer Calamity." Seats all free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Come and welcome.

A SERMON ON THE "LOSS OF THE Steamer Ville Du Havre" will be preached by Rev. Wm. C. Steel, Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching also at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Choral service, and next in course of sermons on "Moses." The Rector will preach.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST.—Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 8th av.—Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., is expected to preach on Sunday morning, services commencing at 10:30 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. William N. Dunnell, Rector.—Divine services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO HEAR Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., who will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hour.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Young Men and the Church." Rev. Moses Ballou, formerly pastor of this church, will preach in the morning. Conference every Tuesday evening. All are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:45. Evening subject—"The Mocking Spirit," a special lecture to young men.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Service at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M. Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., afternoon lecture. Seats free in the afternoon. Bishop Littlejohn will preach in the evening.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH st., Hugh Miller Thompson, Rector.—Morning prayer, 7:30; evening prayer, (seats free,) 3:30; evening prayer, 7:30. Afternoon lecture—"The Basis of Dogma." Evening lecture—"Hildebrand."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Frederick Evans, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Communion after evening service. Strangers made welcome.

COME AND HEAR!—BISHOP SNOW, PASTOR of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject, "The Stone Laid Before Joshua—What Does it Mean?—Zech. chap. iii. Seats free.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are invited to come.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th av. and 29th st.—Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D., will preach in this church on Sunday, Dec. 7, in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. Theo. S. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Rev. N. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Children's church at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D.—The Pastor will preach on Sunday, 7th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school 3 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st.—Hours of service, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon. Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of the Diocese, will preach in the evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. Mac Arthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday, both morning and evening. Lord's Supper after morning service. Strangers will be cordially welcomed, and provided with seats.

FULTON.—REV. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., WILL begin in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Hanson place, corner of Portland av., to-morrow, a series of sermons on the Doctrines. Subject in the morning, at 10:30 o'clock: "A Creed, What it is, and Who is Bound by it." At 7:30 P. M., a sermon for young men: "The Heroic in Christian Life." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av., Rev. Robert Sloss, Pastor.—Regular Sabbath services conducted by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. You are cordially invited.

FREE REFORMED CHURCH, HARVARD Rooms, (south-west corner of 42d st. and 6th av.)—Rev. Edgar L. Heermance to-morrow, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University place, New-York.—Mr. Louis Wuarin, Th. C., of Geneva, Switzerland, will preach on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 10:30 A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

"HOPE CHAPEL," M. E. S. S., NO. 197 Mott st., will hold its anniversary on Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Eminent speakers, singing by the school, &c. Friends invited.

H. N. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE FIRST Mission Baptist Church in Laight st., corner Varick, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Communion at the close of morning service. Seats free; all are welcome.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday Morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Sacraments of Home." The Pastor's Bible Class, free to all, meets at 3½ o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th st., east of Lexington av.—Rev. George J. Mingins will present the claims of City Missions, Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Preaching in the evening at 7:45 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. Ganse, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. Morning subject—"God's Sure Grace and the Wisdom of Trusting It."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M., at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benjamin F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—The Pastor of this Church, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, will by special request repeat his Thanksgiving discourse on Sabbath Evening at 7:30 P. M. Usual preaching at 10:30 A. M.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PREACHING FOR THE PEOPLE.—PREACHing by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the hall of the Cooper Union, every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock.

GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

PREACHING ON SABBATH AT 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by Rev. J. A. Grier, in the West Twenty-fifth Street United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Strangers made welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 P. M.

RECEPTION Y. M. C. A., MONDAY, DEC. 8, 8 P. M.—Illuminated photographs of Echo Cañon and Uintah Mountains by Prof. S. J. Sedgwick. On account of the large number of members who desire to attend this reception, it becomes necessary to still more restrict the terms of admission. Therefore membership ticket will admit member and one lady only. A very few extra ladies' tickets can be obtained by members only at the hall.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE New-York Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association will be held in the Calvary Church, West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., Monday evening, Dec. 8, at 7:30. Address by Rev. Wayland Hoyt. Subject—"How Can we Retain the Large Scholars in our Sunday-schools. Rev. Harvey D. Ganse, D. D., will give a "Lesson on the Crucifixion." The music will be led by a choir of children from the Immanuel Mission.

A. W. PERSONS, Secretary.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK WILL PREACH SUNday morning, by request, for the Junior Council, Order United American Mechanics, in the First Methodist Church, Grand st., (Williamsburg,) Brooklyn, E. D., at 10:30 A. M. Evening for Senior Council; subject—"Working and Shirking." Seats free. Next Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, young people's musical and literary concert.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Theme for the morning—"A New Commandment;" for the evening—"Heaven as Home; its Reunions and Recognitions."

REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF ALANson M. E. Church, will preach Sunday, Dec. 7, at 10:30 A. M., and in the evening will preach a special sermon. Subject, "The Two Mountains, Carmel and Calvary." Seats all free.

REV. S. M. HAMILTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sabbath, 7th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, PREACHes in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th st., west of 6th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

REV. J. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH, morning and evening, in the Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Whosoever will are invited to come. Seats free.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, OF BROOKlyn, will preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, on 5th av., corner 29th st., Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D., WILL PREACH the annual sermon before the Ladies' Domestic Missionary Relief Association, in Trinity Chapel, Sunday evening, Dec. 7, at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR, PREACHES in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. The public welcome.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF WASHINGton Square M. E. Church, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH IN ST. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., WILL PREACH at St. Chrysostom Chapel, 7th av., corner of 39th st., on Sunday evening, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
will preach in the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st.,
SUNDAY MORNING, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
and in STEINWAY HALL,
AT 7:45 IN THE EVENING.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER of 53d st.; Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, Dec. 7: Morning prayer, 9 o'clock; litany, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock; children's services, 2:30; afternoon services, with sermon, at 3:30 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. Wm. H. Boole, Pastor, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject, morning—"All the Fat is the Lord's." The colored sister, Amanda Smith, will speak in the evening, and assist in the services every evening during the week.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) by Elder S. W. Bishop, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the Second Coming of Christ, and a Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead and not at Death.

ST. CLEMENT'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity st., near Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—The repairs on this church having been completed, Divine service will be held on Sunday morning, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock, and at 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats. Services on Sunday at 7 and 10:30 A. M.; 4 and 7:30 P. M. For deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M. Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Other days at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 46TH ST., NEAR 6th av.—Rev. Prof. Roberts at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, at 7:30 P. M., will preach the first of three Advent sermons.

THE MODEL WIFE.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.,
The Orator, of Philadelphia, late of Brooklyn.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 8 P. M.,
for benefit of Spring Street Presbyterian Church Sunday-school.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Public worship on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Richard Meredith. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Special services during the week. The McAllister lecture on Thursday evening. All invited.

THE CLAIMS OF CITY MISSION WORK will be presented Sunday morning in the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, 40th st., east of Lexington av., by Rev. George J. Mingins. The service will begin at 10:30 o'clock. The public are invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Services Sunday at 10:30; Rev. H. D. Northrop will deliver the third discourse on "The Prophet of Horeb," at 7:30 P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services Sunday, Dec. 7; morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30 o'clock.

DANCING.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open.

People can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LIGHT OPEN CARRIAGE, HORSES, AND harness, suitable for Park driving or general use, the property of a lady recently deceased, for sale at a reduced price. Apply at Miller's stable, No. 50 West 10th st., before 9 A. M. or after 12 M.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM F. M. CURRY, Hastings, on Hudson, N.Y., a medium size fleshy BAY HORSE, ten years old, with old buggy, (dash-board broken,) harness, and blanket, with curry on buckle strap.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH, ON THE MOST REAsonable terms, new clarences, harness and horses to match, and men in livery. Address T. FARMER'S stable, No. 128 West 31st st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on the second story of house No. 335 East 41st st., to rent with or without board; convenient to Second avenue and Astor place cars. Call or address No. 335 East 41st st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, to one or two gentlemen, in a strictly private family; 41st st., between Madison and 5th avs.; unexceptionable reference required. Address A. B. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET, WITH PRIVATE TABLE—A LARGE PARlor floor; ample closets; private bath-room; rooms for gentlemen, without board. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR, CHARMINGLY FURnished, between 6th av. and Broadway, above 40th st., will be rented to dentist, physician, or other. Address L. A. B., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET—WITH PRIVATE TABLE AND ATTENDance, second floor on 34th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also, elegantly-furnished suites of rooms, with or without board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

A party desiring superior accommodations and willing to pay a fair price for a liberal table, can find every requisite for a refined home. References.

SEVENTEENTH ST., OPPOSITE STUYVESANT Park, four doors east of 2d av.—Handsomely-furnished double and single rooms, with first-class board; terms moderate.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS; also, single rooms, to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

THREE LOVELY ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR above parlor, fire and light in each, to let, with or without board, (early dinner,) to gentlemen or family; references required. No. 147 West 45th st.

NO. 52 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, at moderate prices; house and table first-class in all respects; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED large parlor and bedroom, first floor, front; private table if desired; also large room, with grate fire, for two gentlemen.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A LARGE furnished front room, on second floor, southern exposure, with or without breakfast. 23 East 24th st.

BOARD—AT NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO SECond-story back rooms, southern exposure. References exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Handsome parlor, alcove, and hall room, third floor, together or separate, with board, to adults; references.

SECOND FLOOR—EN SUITE, HANDSOMELY furnished, with or without private table. No. 10 East 33d st.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.

A suite of rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 86 5TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without private table, or without board.

PLEASANT SUNNY FRONT ROOM, SUITAble for gentleman and wife, with board, at No. 73 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT AT NO. 21 West 19th st., near 5th av. House and location desirable in every respect.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, to a family or single gentlemen; reference.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—THE comforts of a refined home, with handsome suite of rooms and liberal table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; also table board.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH TWO CHILDREN and servant, desire apartments with board for the Winter months, where there are few or no other boarders; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, M., Post Office Box No. 2,652, New-York.

WANTED—ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE AND first-class board, on second floor, suitable for gentleman, wife, baby, and wet-nurse, with exclusive use of bath-room. Address, stating price and location, A. J. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A PARLOR, TWO BEDROOMS, AND board wanted by a gentleman, wife, three small children, and nurse; house with no other boarders preferred; good locality and references required. Address Box No. 1,292 Post Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

SPENCER HOUSE, ST. MARYS, GA., OPPOSITE Fernandina, Fla.—Is now open; no healthier place can be found to escape the Northern Winter. For circular address S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—At low prices, blank books, stationery, and printing; diaries for 1874, expense books, ladies', gentlemen's and family wash-books, patent spring-back account books made to pattern.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned Receivers of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, appointed under the order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, will, in pursuance of an order of the said court, offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Hugh N. Camp, auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 8th day of December, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest which the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company had, or which the undersigned as Receivers have now have, of, in, and to all that property in the City of New-York described as follows, namely: the pier with the buildings thereon erected, at the foot of Vesey street, in the City of New-York, being the north half or side of Pier No. twenty-three North River, and the south half or side of Pier No. twenty-four North River, the said property being held under a lease expiring on the 31st day of January, 1879, at a rent of sixteen thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. The sale will be for cash, and the property transferred to the purchaser by the undersigned as Receivers without covenants or warranty.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1873.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, } Receivers.
JOHN G. STEVENS, }

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The American National Bank of New-York hereby gives notice that it will sell at public auction, through Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

Thirty First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship-canal, Railroad and Iron Company, of $1,000 each.

Twenty-eight Second Mortgage Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal Company, of $1,000 each.

Heretofore hypothecated with said bank by Charles Calendar, as security for a loan.

ROBERT SHERRARD, JR., President.
New-York, Dec. 3, 1873.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at this post, at 12 o'clock M. on the 22d day of December, 1873, a large quantity of the late uniform clothing, &c., (new,) pertaining to the United States Army, consisting of uniform coats, uniform jackets, flannel sack-coats, lined and unlined; uniform hats and hat-trimmings, forage-caps, &c.

Terms of sale—Cash, the property to be removed immediately after the sale.

For further particulars apply until day of sale to
LEWIS SMITH,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Wadsworth, New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern: Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of 1,000 each.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern; Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of $1,000 each.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving.
Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the hair.
Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Saturday matinée at 1:30.

THIS DAY, at 1:30,
last performance of the charming plays,
THE WICKED WORLD,
and
A REGULAR FIX.
THIS EVENING, at 8,
A NEW EMOTIONAL COMEDY,
in five acts, six tableaux, entitled
LED
ASTRAY,
written by Dion Boucicault,
the author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," &c.

This work has been composed by this eminent dramatist for the Union Square Theatre, to embody the leading features of the company.

SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND PROPERTIES ALL NEW.

The cast as follows:

Count Rodolph Chandoce........Mr. Chas. R. Thorne, Jr
George de Lesparre........Mr. McKee Rankin
Hector Placide........Mr. Stuart Robson
Major O'Hara........Mr. H. W. Montgomery
Baron Mount Gosline........Mr. Claude Burroughs
Lafontaine........Mr. W. H. Wilder
Robert........Mr. W. S. Quigley
Countess Armande Chandoce........Miss Rose Eytinge
Baroness de la Rivoniere, Mother of Armande,
........Miss Emily Mestayer
Dowager Countess de Chandoce, Mother of Rodolph,
........Mrs. Marie Wilkins
Mathilde, Rodolph's daughter by his first wife,
........Miss Kate Claxton
Suzanne O'Hara........Miss Eliza Wethersby
Sophie........Miss Kate Holland

SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

ACT I.—THE PARK AND LAWN OF CHATEAU CHANDOCE—A hunting morning in Normandy—The two grandmothers—The town Baroness and the country Countess—A cruel stand—The forlorn wife—The self-tormentor—The adventuress—The serpent on the hearth—Armande's hero arrives—She finds the mysterious unknown congenial spirit.

SIX MONTHS ELAPSE.

ACT II.—THE BOUDOIR in the Hotel of the Countess Armande Chandoce—The lone wife—Hector returns—Armande's lovers—The unsuspecting husband—The bouquet telegraph—The rendezvous at the opera.

THREE MONTHS ELAPSE.

ACT III.—A BALL AT THE HOTEL OF THE BARONESS—O'Hara reads his own memoirs, edited by Hector—Armande's temptation, and her resistance—She discovers the trail of the serpent—Retaliation—The game at cards—The false blackleg.

ONE HOUR ELAPSES.

ACT IV.—First tableau—THE BEDROOM OF THE COUNTESS ARMANDE—The night of the duel—Husband and wife—Pride and love—On the verge—The parting.

ONE HOUR ELAPSES.

Second tableau—A CLEARING IN THE BOIS DE MENDON, NEAR PARIS—The duel between the husband and the lover—"Kill him, if you can"—The cruel vengeance—"Shame for shame; we are quits."

SIX MONTHS ELAPSE.

ACT V.—THE CHATEAU CHANDOCE—Mathilde chooses a husband—The separation—"Advice to people about to marry"—The Baron's last happy thought—Armande reads a lesson out of her lover's book, "Astray," a novel in three volumes, by George De Lesparre.

ACADEMY. THIS DAY AT 1:30 P. M.
FAREWELL NILSSON MATINEE.
Positively last Matinée of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
THIS SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1:30 P. M.,
MIGNON.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON........Mignon
Mlle. TORRIANI, Miss ANNIE L. CARY,
CAPOUL, NANNETTI, SCOLARA.
Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO
Admission, $2. Reserved seats, all parts, $1 extra. In order to avoid the rush at the door, either of the above tickets can be secured during the day at the Academy.
IN PHILADELPHIA MONDAY, DEC. 8.

"BLIND TOM" AT STEINWAY HALL.

THREE MORE CONCERTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 5,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 6.
Farewell appearances of the great
Musical Marvel,
"BLIND TOM,"
in his unique and amusing concerts and wonderful performances on the piano.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at the Hall and at the Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

SALVINI'S RETURN AND FAREWELL.

SIX NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 8, at the Academy of Music, with Voltaire's great Tragedy,
ZAIRA.
SALVINI in his world-famous role, OROSMANES.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, SALVINI as SAMSON.
FRIDAY, Dec. 12, SALVINI in THE OLD CORPORAL.
SATURDAY, Dec. 13, SALVINI MATINEE.
PRICES.—ADMISSION, $1. Reserved seats, $1 EXTRA. Private Boxes, (four seats,) $10. FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS. Seats can now be had at BOX-OFFICE, Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.
LAST MATINEE (BUT ONE) OF
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,
THIS SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

MATINEE	EVENING
AT 2 P. M.	AT 8.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS in Coyne's Comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, concluding with the Petit Comedy of DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.	Mr. JOHN E. OWENS in Sterling Coyne's Comedy, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, concluding with, and LAST TIME OF THE Owens specialty of SOLON SHINGLE.

JOSH BILLINGS,

THE GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
Will deliver his side-spliting "Lektur,"
BUTY AND THE BEASTS!
At ST. PETER'S HALL, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Come and laugh. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

ASSOCIATION HALL, MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock, DRAMATIC RECITALS by

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

The Boy Prodigy, Master HARRY WALKER, will preside at the piano. Tickets, 50 cents, at the hall.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY, DEC. 29, SECOND CONCERT.
Season tickets, including reserved seats,
to the remaining Five Concerts,
SEVEN DOLLARS EACH.
Can be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

THE MODEL WIFE.
REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.,
The Orator of Philadelphia, late of Brooklyn. ASSOCIATION HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50c.; Reserved, 75c. To be had of W. H. Pond & Co., Sheldon & Co., and A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

LECTURES.

Dec. 8, 10, 15, 22, 29, 30.

PROF. S. J. SEDGWICK'S
ILLUMINATED LECTURES,

Across the Continent.

Dec. 8.—Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d st. and 4th av.
Dec. 10, 15, 22, 29.—Bedford Avenue Church, (Dr. Porter's.)
Dec. 30.—Church of the Holy Communion.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

(First appearance in New-York this season.)
NEW LECTURE:
LABOR, TEMPERANCE AND WOMAN,
at
EAST SIDE HALL,
86th st. and 3d av.,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.
Admission, 50 cents.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS HEREBY OFFER

A REWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection, conviction, and punishment of parties charged with the crime of arson, in firing the premises situate No. 122 Chambers st., in this City, on the 30th of November, 1873; said reward to be paid only on due proof being furnished the Executive Committee of the conviction and actual punishment of said criminals. By order of the Executive Committee.

(Signed,) STEPHEN CROWELL, Chairman.

In addition to the above, the NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS on the same conditions.

By order of the Board.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1873.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per Share, payable on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record, at the time of the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th day of December next, and reopened on the 3d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT MORAL SHOW.

American Institute Building, 3d Avenue and 63d st.,
The mammoth Museum, Menagerie, and Hippodrome
thronged afternoon and evening. Owing to these
immense gatherings, ladies, children and all
who can do so, are advised to attend the after-
noon exhibition, and avoid in a measure the
crowds and excitement inseparable from
the evening entertainment. It should
be understood that the admission, 50
cts., children under 9, 25 cts., admits
to *every department*, at all hours
from 12 M. to 10 P. M. The great
Double Ring Circus will com-
mence promptly at 2 and 8
o'clock. The Arenic De-
partment consists of two
hundred male and fe-
male artists, selected
from the foremost
ranks of the pro-
fession. See
them! See
them! Also
"Zip," the
"What
Is it?"
!!!!
!!!

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, BEGINS AT 8.
SPECIE PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents & $1 extra.
Family Circle, 40 cents.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!!
Hundreds upon hundreds unable to gain even standing room! 40,000 visitors, including last night!
EVERY NIGHT AND THIS (SATURDAY) MATINEE,
Mr. G. L. FOX'S immensely successful new and original grand trick and spectacular comic pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!
UNPARALLELED HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!
The Prince Docillian........Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty........Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One, Two, Buckle My Shoe........Mr. C. K. FOX
RIGL SISTERS!
JACKLEY TROUPE!
MARTEN FAMILY!
HERR LIND!
and a force of over 300 auxiliaries!
'Adventures of Humpty Dumpty on His Travels, witnessed by a multitude of people and creating roars of laughter.
, Seats may always be secured in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS | LAST NIGHTS OF THE WICKED WORLD. | ON SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE.

On SATURDAY EVENING will be produced, in a manner worthy of the highest appreciation, Mr. Dion Boucicault's new emotional comedy, entitled
ASTRAY.
Characters by Misses Rose Eytinge, Kate Claxton, Emily Mestayer, Eliza Weathersby, Kate Holland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, and Mr. C. R. Thorne.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK
of the

BLACK CROOK

LAST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 8,
THE CELEBRATED VOKES.

GILMORE'S

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND THIRD PROMENADE CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 6.
SIXTY-FIVE PERFORMERS,
comprising many of the most eminent musicians in the country, and soloists like ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE, and others.

Programme for this Concert fresh and brilliant, comprising several pieces entirely new.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

"Of a higher order of excellence than we have been accustomed to hear from our military bands."—*Herald.*

"In all respects a brilliant success."—*Watson's Art Journal.*

"Attendance even greater than before."—*Tribune.*

"In one month Mr. Gilmore has crystallized around himself a band of musicians such as New-York has never known before."—*Post.*

"Attendance large and fashionable."—*Express.*

Tickets, 50 cents; can be had of the officers of the Regiment or Veteran Corps, and T. Tate, Jr. & Co., No. 854 Broadway, and Lockwood & Co., No. 812 Broadway, and at the Armory.

A CARD.

Signor ANGELO TORRIANI (late Director of Italian opera) will resume lessons in singing on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.
Patrons will please make immediate application.

MUSICAL.

Chickering.

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash on installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school Pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

A $200 MAGNIFICENT 7 1-3 OCTAVE agraffe rosewood overstrung iron-frame (Goldsmith) pianoforte; stool, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING REliable, warranted Pianos, new and second-hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
BOOKS, CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"THE YOUNG Prince thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*Dr. Richardson.* "It resembles mothers' milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. Barker.* Abounding in flesh and bone forming substances, this food perfectly fulfills its object, whereas other so-called foods, being entirely devoid of nourishing properties, induce a ricketty and idiotic condition. It is also carefully freed from the ground husks of wheat, which cause irritation of the bowels, diarrhœa, &c. Prepared by SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., New Bond st., London. Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout America.

SUBSCRIBERS TO CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA

whose sets of volumes have not been completed, or who desire to have their sets of parts bound, are invited to send their address to
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
No. [illegible], New-York.

THE URETHROTOME IS THE ONE CHOSEN to designate six instruments adapted to the different varieties of stricture; more than 2,000 cases have been treated during the past thirty years by the inventor. For three type cases, abridged from ten lectures to his private surgical class, inclose twenty-five cents to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Now established in 28th st., one door from Broadway.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY........Proprietor and Manager

Mr. Daly begs to assure those who may have been misled by previous reports that the performance now commences promptly at 8 o'clock, and terminates before 11 every night.

EVERY NIGHT
And
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
Albery's brilliant modern comedy, entitled
FORTUNE!
Characters by

Mr. CHARLES FISHER,	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,	Mrs. G. H. GILBERT,
Mr. D. H. HARKINS,	Miss SARA JEWETT,
Mr. LOUIS JAMES,	Miss MINNIE CONWAY,
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT,	Miss NELLIE MORTIMER,
Mr. D. WHITING,	Miss GRIFFITHS,
Mr. GEORGE DE VERE,	Miss CONGDON,
Mr. J. G. PEAKES,	Mr. CHAPMAN.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss ADA DYAS, and of the recovery and reappearance of Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

In preparation, a new and original comedy of to-day and its people, by Mr. Augustin Daly; also to be shortly revived, the famous Fifth Avenue successes,
MAN AND WIFE
And
SARATOGA.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Performance begins at 8 P. M.; terminates at 10:40.

SIXTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30,
Foote's famous comedy, entitled
THE LIAR.
YOUNG WILDING........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
With Mr. Tom Taylor's comedietta, called
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, J. W. CARROLL, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE will also appear in this entertainment.
On MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 8, 1873,
Will be presented the
FOURTH OF THE SERIES,
Robertson's delightful comedy of
HOME!
With new and beautiful scenery.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK in his original character of
COL. JOHN WHITE.
A LEGITIMATE COMEDY, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, is in preparation.

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Admission, 50 cents; secured seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

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Wm. Horace, Alice Dunning, and Dickie.
THIS, (Saturday,) MATINEE at 1:30 o'clock,
THIS, (Saturday,) EVENING at 8 o'clock,
for the last times in the original comedy, in three acts,
A LIFE'S DREAM.
Followed by Mr. LINGARD'S entirely new world-famous SKETCHES of Peculiar People, and also of Prominent Men, including Gen. Grant, Alexander II.,
COMMODORE JAMES GORDON BENNETT, &c.,
together with a caricature of the great caricaturist,
THOMAS NAST,
drawn in the presence of the audience.

MONDAY next, Dec. 8, first time in America of Alexandre Dumas' new comedy, DIANE, in which the Lingards and their entire dramatic organization will appear.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

14th st., near 6th av.
SATURDAY EVENING,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
and
A MODEL OF A WIFE.
All the company in the cast.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The management has the pleasure to announce the engagement
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY,
of the eminent actor,
MR. CHARLES FECHTER,
who will appear
ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 11.

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Lessee........J. B. BOOTH
Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY!
Who will appear every night this week in
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN!
FIRST FLORENCE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1:30,
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION!
EILEEN OGE.
Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the Music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

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Opens 7:15. Curtain, 8 o'clock. Panic Prices.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE MARBLE HEART

Sculptor's Dream. RAPHAEL. Saturday Ev'ng, 8 o'clo'k, 8 o'clo'k. Saturday Ev'ng.	EDWIN ADAMS. Most finished artist, sympathetic actor, and popular tragedian in America.	PHIDIAS, the Sculptor. Saturday Matinée Saturday Matinée 2 o'clo'k. 2 o'clo'k.

Two performances on Saturday.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SATURDAY MATINEE, 2 P. M.,
GENEVA CROSS.
EVENING, at 8 P. M.,
INGOMAR AND A FARCE.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

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TAMMANY HALL, 14TH ST.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.
MYRTLE DE LA HOOKE BOONE, aged sixteen, will deliver a lecture, entitled "My Experience as a Canvasser," and observations on many subjects. Panic prices. Admission, 15 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS—MASTER WALKER.—Association Hall, 2 P. M. TO-DAY. Tickets, 50 cents.

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NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

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REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
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Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

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PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

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THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

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DEC 1873

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE CHARGE AGAINST HENRY C. BOWEN DISMISSED.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH IN RELATION TO CONGREGATIONALISM—MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH A DEMOCRATIC, INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The usual Friday evening prayer-meeting at Plymouth Church last evening attracted an unusually large attendance of members interested in the determination of the questions affecting the church discipline and the slanders which were circulated against the Pastor. After the services a business meeting was held, Moderator Gilbert presiding. The Clerk of the church presented the following communication:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 5, 1873.

To the Pastor and Members of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn:

DEAR BRETHREN: The resolutions adopted by you at your meeting, Nov. 26, have been communicated to our respective churches, and certain courses for further action on the part of these churches have been adopted by them as probably desirable. This action, however, is being passed upon, and as the understanding of your resolutions may possibly not be correct, therefore before it is communicated or any steps are taken to give it effect, it is important that they should know by an authorized statement, and if their misunderstanding of your resolution concerning one point is the right one. In their letter of the 8th of November they request you to unite with them by your Pastor, and the committee in a private conference for further explanations and interchange of opinions on the subject presented in that letter; and further, in case such conference should lead to no satisfactory result to unite with them afterward in calling a properly-authorized representative council of Congregational churches, to which the whole subject involved in the correspondence with you might be submitted, and by which you and they may be advised as to your and their duties concerning it. The invitation to the conference you have in your resolutions distinctly declined, and it has been supposed by our churches that in declining this you undoubtedly intend to decline, also, the invitation to join in the subsequent council, but as your resolution did not in express terms declare this, it is argued by them as possible that their impressions on this point may be incorrect. Before taking further steps, therefore, we desire to ask on their behalf, in a wholly fraternal spirit, and with an earnest desire to follow the things which may meet for righteousness and peace, whether in declining to accede to the proposition for a private conference you intend to be understood as declining also to unite with them in calling a council. It is important that they should be distinctly informed on this point, for the sake of preventing any possible injury to them or to yourselves growing out of misapprehension of each other's position. It is only the more evidently important because their letters before addressed to you have been seriously misunderstood by you, and have been taken in the sense and as manifesting a spirit which were not intended, and which, if such a misunderstanding had been anticipated, would have been distinctly disclaimed. We are, therefore, the more solicitous that no future misunderstanding should occur if prudence may prevent it, and it would be extremely gratifying to our churches if they should learn in answer to this inquiry that you are ready to unite with them in asking advice of an unbiased council in matters in which we have a common interest and concerning which we all may be benefited by light from others. Hoping that we receive an answer to this fraternal inquiry as soon as possible and convenient for you to return it, and wishing you the best gifts from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ, we are yours in the service and the kingdom of God,

THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.

Mr. Beecher said that in answer to that communication he had taken the liberty to draw up the following reply:

Resolved, That the following answer be respectfully returned to the two churches sending to us this letter:

DEAR BRETHREN: We have your letter of Dec. 5, 1873, and it has been read to the Church. It gives us great pleasure to accept your statements in regard to the spirit and intent of your letter of Nov. 8. As we do not adopt the statement of facts, nor the allegation of principles held by or contained in your letter of Nov. 8, we are not aware on our part of any question requiring the advice of council. If, however, you desire any further light, and will state to us the points to be submitted by the council, we will promptly inform you of the decision of this Church. We cannot consent to be parties to the calling of a council without being definitely informed of the precise matter to be referred to it. Wishing you grace, mercy, and peace, we are your brethren in the Lord. [Applause.]

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Clerk, Mr. Halliday, then read the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Examining Committee in reference to the case of Henry C. Bowen:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 5, 1873.

To Rev. S. B. Halliday, Clerk Plymouth Church:

DEAR SIR: I am instructed to place in your hands the following preamble and resolution, being the proceedings of the Examining Committee of the church at a meeting held Monday evening, Dec. 1, in relation to the charges preferred by Brother Wm. F. West against Henry C. Bowen, both members of this church.

Whereas, A complaint has been made to the Examining Committee against Henry C. Bowen, a member of Plymouth Church, of uttering slanders affecting the good name of our Pastor; and,

Whereas, A sub-committee to confer with Mr. Bowen in reference to this complaint; and,

Whereas, Mr. Bowen assured the sub-committee that it has been and is his purpose to abide in good faith by the agreement signed by the Pastor and himself, which is as follows:

"[illegible] having given credit, perhaps without due consideration, to tales and innuendos affecting Henry Ward Beecher, and being influenced by them, as was natural to a man who receives impressions suddenly, to the extent of repeating them, (guardedly, however, and within limitations, and not for the purpose of injuring him, but strictly in the confidence of consultation,) now feel that I did him wrong. Therefore, I disavow all charges and all imputations that have been attributed to me as having been made by me against Henry Ward Beecher, and I declare fully and without reserve, that I know nothing which should prevent me from extending to him my most cordial friendship, confidence, and Christian fellowship, and I expressly withdraw all the charges, imputations, and innuendoes imputed as having been made and uttered by me and set forth in a letter written by me to Theodore Tilton on the 1st of January, 1871, and I sincerely regret having made any imputations, charges, or innuendos unfavorable to the Christian character of Mr. Beecher, and I covenant and promise that for all future time I will never, by word or deed, recur to, repeat, or allude to any or either of said charges, imputations, and innuendos;" and,

Whereas, Mr. Bowen has authorized Brother S. B. Halliday to state to the Examining Committee or to the Church that if on his part there has seemed to have been any departure from the letter or spirit of that agreement he regrets it exceedingly, and trusts that nothing shall occur in the future in this direction to mar the peace of the Church; therefore,

Resolved, That this committee, in view of the facts and statements above set forth, accept these assurances made by Mr. Bowen as an answer to the charges preferred against him, and that the complaint against him be dismissed.

D. W. TALLMADGE,
Clerk Examining Committee.

Mr. Halliday made a statement declaring the efforts he made to procure witnesses in the case and his inability to obtain any who could testify to the precise circumstances which formed the subject of the inquiry.

A motion was made that the report be accepted.

Mr. Shearman agreed with the report, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and considering the notoriety this matter had received in the newspapers he considered the action respecting the publication grossly improper. Their rules provided that the charge could have been made either openly or secretly by the committee. If the later method was adopted, it appeared to him that the subject-matter of the investigation should be kept strictly secret. See how injuriously this was operating. Mr. Bowen never received a copy of these charges; he had no direct knowledge of what was contained in them, yet for months he was under the imputation of having serious charges made against him. Now, while the Examining Committee could not well have done anything else, he could not help thinking what was the best thing to be done in the case. He was disposed to allow the Examining Committee to bring any charge before the Church, and he therefore moved as an amendment that if charges be made before that committee and dismissed, such charges should not be brought before the Church.

Mr. Gilbert said that if this report had not been brought before the meeting Mr. Bowen would still lay under the imputation of the charges preferred against him.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. A motion to incorporate in the minutes the statement of Mr. Halliday was laid on the table.

Mr. Shearman's motion again came under discussion.

Mr. Gilbert, as a member of the Examining Committee, protested against its adoption on the ground that it cast reflections on the action of the committee.

Mr. Shearman disclaimed any such purpose, but his motion was, after further discussion, laid on the table.

Mr. Raymond proposed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is announced that the relations of Plymouth Church with other churches should be clearly understood, therefore

Resolved, That this church reiterates the principles declared in rules first and second of the manual adopted April 17, 1848, as follows:

First—This church is an independent ecclesiastical body, and in matters of doctrine, order, and discipline is amenable to no other organization.

Second—This church will extend to other evangelical churches and receive from them their fellowship, advice, and assistance, which the laws of Christ require.

Resolved, That we interpret these rules as relieving all other churches from the responsibility of the doctrine of this church, and this church from the responsibility of other churches, and as asserting for this church the right to judge in every case of fellowship, advice, and assistance from whom, according to the laws of Christ, it may be properly offered and received.

Mr. Beecher said: I merely wish to say in regard to these resolutions, that there are two types in every church; in the Episcopal Church, high and low; in the Presbyterian Church, old and new; in the Baptist Church, open and close communion, in other words, human nature divides itself toward the aristocratic and democratic from great principles involved in human nature. The same is true in the Congregational polity. A large number of men hold to a high degree of authority to be exercised in churches, and on each other through public sentiment. Others hold a local independence of the church and its being, and the right of the church to determine without the interference of other churches—questions that belong definitely to itself—in other words, the democratic and aristocratic construction of Congregationalism. I need not say that Plymouth Church, from the constitution of its members and the disposition of its Pastor, has always stood on the platform of democratic Congregationalism, as distinguished from stirngent or aristocratic Congregationalism, and there is this thing to be understood that we are not going aside to a new place, but simply arranging ourselves on that side in the division of congregational polity, that we are democratic and not governed by other churches. Mr. Beecher then read a communication he had received from a Congregational clergyman in Massachusetts, urging them to continue the fight on the present policy, and approving of his action in the past. The letter warmly complimented Mr. Beecher on his action in the premises, and strongly advised him to "stick." The letter was received with applause.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A CARD FROM MR. BOWEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

More than six months have elapsed since I was informed through the newspapers that sundry charges against me had been presented to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church. I have never seen a copy of those charges, and the person who presented them has never spoken to me on the subject. I have never been cited to appear before the Examining Committee, although I have repeatedly expressed my entire willingness to do so on the shortest possible notice; nor have I been able to traverse or rebut any testimony that might be sought against me.

After a faithful search for testimony the committee, as stated by the assistant pastor, utterly failed to obtain it. The only course before them was to recommend that the charges be dismissed; and this was done by unanimous vote of the church. But the committee, in their report, and the church, in their official action, strangely omitted to put that recommendation on the only pertinent basis, viz., that there was no evidence to sustain the charges; but instead of this based it on an oral statement which I refused to put in writing, since I would not appear in the least to weaken my protestation of entire innocence in reference to the reported charges.

I am also amazed that the committee should have embodied in their report, and thus given further publicity to, a fragment of a document which was sacredly private, which had been surreptitiously obtained and anonymously published, and all the parties to which were solemnly pledged never to divulge it.

HENRY C. BOWEN.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Dec. 5, 1873.

EXPLORATION OF PALESTINE.

MEETING IN FAVOR OF THE PROJECT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

A meeting to promote the exploration of Palestine was held last evening at Association Hall, under the auspices of the American Geographical Society. There was a large attendance, and addresses in favor of the project were delivered by Judge Daly, Prof. Hitchcock, Lieut. Steever, United States Army, Rev. Dr. Washburn, and Rev. Dr. Adams. Judge Daly presided. He explained that this recent exploration of Syria had been organized by the Palestine Exploration Society of this country, and urged the great importance and interest of the undertaking. There was no other portion of the earth, he said, so interesting as Palestine. To the Jew, it was the land of his fathers; to the Christian, it was the birth-place of his religion, and to the archæological student and historical inquirer, it was—if he might use the Darwinian expression—the connecting link between the great civilizations that flourished on the banks of the Nile, of the Euphrates, and the Tigris. It was of interest also to the geographer, because there was no other portion of the earth's surface the geography of which was so difficult and complicated. Of the great regions lying beyond the Red Sea and north-east of the River Jordan, people knew comparatively nothing. In view of these circumstances, much interest attached to this land. The exploration of Palestine was inaugurated in Great Britain seven years ago, and the American Exploration Society afterward took up the task, but working in a completely distinct groove, the ultimate object being that the work of both should harmonize, and that from the researches of both expeditions, a perfectly accurate map of the Holy Land might be put before the public. What was necessary for the successful issue of the project was an organized corps, fully equipped, and capable of making such investigations as would be necessary. Having briefly alluded to the discovery of the Moabite Stone, and to its importance in respect to Biblical history, Judge Daly proceeded to show that at a period, which would come under the description of a remote antiquity, Palestine was intimately connected with European countries. In proof of this, he noticed the fact that in some of the explorations in Palestine buildings had been found which corresponded in every particular with structures in the Hebrides, and in the Isles of Arran or Galway Bay. The exploration of the British society, he said, was confined to the region lying west of the Jordan, and the exploration of the unknown land lying beyond that had been undertaken by the American Exploration Society. Great stress had been laid on the recent explorations in Assyria, in Nineveh, and Persia, but he asked whether, while due importance and weight was given to these things, Palestine should be forgotten—Palestine, the land of the Bible and of the great civilization of antiquity. In conclusion, he introduced Prof. Hitchcock, President of the American Palestine Exploration Society to the meeting. Prof. Hitchcock explained the circumstances under which the society had come into existence; how it had been proposed that a society should be formed in America in a capacity auxiliary to the kindred British association, and how, after considerable debate, it was resolved that they should rather form a society of their own, working independently, but at the same time in harmony with their British brethren. He laid particular emphasis on the great importance which such explorations were to the science of geography, which, he said, had been rightly called one of the eyes of history. Those parts of the globe which had been made memorable by great events were precious and sacred, in a priceless degree, even to geography. All the renowned theatres of ancient history were now undergoing exploration, and he thought that of them all every one would be ready to admit that Palestine stood first, and that it was bound to them by more tender ties than any other. It was the home of the Hebrew people through memorable centuries, and was the origin of our earliest civilization. One great object which the society proposed to itself was to secure a reliable map of Palestine, the result of the joint labors of themselves and of the British Exploration Society. The American Society, he said, had already accomplished the survey of 600 square miles under the direction of Lieut. Steever, of the United States Army. They had had some difficulty in getting matters organized, in procuring competent engineers to do the work, but now, through the agency of Lieut. Steever, matters had been placed upon a satisfactory footing. The discovery of the Moabite Stone was to them a matter of great peril, inasmuch as their attention was chiefly directed to securing accurate scientific maps of the country. However, whenever archæological researches came within their scope, they would be happy to give them their attention. Of course it would be necessary, in order that these explorations might be prosecuted to a successful issue, that funds should be provided. His belief was that two expeditions or parties should be organized, one of which would be in immediate connection with Lieut. Steever. Under such circumstances, the work which the society had undertaken would be accomplished in five years, and the expenses necessary to carry on the work would amount to $30,000 a year, or $150,000, altogether. Lieut. Steever next gave a brief account of the work which had been already done, and indicated the future probabilities of such an expedition as that proposed by the society. He said that in their explorations up to the present, they had suffered some slight obstructions at the hands of the Bedouins, but he did not apprehend that any annoyances such as they might offer would be of serious moment. Rev. Dr. Washburn strongly urged the claims of the society on the public, who, he said, were usually less disposed to concern themselves in these matters than they were to give money to see balloons that never went up, than to expend unlimited amounts on Barnum's shows, or to pay fabulous sums for galleries of old masters that had been painted yesterday. Rev. Dr. Adams also addressed the meeting, referring principally to the harmony which in reality existed between science and religion, and urgently committed the claims of the society to the attention of the meeting. In conclusion, Rev. Dr. Prime brought forward a series of resolutions in favor of the project, and pledging the meeting to its sustainment. These were unanimously adopted, and a resolution conveying the thanks of the meeting to Judge Daly for his dignified conduct in the chair having been also passed, the proceedings terminated.

A THIEF SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

A few minutes before 7 o'clock last evening Sergt. Eason and Officer Mulrain, of the 10th Precinct, saw three young men, one of whom was carrying a suspicious-looking bag, walking along Fifth avenue, near Union street, Brooklyn. The officers stopped the men and asked them what the bag contained. The thieves—for such they turned out to be—on being interrogated fled. The officers gave chase, calling to the fugitives to stop or they would be fired on. This threat was unheeded by the thieves, who, being less encumbered in the matter of clothing than their pursuers, were rapidly outrunning the officers. Finding that they were about to escape, Sergt. Eason fired at the man who carried the bag. The ball took effect in the fleshy part of the thigh and brought the thief to a stand-still. The other two succeeded in making good their escape. The wounded man when taken to the station-house said his name was Thomas Shandley, and that he was twenty years of age. In the bag which he had dropped was a quantity of wearing apparel, which proved to be part of the proceeds of a robbery committed the night before at No. 919 Pacific street. Shandley had his wound, which is not serious, dressed by Police Surgeon Baldwin. The ball was easily extracted.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the New-England Society was held last evening in Delmonico's, Benjamin K. Phelps presiding. The following were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. H. G. Stebbins, Albon P. Man, Henry M. Taber, Locke W. Winchester, and Salem H. Wales. The officers to be elected by this society are a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and four Directors. The following gentlemen were also proposed for membership: Messrs. John M. Grosvenor, W. E. Benlock, Ezra C. Fitch, Hamilton B. Tomkins, Eugene Kimball, Robert J. Kimball, Charles S. Baldwin, E. D. Gilbert, J. B. Bogart, and Benjamin E. Hill. The election of officers will take place on Friday evening next, and the annual dinner of the society on Monday, the 23d inst.

A SINGULAR LIBEL SUIT.

THE SUIT OF LUCY ANN M'MAHON AGAINST ROBERT HOLDEN—SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL.

The publicity given yesterday to the developments connected with the suit of Mrs. Lucy Ann McMahon, of Castle Eden, Morrisania, against Rev. Robert Holden and Francis E. Eldridge, for alleged libel and attempt to extort a considerable sum of money as the price of suppressing the proposed publication of a book reflecting on the character of Mrs. McMahon and her family, attracted a large crowd to listen to the proceedings and to see the witnesses who figure so conspicuously in the case. Yesterday, at the opening of the court Rev. Robert Holden was recalled to the stand, when he testified as follows: The first I knew that Mrs. McMahon had been divorced from Eldridge was on the 12th of July, 1871. That was the first time I knew that Mr. Eldridge had been Mrs. McMahon's husband. When I called upon Mr. McMahon to deliver the message from Eldridge Mr. McMahon opened some papers and said that Eldridge had written to Mrs. McMahon and threatened to reopen the question of divorce.

Mrs. Susannah Holden examined: I am the wife of Robert Holden, one of the defendants. I have been married twenty-four years. I have lived in Morrisania thirteen years, and have been acquainted with Mr. McMahon and his family. I first heard of Mr. Francis E. Eldridge a few days after he attempted to destroy himself. Mrs. McMahon came to our house, and told me that he had been an early suitor of hers; that he had been very unfortunate, and that she had been the means of it. She said she felt very sorry for him, and expressed great sympathy for him, and cried; that she was then going to do everything she could for him, and was going to send him into the country. She asked me if she could get board for him at Yaphank, Long Island, where my father resides. I wrote to ascertain, but before I got an answer to my letter Mrs. McMahon told me that he (Eldridge) had got suited at Uncasville, Conn. Every time we met, which was nearly every day, Mrs. McMahon spoke of Mr. Eldridge. It was nearly a year after that before he came to our house. In the Spring following, Mrs. McMahon said that Mr. Eldridge wanted to come down from Uncasville for a short time to get some articles of clothing, and she wanted us to take him into our house during his sojourn in the neighborhood. Mr. Holden at first objected to accommodating him, but at last consented, if Mr. McMahon should desire it. Mrs. McMahon informed us that Mr. McMahon wished it, when Mr. Holden consented to take Mr. Eldridge to board. The first time I ever saw Mr. Eldridge was the day that he came to our house, on the 27th day of April, 1870. Mrs. McMahon had previously described Mr. Eldridge to me as a gentleman in his manners, that his connections were the very best, and that he was kind and liberal to servants. I had received no intimation at the time that he had been her husband. Mrs. McMahon had spoken to me very often of Mr. Eldridge. After Mrs. McMahon had engaged board for him she came to our house for the purpose of arranging his room. She placed a number of flowers in the room, and deposited a ten-dollar bill in each of the magnolias and told me to remind him of those flowers, by telling him that she had put them there. Mr. Eldridge came to the house in Mrs. McMahon's phaeton. I remember that Mrs. McMahon had arranged for our children to go with hers to Pelham Bridge. She sent them in a stage and carriage; they stayed there all day. A short time after Mr. Eldridge came to our house I attended an entertainment given by Mrs. McMahon, which was the first time I was present at a meeting of Mrs. McMahon and Mr. Eldridge. Several clergymen were there. Mrs. McMahon's children frequently came to our house in a carriage while he was there, and he went out riding with them. The children used to call him Uncle Frank. After the entertainment Mrs. McMahon met Mr. Eldridge several times at the house. I recollect her coming to the house one day when she looked through his trunk. I think she told me to ask Mr. Eldridge for his keys; that was soon after he came. She expressed a desire to look over his wardrobe and see what was needed. Mr. Eldridge gave me the keys. I went with her. She talked much about Mr. Eldridge, and said that he was the only man she ever loved, but Mr. McMahon was her mother's choice. While Mrs. McMahon was looking over Mr. Eldridge's trunk I was called out of the room. She soon left somewhat hastily, not stopping to say good-bye. This was several days before he left us the first time. When it was known that he was going away, Mrs. McMahon told me to invite him to stay longer, and I did so; but he would not stay. I saw Mrs. McMahon a day or two after Mr. Eldridge had left, when she advised or requested me to have nothing more to say to him; that he was a bad man; that if I received any letters from him, either to return them to him unopened, or hand them over to her. I subsequently went to her house to ask her why she had changed her opinion of Mr. Eldridge so much. She replied that he had been infatuated with two ladies at the time, mentioning the names of Miss Palmer, of Uncasville, and Mrs. Thompson, a wealthy widow, and said she thought that was a sufficient reason. I told her that I thought she and Mr. McMahon were responsible for his conduct in that respect. Miss Palmer, referred to, was the daughter of the lady he boarded with at Uncasville. I remember Mrs. McMahon spoke of her as a factory girl, and no match for Mr. Eldridge.

A number of letters written by Mrs. McMahon to Mr. Eldridge were here read, in which she expressed her readiness to open her purse for his comfort, and indicated her attachment for him.

Francis E. Eldridge, examined: I first became acquainted with the plaintiff (Mrs. McMahon) through her mother. I know Julia Brown, familiarly known as the Princess Julia. I also know John Harrison, the step-father of Mrs. McMahon. He kept a gambling establishment at No. 3 Park place. I have been there; also at No. 55 Second street, next door to the old National Theatre. The plaintiff's maiden name was Rathbone. I was introduced to her by her mother, at a house in Walker street, where I saw her almost daily afterward for months. Mrs. Harrison sent for me one afternoon, and told me that she and her husband had been consulting together about the future of their daughter, whom they desired to get settled in life and they had decided upon me as the future constant companion of that daughter, but I was never to divulge the occupation of her mother to her. She was then at a convent, and it was arranged that I should go with Mrs. Harrison to accompany her from the convent, in Georgetown, D. C., I think; I went as far as Baltimore, where it was decided that it would be better for me to return to New-York, and allow Mrs. Harrison to go alone for her daughter, which she did, and I was introduced to her the following day. We were married, but my wife continued to live with her parents. I remained in the city six weeks, then went to St. Louis to start business. Mrs. Harrison employed Mr. McMahon to obtain a divorce from me for her daughter. I then went to South America and California, and led a dissipated life. On my return to New-York, I visited the house of Irene McCready to get some money I had been robbed of, and there attempted to commit suicide, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where young Dennis McMahon called upon me and tendered me assistance on the part of his parents. As soon as sufficiently recovered I went to Uncasville, Conn., to board, where I was supplied with funds to defray my expenses by Mr. and Mrs. McMahon. It was arranged to have all correspondence carried on by Mr. McMahon or his son Dennis. Mrs. McMahon, however, did write a number of letters to me, (which letters were produced and read in evidence, each portraying sentiments of affection,) although Mr. McMahon was the best of husbands. In one of my letters to Mrs. Mahon, I gave her a history of my career. I recollect receiving a letter from Mrs. McMahon referring to her family secrets.

In his cross-examination he testified that he gave Mr. Holden the alleged libelous letter to deliver to Mr. McMahon; that he also communicated to Mr. Holden what he should expect in a pecuniary point of view on condition of suppressing the publication of his proposed book concerning Mrs. McMahon and her family connections. He also testified that Mr. Holden was not aware that he had been married to or divorced from Mrs. McMahon until July 12, 1870, after the supply of funds had been cut off at Uncasville; that he had paid attention to Mrs. Thompson while he was also paying attention to Miss Palmer; that he had solicited assistance for Mrs. Palmer and daughter from Mrs. Thompson.

The case will necessarily be brought to a close this evening, as Justice Pratt will have to hold court in Brooklyn on Monday morning.

THE NATIONAL AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

The National Amateur Rifle Club held its annual meeting last evening corner of Sixth street and Third avenue, Col. Geo. Wingate presiding. After the annual report had been read the annual election of officers was proceeded with. Col. Wingate was elected President and Col. Gildersleeve Vice President.

THE HARDEN WILL CASE.

The Harden will case came up again for hearing before Surrogate Hutchings, in the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, when witnesses were examined showing that the proponent of the will was never married to deceased. Evidence was also submitted for the purpose of showing that she was unworthy of belief, having been convicted and sent to State Prison on a charge of grand larceny. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Dec. 12.

THE GALAXY COURSE OF LECTURES.

We have received a letter from a subscriber to the Galaxy Course of lectures, in which the writer complains of mismanagement on the part of the Directors. The lectures were first advertised to take place on Tuesday evenings at Dr. Hepworth's church, on Madison avenue, but this arrangement was subsequently altered. The price charged at the opening of the course was $9, and this was reduced to $5 soon afterward. It is also stated that some of the lectures announced in the course did not come off, the managers having availed themselves of false pretexts to dispense with them.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Navigation on the Hudson is again open to Troy. The Citizens' Line to-day resume their regular trips.

The adjourned hearing in the case of Marshal Toplanyi took place before the Mayor yesterday. No new facts were elicited.

To-morrow evening Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will commence a series of Sabbath evening sermons for the people, in the hall of the Cooper Union; services to commence at 7:30 o'clock.

The Committee on Armories of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and received a protest from J. Webber & Brother against the reduction of their bills for mason work, &c., on the Centre Market Armory from $21,000 to $9,000.

Mr. Wendell Phillips' lecture on "Courts and Jails," which was to have been delivered before the "Galaxy Course," Association Hall, last Tuesday evening, was postponed on account of the weather to the Saturday evening of next week, Dec. 13.

The battalion of the Gardes Lafayette have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, M. Tartter; Vice President, Ch. Ranhofer; Treasurer, M. Toussaint; Secretary, A. Hemmerdinger; Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Weil.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the People will take place this evening, Nov. 6, in the great hall. Alex. Winchell, LL.D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, will deliver the third of a series of free lectures on geology, entitled "The Reign of Ice."

In the suit of Max Phyler against Theodore Martine for alleged malicious prosecution, the particulars of which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, Judge Sedgwick ordered a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that at the time of the arrest the circumstances furnished probable cause therefor.

The Treasurer of the Memphis Relief Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church acknowledges contributions to the fund as follows: A. B. W., $25; Zion Church (New-York) offertory, $109 82; St. Philips' Church, Highlands, N. Y., $43 54; previously acknowledged, $1,128 79; total, $1,307 15.

Henry Howard, the proprietor of a brewery in the Ninth Collection District, charged before Commissioner Osborne with making false income returns during 1866, '67, '68, '69, whereby, it is alleged, the Government had been defrauded of $25,000, was yesterday, after investigation, discharged by Commissioner Osborne.

The annual meeting of the veterans of the Twenty-second Regiment was held last evening at the armory in Fourteenth street. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Colonel, Jno. T. Camp; Lieutenant Colonel, Wm. C. Besson; Major, Thos. H. Cullens; Adjutant, Chas. J. McCombie; Quartermaster, John Crawford; Paymaster, W. M. Dunning; Chaplain, Jos. B. Jardine.

A mural tablet to the memory of the late Admiral Farragut has been erected by the New-York State Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in the Church of the Incarnation, (Rev. Dr. Montgomery,) Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. It will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst. Admiral Farragut was formerly Commander of the New-York State Commandery.

Arthur A. Bush, a compositor on the *Tribune*, died of typhoid fever at his residence in Brooklyn, E. D., last evening, after an illness of about two weeks. Mr. Bush was a nephew of the late Horace Greeley, was about twenty-three years of age, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-craftsmen, and others who enjoyed his acquaintance, for his industrious habits and his quiet, gentle manners. He leaves a wife and two young children.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of City Works passed a resolution yesterday to repair the sea wall on Third avenue. It will cost about $12,000.

Sophia Michlelbocker was committed by Justice Eames, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of stealing $450 from Mrs. Catherine Brautherty, of No. 22 Boerum street.

Thomas Power was committed for examination yesterday by Justice Delmar on a charge of stabbing Bartley Gilling in the neck during an altercation, in Columbia street, early yesterday morning.

Mathew Murphy stole two silver cups valued at $40, from the basement of No. 272 Columbia street last evening, during the temporary absence of a servant who left the door open. He was arrested by Officer McMahon.

A German named John Feltman, aged sixteen, hung himself last evening with a leather strap in the loft of a stable at No. 272 Carlton avenue. Feltman had but recently arrived in this country, and it is said hung himself because he was scolded by his employer.

Two women, named Sarah Coffey and Mary Coneton, were found by Officer Bailly yesterday morning lying on the floor of a room in No. 214 Hudson street, quite drunk. There were also two children in the room. The whole party was taken to the tSation-house, where it was found that Sarah Coffey had died on the way.

STATEN ISLAND.

John F. Wagner, who keeps a liquor saloon on Canal street, Stapleton, was arraigned before Justice Kassner yesterday, for violating the Excise law in selling liquor without license, and held to bail for examination in $300. In the afternoon, however, he called upon the Excise Board and paid the license fee of $30 with charges, and was discharged from custody. This is the last license remaining to be granted in Edgewater, the whole number of liquor-sellers, 150 in number, having complied with the law.

NEW-JERSEY.

The exhibition at the Rink in Newark, in aid of the Seth Boyden statue fund, realized $386 85.

One hundred and ten public school teachers were paid $4,355 for last month's salary, in Paterson, yesterday.

The Newark Beer Brewers' Union elected the following officers: Mr. Kinger, President; Mr. Lagay, Vice President; Messrs. Seifert and Ecklein, Secretaries, and Mr. Trandt, Treasurer.

Wm. H. and Thomas F. McKirgan, proprietors of an oil-factory in Newark, were arrested yesterday for throwing refuse into the Passaic River, Gen. N. N. Halsted making the complaint.

A civil rights meeting was held in Kinney Street Hall, Newark, last night. A large number of colored people were present. Addresses were delivered by John Y. Foster, Rev. Dr. Turpin, and others.

The Jersey City High School has been removed to the upper floor of School No. 5, in Bay street. This was formerly the High School, but was destroyed by fire about a year ago, and has just been rebuilt.

The Newark Relief Society has hired a building corner of Mulberry and Mechanic streets, for a permanent depot. Alderman Macknet has been elected President instead of Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, who could not serve.

The inquest in the case of the victims of the Passaic disaster will be continued to-day before Coroner Sproul. The Board of Councilmen met last night and made arrangements to attend the funeral of Councilman McLean, one of the victims.

Rev. W. H. Rhoberts was ordained and installed pastor of the Cranford Presbyterian Church last night. Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, of Elizabeth, preached the sermon; Rev. Dr. William Roberts, of Scranton, Penn., delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Bliss, of Plainfield, delivered the charge to the people.

[Advertisement.]

Buy your Hat and Furs at KNOX's, and procure an elegant and becoming fabric. KNOX's stores are at No. 112 Broadway, in the Prescott House and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—John L. Lyons, Miss Eva Gross, Mrs. Luther A. Hall, Miss Maggie Graham, Miss Martha Graham, E. Hacker and wife, W. N. Adams and son, W. W. Chase, C. Crawford, J. H. Chichester, E. F. Schneider, Charles Schneider, John Maguire, P. Peterson, Austin Drake, Marks Roth, H. Zuban, Mrs. N. Wies, Mrs. M. Chaping and daughter, H. Von Egloffstein, E. Higgins, E. W. Morse, E. K. Edwards, Mrs. Brown, daughter and son, Dr. J. D. Keyser, Mrs. S. S. Blatchley and daughter, T. S. Hilmetding, Nathaniel Emens, S. Valys, Mrs. A. S. Spir. Way passengers—Juan Echeverris, Mrs. Charles E. Stewart, Geo. Rumrill, W. A. Blucher, H. M. Eder, Joseph Swartz, B. F. Brooke, Stephen Costello, Mrs. A. Fournier and daughter, John Franklin, Mrs. Jaskenny, G. W. De Sano, Gustav Pflucker, Mrs. Geo. Grooms, Gen. Jose S. Uraga and servant, Theo. P. Jacobs, Leon Mfeucker, Edwin A. Harz, Esther Morehead, Lucinda Robinson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:10 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises...6:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:06 | Gov. Island..9:55 | Hell Gate..11:17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Colon, Connor, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Victoria, (Br.,) Monroe, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Dannevig, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lord Clive, (Br.,) Urquhart, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Bickmore, Bouler, Fredericksted, H. W. Loud & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newberu, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Barks Francesca R., (Ital.,) Biranda, Queenstown for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Antoinella, (Aust.,) Spehanich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Tycoon, (Br.,) Nekar, Queenstown or Falmouth, C. F. Bulley; Peter Dubrovacki, (Ital.,) Oluschevich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Eva, (Br.,) Finlay, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan & Sons; May Flower, Leadair, Bridgeton, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Neo, (Nor.,) Pablo, Cork or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; R. Murray, Jr., Purrington, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Brigs Segunda (Br.,) Mitchell, Hull, G. Leary; Joseph Clark, Stahl, Bridgeton (Barbs.), H. Trowbridge's Sons; Elvira (Ital.) Torrano, Salonica, J. C. Seager; Sarah Harris, (Br.,) Brooks, Exeter, Eng., Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Laura Pride (Br.,) Alexander, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; T. S. McLellan, Fau, Bridgeton, (Barbados,) H. W. Loud & Co.; Isaac Oliver, Parnell, Aux Cayes, Youngs, Smith & Co.; J. M. Fisk, Smith, Cape Hayti, I. Staples; Geo. P. Richards, Robinson, St. John and Maracaibo, Dunscomb & Frith; Hattie, McClintock, Jacmel, J. E. Ward & Co.; Henry Buchanan (Br.,) Crane, Halifax, N. S., Jas. F. Whitney & Co.; Sea Dog, Allen, Falmouth, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Westphalia (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg Nov. 19, via Southampton 23d, with mdse. and 343 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Frigate Bird, (Norw.,) Hoanderlippe, Santander 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Scottish Bride, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Getzler, Hong Kong 130 ds., with mdse. to B. Olyphant & Co.

Bark Deveti Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Knezevich, Rotterdam, via Portsmouth, Eng., 38 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Orfeo, (Ital.,) Questa, Waterford 46 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Germania, (Port.,) Henricksen, Lisbon 37 ds., with cork, &c., to Hagemeyer & Brown.

Bark Nordstjernen, (Norw.,) Jahnsen, Conway, Wales, 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Oromocto, (of St. John, N. B.,) McAllister, Montevideo 58 ds., with hides to order.

Bark Charlotta and Auna, (Ger.,) Levien, Liverpool Sept. 17, with mdse. to order.

Bark Rocket, Atkinson, Curacoa 18 ds., with coffee to Theo. Foulke.

Bark Daphne, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cowes 40 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Maury, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Gloucester 14 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana 11 ds., with old rails to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Johannes Rod, (Norw.,) Anderson, Antwerp 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Josephine Martin, Fickett, Lisbon 35 ds., in ballast to John Zittlosen.

Brig Laura, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Naples 76 ds., with empty barrels to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Beaver, (Br.,) Ryan, Rockland, N. B., 15 ds., with stone to C. W. Barton & Bros.

Brig Hattie Peters, (N. B.,) Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux & Co.

Brig Margaret Hain, (of St. Ives,) Keen, Santos 54 ds., with coffee to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Hattie Weston, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Parsons, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to E. Puig & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. S. A. Paine, (of Provincetown,) Brown, Mayagues, Porto Rico, 13 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. British Queen, (Br.,) Roding, Canning, N. S., 12 ds., with produce to W. E. Duryea—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Flora Condon, Condon, Jacksonville 9 ds., with railway ties to Eppinger & Co. 4th inst., saw a large bark or ship ashore two miles S. of Long Branch, evidently just gone on, as her sails were all set—(the bark Canessa Madre, (Ital.,) from London for New-York.)

Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. M. D. Laughton, Laughton, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Presscy.

Sch. Venilla, Torrey, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Addie Ryson, Pike, Lubec, with fish.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Higgins, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. A. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. C. St. John, Parson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.; cloudy and hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Ship Strathearn, for Liverpool; barks Lizzie H., for Melbourne; Oliver Emery, for Hamburg; brigs Manuel, for Cadiz; Guisborough, for St. Pierre, Martinique.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Bremen, (Ger.,) Schulenberg, hence for Bremen 4th inst. Same date, at noon, when about 150 miles out, a leak was discovered in the after coal bunker; returned to Quarantine at an early hour yesterday morning, (5th,) repaired damage, and sailed again at 4 P. M. on her voyage.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Arr. steamer Flag, from Charleston; Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; bark David Chapin, from Bonaire; brig Maria, from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, via Cape Cod, where she was ashore, as before reported.

Arr. steamer Leopold, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 5.—Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; schr. C. A. Bentley, for Georgetown, D. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 5.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barks Esseps and Amelia, from Europe; bark Elizabeth Childs, from Liverpool; brig Sanoritia, from St. Jago; schr. Annie Bell, from Cuba; bark Arktecia, from Dublin; brig W. H. Tucker, an Austrian and a Russian bark, from Europe. Passed out—Bark Speranza, for Cork; ship Reynard, for Bremen; bark Ellen Stevens, brig Concord, and schr. Tampico, for the West Indies. Sld. bark Concordia, for Baltimore; brig Regulator, for Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 5.—A note from Capt. Staples, of the brig George Burnham, states that on Nov. 15, in lat. 24 43 N., lon. 70 30 W., he fell in with the schr. James H. Seguin, of New-York, abandoned and full of water. He thought she had been recently stripped.

The Allan Line steamer Austrian, Capt. Ritchie, from Liverpool Nov. 20, arr. last night.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 5.—Arr. barks Jubinal, from Liverpool, and Kate Agnes, from Montevideo.

Cld. bark Tidal Wave, from Charleston.

Several vessels are reported off the bar, but it is too foggy for them to get in.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 4.—Arr., steamers Leopard and Achilles, Philadelphia, for Boston; Centipede, Boston, for Philadelphia; Franconia, Portland, for New-York; Blackstone, Boston, for Baltimore. Returned, brigs Abby Thaxter, Whitaker, and Princeton; schrs. J. C. Nash, J. B. Austin, Martha Innies, Amelia, (Br.,) T. Sinnickson, Rio, Delmont Locke, Anna S. Murch, E. H. Nash, Samuel Hart, Anna Leland, L. B. Sargent, Union, American Eagle, George Savage, Vandalia, Sedona, Active, and J. & H. Crowley. The schr. Alpine did not sail, as reported. Wind—S. S. W.; blowing a gale.

Dec. 5, arr. schr. O. M. Provincetown, from Azua Nov. 6 via Inagua 13th, for Boston. On 5th November, the mate, Andrew Wilson, of Boston, died of fever. Also arr. schrs. John M. Ball, Virginia, for Boston; H. Prescott, do., for Portland; Charlie H. Dow, Philadelphia, for Newburyport.

Sld. all before reported excepting schrs. Exchange and J. and H. Crowley. Wind W. N. W., moderate.

Evening.—Passed by, brig Maurice Leland, Philadelphia, for Portland. She reports that off Shinnecock, on the 4th, she spoke the brig Maggie, from Turk's Island, for New-York, dismasted, but not needing assistance.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—Arr. steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, from Vera Cruz—to sail for New-York Dec. 5.

Dec. 5.—The schr. Addie Jordan, from New-York, has arrived at Cardenas.

BARACOA, Nov. 22.—In port, schr. E. A. De Hart, for New-York Dec. 1.

MAYAQUEZ, Nov. 22.—In port, schr. Ricardo. Barros, for New-York in 5 ds. Arr. Nov. 22, schr. Hattie E. Smith.

SPOKEN, &c.

By bark Scottish Bruce, Oct. 5, lat. 30 45 S., lon. 35 46 E., spoke bark Colonist, (Br.,) from Osaka for New-York, 53 ds. out; Oct. 11, lat. 35 01 S., lon. 20 48 E., spoke ship Sooloo, from Manila for New-York.

By bark Josephine Martin, of Hatteras Nov. 10, lat. 27 40 N., lon. 25 27 W., spoke (Norw.) bark Napoleon, from Liverpool, for Pensacola, 20 ds. out; Nov. 13, lat. 24 50 N., lon. 34 40 W., passed ship Tirrell, of Boston, bound S.; 22d, lat. 24 20 N., lon. 57 25 W., spoke bark Brazil, from Rotterdam, for Sandy Hook for orders.

By brig Margaret Hain, Oct. 19, lat. 25, lon. 38 05, spoke bark Nonpareil, hence for Buenos Ayres; Nov. 24, lat. 31 22, lon. 72 25, brig Lulu, of and from St. John, N. B., for Cardenas.

By bark Germania, Nov. 28, lat. 28, lon. 68, spoke ship Timour from Calcutta for Boston, 120 ds. out.

LATEST SHIP NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Scotland, Caledonian, Nestorian, Constantia, George Booth, Alcatraz, Cornelius Grinnell, and Prudhoe.

The following vessels have arr. out from American ports: Freedom, Obblio, Fal, New World, Fomose, Annie Bingay, Norman, David McNutt, and Agra.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Abbotsford, Capt. Delamotte, has arr. here from Philadelphia Nov. 21.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 5.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Braunschweig, Capt. Undnetsch, from Baltimore Nov. 23, for Bremen, arr. here today.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The National Line steam-ship Denmark, Capt. Sumner, from New-York Nov. 21, arr. here at noon to-day.

BARGAINS
IN
SOLID SILVER
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